IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT AMARAVATI

W.P No. of 2025

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Place : Amaravati
Date : /04/2025

Counsel for the Petitioner

MEMORANDUM OF WRIT PETITION
(SPECIAL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION)
(UNDER ART. 226 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA)

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT: AMARAVATI

W.P. No. of 2025

Between:

Madala Ashwin Kumar S/o. Late Ravindranath,
Aged about 40 years, Occ: Business,
R/o. 501, Urban Blocks Pinnacle,
Sy. No. 178/C3 and 179/A1,
Kondapur, K.V. Ranga Reddy, Telangana- 500084

...Petitioner

And

1. The State of Andhra Pradesh,
   Represented by Special Chief Secretary,
   Stamps and Registration Department,
   Office at Secretariat, Velgapudi, Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh

2. The Commissioner and Inspector General of Stamps
   and Registration, Office at V SQUARE Building,
   KSR Park Road, Ward No.2, Tadepalli,
   Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh – 522501

3. The Commissioner of Endowments
   Government of Andhra Pradesh
   Gollapudi, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh -521225

4. The District Collector –Guntur,
   Office at the Collectorate, Guntur District

5. The Guntur Municipal Corporation,
   Represented by its Commissioner,
   Guntur, Guntur District

6. The Assistant Commissioner of Endowments
   Office at: Guntur, Guntur District

7. The Joint Sub-Registrar-Koritepadu,
   Guntur, Andhra Pradesh 522007

8. The Revenue Divisional Officer,
   Guntur-Division, Guntur District,
   Andhra Pradesh

9. The Tahsildar, Guntur West,
   Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh

...Respondents

The address for the services on the petitioner is that of his counsels **UNNAM SRAVAN KUMAR (14581),UNNAM AKHIL CHOWDARY, PINNAKA PRATIBHA RAO &MANDAPATI VAMSHI** Advocates, office at Flat No. 1206, Everest-Block, Mid-Valley City, Mangalgiri, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh-522503.

For the reasons stated herein above it is most humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to issue a Writ, Order or Direction more particularly one in the nature of Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus:

i. Declaring the action of the Respondents in issuing the Memo No. Rc.No.M2/9577/2016, Dt. 08/06/2016, all consequential actions taken and contemplated to be taken, to be illegal, arbitrary and unconstitutional as the same is in gross violation Article 14, 300A of the Constitution of India;

ii. To quash the Memo No. Rc.No.M2/9577/2016, Dt. 08/06/2016 issued by 2nd Respondent, as illegal, arbitrary and unconstitutional

as the existence of the said Memo tantamounts to overruling the judgements, decrees and orders passed by this Hon'ble Court in various judgements;

iii. To direct theRespondents to forthwith remove the lands inD.No. 63 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Mandal and District in the list of prohibited properties in the IGRS website as well as other records maintained by the Respondents;

iv. To direct the Respondents to entertain the documents presented for registration by the writ petitioner in so far as his property situated in D.No. 63 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Mandal and District;

v. To further declare any other consequential Memos or Orders or Directions etcs., which are concealed and not disclosed to the Petitioner as illegal and arbitrary in so far as his property situated in D.No. 63 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Mandal and District are concerned;

vi. To pass such other order(s) as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the circumstances of the case by moulding the relief if necessary to do complete justice to the writ petitioner.

Place : Amaravati
Date : /04/2025

Counsel for the Petitioner

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT AMARAVATI

W.P No. of 2025

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS/ ANNEXURE-I

S. No	Date	Description of the document	Para No.	Page No
1.	14/04/2012	The writ petitioner is the absolute owner and possessor of Flat Nos. 503 & 504, situated in 5th floor of the project named as 'Emgee Residency', developed by Emgee Value Homes India Private Limited. The said flat was purchased by me for a valuable sale consideration from the developer, vide Registered Sale DeedNos. 2918 of 2012 & 2919 of 2012.	2	
2.	21/08/2008	The petitioner vendor Emgee Value Homes India Private Limited, was the developer of the saic plot admeasuring to 1342 Sq. Yards, in Sy. No.63 of Koritepadu village, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh vide Regd. Development Agreement Cum GPA Doc. No. 2810 of 2010, on the file of 7th Respondent	3	
3.	NIL	The petitionerDeveloper's land lords are 6 persons whose names are	4	

		Ravipati Anjaneyulu, Guttikonda Sirisha, Doppalapudi Sailaja, Kodali Lakshmi Kumari, Kodali Sai Prasad & Kodali Krishna Prasad. These 6 persons acquired the said land in Sy. No.63 of Koritepadu village, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh		
4.	11/08/1982	The vendor of the landlords is Kondabolu Venkata Subamma, who along with others have acquired the lands to an extent of Ac.4-97 Gts in Sy. No. 63 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur from Peddinti Kulasekara Ayyangar, Devendra Nrusimha Kishore, Dilipa Chakraborty, Sri Krishna, Narasimhacharyulu, Dashika Sridhar Kumar, Giridhar Mohan Kumar who are the heirs of the PeddintiBhavanacharyulu vide Sale Deed Document No. 8342/1982.	**5**	
5.	19/05/1982	These landlords have in turn inherited the said subject land/plots from PeddintiBhavanacharyulu, who is the apparent successor of these lands. The said succession can be evidenced from the a Partition Deed Dt. 19/05/1982	**6**	
6.	Nil	The subject land in Sy. No.63 of Koritepadu village, Guntur, Andhra	**7**	

		Pradesh was a patta land owned and possessed by PeddintiRatnamacharyulu, who in turn acquired the title to the said land to a total extent of 96 Acres in Sy.Nos. 63, 64, 65, 89, 90, 135 and 151 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur City & District.		

Annexure-II

Under Article 226 of the Constitution of India

Place : Amaravati
Date : /04/2025

Counsel for the Petitioner

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT: AMARAVATI

W.P. No. of 2025

Between:

Madala Ashwin Kumar S/o. Late Ravindranath,
Aged about 40 years, Occ: Business,
R/o. 501, Urban Blocks Pinnacle,
Sy. No. 178/C3 and 179/A1,
Kondapur, K.V. Ranga Reddy, Telangana- 500084

...Petitioner

And

1. The State of Andhra Pradesh,
   Represented by Special Chief Secretary,
   Stamps and Registration Department,
   Office at Secretariat, Velgapudi, Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh

2. The Commissioner and Inspector General of Stamps
   and Registration, Office at V SQUARE Building,
   KSR Park Road, Ward No.2, Tadepalli,
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3. The Commissioner of Endowments
   Government of Andhra Pradesh
   Gollapudi, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh -521225

4. The District Collector –Guntur,
   Office at the Collectorate, Guntur District

5. The Guntur Municipal Corporation,
   Represented by its Commissioner,
   Guntur, Guntur District

6. The Assistant Commissioner of Endowments
   Office at: Guntur, Guntur District

M. Ashwin Kumar

7. The Joint Sub-Registrar-Koritepadu, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh 522007

8. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur-Division, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh

9. The Tahsildar, Guntur West, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh

...Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, Madala Ashwin Kumar S/o. Late Ravindranath, aged about 40 years, Occ: Business, R/o. 501, Urban Blocks Pinnacle, Sy. No. 178/C3 and 179/A1, Kondapur, K.V. Ranga Reddy, Telangana- 500084, do hereby sincerely and solemnly affirm on oath and state as follows:

1. I am deponent herein, and I am well acquainted with the facts of the case.

2. I am the absolute owner and possessor of Flat Nos. 503 & 504, situated in 5th floor of the project named as 'Emgee Residency', developed by Emgee Value Homes India Private Limited. The said flat was purchased by me for a valuable sale consideration from the above said developer, vide Registered Sale Deed Documents Nos. 2918 of 2012 & 2919 of 2012, both Dt. 14/05/2012.
(These documents are filed as Ex-P3 & P4, Page Nos. 50 to 95)

3. My vendor Emgee Value Homes India Private Limited, was the developer of the said plot admeasuring to 1342 Sq. Yards, in Sy. No.63 of Koritepadu village, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh vide Regd.

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Development Agreement Cum GPA Doc. No. 2810 of 2010, Dt. 21/08/2008, registered on the file of 7th Respondent.

(This document is filed as Ex-P5, Page Nos. 96 to 129)

4. My Developer's land lords are 6 persons whose names are Ravipati Anjaneyulu, Guttikonda Sirisha, Doppalapudi Sailaja, Kodali Lakshmi Kumari, Kodali Sai Prasad & Kodali Krishna Prasad. These 6 persons acquired the said land in Sy. No.63 of Koritepadu village, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh through Registered Sale Deed Documents as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of landlord	Document	Extent
1.	Ravipati Anjaneyulu	3310/1989 Dt. 19/05/1989	170 Sq. Yards
2.	Guttikonda Sirisha	2124/2008 Dt. 04/07/2008	201 Sq. Yards
3.	Doppalapudi Sailaja	3475/1999 Dt. 03/06/1999	300 Sq. Yards
4.	Kodali Lakshmi Kumari	3309/1989 Dt. 19/05/1989	337.40 Sq. Yards
5.	Kodali Sai Prasad	2175/2008 Dt. 07/07/2008	166.80 Sq. Yards
6.	Kodali Krishna Prasad	2174/2008 Dt. 07/07/2008	166.80 Sq. Yards
		Total	1342 Sq. Yards

(These documents are filed as Ex-P6 to P11, Page Nos. 131 to 196)

5. The vendor of the landlords is Kondabolu Venkata Subamma, who along with others have acquired the lands to an extent of Ac.4-97 Gts in Sy. No. 63 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur from Peddinti Kulasekara Ayyangar, Devendra Nrusimha Kishore, Dilipa Chakraborty, Sri Krishna, Narasimhacharyulu, Dashika Sridhar Kumar, Giridhar

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Mohan Kumar who are the heirs of the Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu vide Sale Deed Document No. 8342/1982, Dt.11/08/1982.

(This document is filed as Ex-P12, Page Nos. 197 to 209)

6. These landlords have in turn inherited the said subject land/plots from Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu, who is the apparent successor of these lands. The said succession can be evidenced from the a Partition Deed Dt. 19/05/1982.

(This document is filed as Ex-P13, Page Nos. 210 to 218)

7. The subject land in Sy. No.63 of Koritepadu village, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh was a patta land owned and possessed by Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu, who in turn acquired the title to the said land to a total extent of 96 Acres in Sy.Nos. 63, 64, 65, 89, 90, 135 and 151 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur City & District.

CHAPTER-1

A. Origin and Background of the subject lands

8. The said Peddinti Rathanamacharyulu was given a personal grant in his favour by Sri Raja Manuru Venkata Narayanam Garu, in the year 1242 Fasli (1822 A.D). The said Raja belonged to Manuru Samsthanam. This Raja was the Zamindar of Sattenapalli and the Ruler of that region at that time which was falling under the jurisdiction of the then Rajamundry District.

9. The Krishna District was formed in the year 1859 as per the Imperial Gazetteer of India (Volume VIII), published by Madras Presidency. This Krishna District was formed by carving out the areas of two

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collectorates viz., Guntur and Machilipatnam, which formed part of the Madras Presidency in the year 1859. The area of Krishna District so formed was bounded as follows:

North: The then Godavari District
East: Bay of Bengal
South: The then Nellore District
West: The then Nizam's Dominions and *Karnul* (Kurnool)

(This document is filed as Ex-P14, Page Nos. 219 to 228)

10. The area between the above said boundaries prior to the advent of the East India Company's possession was under the Hyderabad Nizam's regime and was under the control of the brother of the Nizam, Mr. Basarat Jung. In the year 1823, this above said area known as *Kistna* District came under the control of the Madras Presidency. **Therefore, this property has been transferred as private property of Peddinti family in the year 1822 which is prior to the statutory regime even coming into force in this jurisdiction. Therefore, all other statutes which came into force later on, not being retrospective does not apply to the present lands. The modern day Guntur district was formed much later on 01/10/1904**.

11. The Administration prior to the advent of the East India Company was under the control of the *musalman kings*, who introduced the system of renting out villages to the middlemen or *Zamindars*. Initially, these persons were given the power only to the extent to the collection of land revenue from the cultivators, gradually due to various socio political reasons, the *zamindars* raised themselves to the position of

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"*hereditary landowners*" by proclaiming independence and Sovereign Power.

12. When the East India Company took over this *Kistna* District, the lands were divided into two categories:

    a. *Haveli* lands: These were divided into *muththas (the subdivision of a district: In the Northern Circars, a large estate, including several villages, and corresponding with Zamindari)* and they were sold to the prospective purchasers.

    b. *Zamindaris* lands: Are the lands held by the Zamindars on self-proclamation.

13. The above said two categories of lands were brought under the *Madras Permanent Settlement Regulation 1802* recognizing the Ryotwari rights of the cultivators. During this time, the administration at the district level was conferred upon the Collector and Magistrate. Under the above said Regulation of 1802, the proprietary rights in lands was vested in the Zamindars or other proprietors of the land under a permanent assessment of land revenue.

14. Owing to the above said recognition of rights in lands under the 1802 Regulation, Sri Raja Manuru Venkata Narayanam Garu became the absolute owner and possessor (*Sanad-i-milkiyat-istimrar - a deed of permanent property granted by the Government to the Zamindar or proprietors of lands*) of the lands in Sy.Nos. 63, 64, 65, 89, 90, 135 and 151 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur City & District. Therefore, he had a full proprietary right and liberty to transfer the said land as he wished. Therefore, he transferred the said land under the Regulation 8 of 1802 Regulation to the Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and another in the

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year 1822. The said document was already subject matter of scrutiny in several past litigations in O.S. No. 3 of 1923 on the file of Subordinate Judge, Guntur as Exhibits IV & IVa.

15. The Board of Revenue in the Madras Presidency was created in the year 1786, with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the English East India Company. It was kept under the control of the local Governor who was given the power to superintendent the Revenue Administration in the Presidency. By virtue of the Madras Board of Revenue Regulation, 1803, the civil administration and judicial administration were separated. Thus the subordinate courts in the districts were created to resolve disputes between the citizens (*inter se*) and the presidency administration.

16. When the State of Andhra Pradesh was created on linguistic basis, the Andhra Board of Revenue was formed in the year 1953 which was the link between the Government and the Districts. At present, the said Board of Revenue was abolished and the said department is now trifurcated into Chief Commissioner of Land Administration and Commissioner of Appeals, and the Commissioner of Legal Affairs.

17. Therefore, the present Revenue Department which is headed by the above said officers being the successor of the Board of Revenue which was created under the Madras Board of Revenue Regulation, 1803, is legally obligated to recognize its predecessor's decisions in so far as the title to the subject lands are concerned.

18. If a land is succeeded by the incumbent State of Andhra Pradesh (1953), the claim of the State that the subject lands are institutional

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lands would become valid. Otherwise, the said assertion/averment of the Respondents is illegal and arbitrary.

19. The village Koritepadu was neither a zamindari village nor an Inam village which is evidenced by the fact that it is not notified as such by the then Madras Presidency under the Madras Estates (Abolition & Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. As per the revenue accounts maintained by the Revenue Department, the subject lands are Ryotwari lands, and are alienable in the open market as they are not fettered by any prohibition.

CHAPTER-2

B. Pre-independence Lis commenced in 1923 and concluded in the year 1929

Suit initiated under Section 92 of *Code of Civil Procedure*

i. O.S. No. 3 of 1923

20. Under Section 92 of The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with the litigations pertaining to Public Charities. Owing to this legal provision, two persons filed O.S. No. 3 of 1923 on the file of Subordinate Judge, Guntur *(M.R.RY., K. Sundaram Chetty Avergal)*, to declare the Peddinti family members as not trustees of the temple and to remove them from the office of the *archakatvam* and consequentially asked the Court to appoint trustee(s) to manage the affairs of the temple. The said suit came to be dismissed on 06/03/1924. The said case was opposed by the *Peddinti family*

M. Ashwin Kumar

members. The relevant issue in the said suit as framed by the subordinate judge as follows:

i. **Issue No. 5**: Whether Items No. 1 to 7 of the Plaint Schedule are grants to the suit deity or the grants to the archaka defendants burdened with archakatvam service?

21. The learned subordinate judge held that Exhibit IV(a) relied upon by the defendants to be a *sanad* issued by the said zamindar Sri Raja Manuru Venkata Narayanam Garu. The Exhibits IV & IV(a) established the grant in favour of Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu are found to be genuine documents under Section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act. The court also held that the tenor of Exhibits IV & IV(a) establishes that the deity is not the donnee and the Inam was granted to two persons mentioned in Exhibit IV(a). The copies of the said judgement in O.S. is filed as to establish the grant in favour of predecessor of the Writ Petitioners (see para 15 at running page 428, internal page 11 of the Judgement).

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P22, Page Nos. 418 to 458)

22. Later to the grant mentioned above, the *zamindari rights* in favour of Manuru family, were abolished for non-payment of land revenue/cisth to the British Government. By the time of said appropriation of *zamindari rights,* the above said *Koritepadu* properties in Guntur Taluka were already divested under the above said Exhibits. Therefore, the remainder of the *zamin* estate could only be appropriated. In other words, the *Koritepadu* lands were

M. Ashwinkumar

saved and were not available for appropriation as on the date of appropriation.

ii. **A.S. No. 321 of 1924**

23. Questioning the judgement and decree of the subordinate judge, Guntur, the said so called interested parties carried the matter as in A.S. No. 321 of 1924 before the High Court of Judicature at Madras, whereunder, the first appeal came to be allowed partially modifying the judgement of the trial court, the operative portion of the modified order reads as under *(by Justice Ramesam & Justice Jackson)*:

a. The temple has a right to claim service.
b. The *archakas* have a right to the income.
c. The *archakas* are entitled to retain the possession and enjoy the property.
d. Both the temple as well as the *archakas* are entitled to the surplus income after the service is performed.
e. The *archakas* are entitled to enjoy the inam as per Exhibit V.
f. The temple is entitled to the income on the subject lands and that the income cannot be left to the sole discretion of the archakas.

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P23, Page Nos. 459 to 482)

24. Therefore, the Madras High Court went on to frame a scheme which is as under:

Scheme framed by the Madras High Court:

a. As on that date, the *archakas* were not found to be guilty nor did they breach their duty to render service to the deity, was the finding given by the trial court. Which was upheld by the

M. Ashwin Kumar

first appellate court. There is a specific finding by the appellate court that this finding by the trial court was not under attack before the appellate court. **Therefore, the appellate court held that the *archakas* cannot be ousted from the possession of the subject lands**.

b. The *archakas* are also treated as trustees on par with the existing trustee of the Endowment.

c. Since the original trustee has passed away, his successors in line was allowed to become the trustee for general purposes and for supervising the work of the *archakas*, in so far as the daily worship and services to the deity were concerned.

d. The *archakas* will continue to be in possession and they are entitled to lease out the said land to any prospective tenants, but such leasing out should be in writing through *muchilikas* (*a permission granted by the patta holder to the tenant that the tenancy can be terminated at any time at the behest of the patta holder*). Such written permission given by the patta holder in favour of the tenant is to be intimated to the trustee of the temple for approval.

e. The archakas will maintain the accounts of the gross income derived through the lands and their incidental expenses. After this accounting, the net income shall be derived and the account shall disclose how much was spent on *nithya nivedya* etc. The surplus amount shall be taken as remuneration by the *archakas*.

f. There is a finding that the Parchuri Appalacharyulu family has nothing to with subject Koritepadu village lands and that it belongs to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu family alone.

M. Ashwin Kumar

CHAPTER-3

C. Challenge to the invocation of Section 76 of *A.P. (Andhra Area) Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951*

Even though the subject immovable properties were recognised as personal properties of Peddinti family under 1802 Regulation, post independence, the Government servants presumed that private property to be a temple property and therefore, invoked Section 76 of A.P. (Andhra Area) Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 and made an illegal demand for payment of audit fees by the Peddinti family. The said illegal demand was challenged by Peddinti family before the subordinate judge, Guntur by filing O.S. No. 89 of 1957

i. O.S. No. 89 of 1957

25. The Union of India got its independence on 15/08/1947. At that time, the Constituent Assembly was in the process of framing the Constitution of India. Finally, the Constitution of India was brought into force from 26/11/1949. On 26/01/1950, India became a Republic.

26. In independent India, the Andhra Pradesh Legislature had adapted A.P. (Andhra Area) Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 ("**1951 Act**"). Under this statute, Hindu Religious Institutions are regulated and governed by the officials of the Endowments Department. For such regulation through its officials, the Endowments Department was enabled to collect an amount upto 5% on the income of the Religious Institution as an audit fee etc.

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27. The Endowments officials at Guntur had wrongly invoked Section 76 of the above said 1951 Act and made an illegal demand to be paid by the *archakas* of the said temple. Such illegal Demand Notice and illegal invocation of provisions of the 1951 Act was challenged by the *archakas* before the Subordinate Court, Guntur, vide O.S. No. 89 of 1957. The learned Subordinate Judge allowed the suit on Dt.31/03/1962 on the following terms. The operative portion of the said Order is as follows:

> "*15. On issue 1, **I find that the inam was granted to the archakas, and not to the deity**. On issue 2 that the **plaintiff is not liable to pay any contribution** (if the plaintiff is liable to pay contribution, it is not for this court to say what would be the reasonable contribution). On issue 4 I find that plaintiff is not liable to pay audit fees, and on issue 3 that the levy is sought to be made up on plaintiff is not legal*" (emphasis added).

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P24, Page Nos. 483 to 486)

28. Therefore, in this suit also, the Sub-Ordinate Judge, Guntur (*Justice S.V. Krishnamurthy*) clearly decided that the grant of the inam was to the archakas only and not to the Temple, therefore, no contribution towards the audit fees was required to be paid by the archakas. Therefore, the demand notice issued by the Endowments Department was set aside by the said Subordinate Court, Guntur.

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ii. **A.S. No. 148 of 1962**

29. The Endowments Department preferred a first appeal before the District Judge, Guntur (Justice A.D.V. Reddy), A.S. No. 148 of 1962. This first appeal was finally decided on 29/01/1963, reversing the judgement of the trial court, by upholding the demand notice issued by the Endowments Department.

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P25, Page Nos. 487 to 502)

iii. **S.A. No. 928 of 1963**

30. The *archakas* filed a second appeal vide., S.A. No. 928 of 1963 before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The High Court had set aside the judgement of the first appellate court upholding as follows (by Justice Krishna Rao):

a. The primary question whether the subject land in Sy.Nos. 63, 64, 65, 89, 90, 135 and 151 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur City & District, was decided by a Division Bench comprising of **Hon'ble Justice Manohar Pershad and Justice Kumarayya** in Writ Appeal No. 21 of 1963, holding that the grant in the year 1822 given by the erstwhile zamindar was a personal grant in favour of the archakas and that it is not a grant in favour of the temple.

b. The above said judgement in W.A. No. 21 of 1963 was rendered upholding the judgement rendered by the single judge **Hon'ble Justice Gopal Rao Ekbote** in W.P. No. 852 of 1961.

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c. The Division Bench also held that the grant was in the personal names of the archakas to be enjoyed hereditarily from son to grandson etc. It was further recited in the said grant that as long as the sun and moon last, this personal grant would remain valid to meet the expenses of the worship.

d. It was also held by the Division Bench that there was nothing in the grant to indicate that the temple was entitled to any part of the income derived from the lands held by the archakas.

e. Merely because certain services were rendered by the archakas, in the temple, that itself *ipso facto* does not establish that the grant of the land is in favour of the temple.

f. The finding of the trial court that the grant of the suit lands was not in favour of the temple and that the temple does not derive any income from the said lands and therefore, it is not required to contribute the audit charges under Section 76 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 was upheld by the Division Bench.

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P26, Page Nos. 503 to 506)

31. The findings given by the trial court as well as the second appellate court attained finality crystalizing the right, title and possession of the Peddinti family over the subject lands to be their personal properties.

32. The actual physical possession and enjoyment of the Peddinti family was from 1822. The Second Appeal attained finality on 18/08/1967. By that time, 145 years have passed since the

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Peddinti family's continuous perennial possession and enjoyment over the subject lands, crystalizing and perfecting their title over the subject lands as absolute owners and possessors. This factual aspect has never been impeached or disputed by the Respondents at any point of time. Therefore, the Respondents' conduct to contend contra to the above said established undisputed facts is hit by the Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel.

CHAPTER-4

D. Proceedings under A.P. (A.A) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956

A Parallel Lis was initiated by the Deputy Tahsildar (Inams), Guntur, under A.P. (A.A) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1956, to once again determine whether the subject lands are personal grants or institutional grants

MRO Proceedings

33. The impugned proceedings under the above said 1951 Act and 1956 Acts were initiated simultaneously and parallelly by the respective statutory authorities. Therefore, the proceedings under the 1951 Act were questioned under the common law remedy and the proceedings under the 1956 Act were questioned under the public law remedy.

34. In the year 1959, when the A.P. (A.A) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956 ("**A.P. Inams Act**") was enacted, the Deputy Tahsildar (Inams), Guntur issued notice under Section 3(3) of the A.P. Inams Act to the hereditary trustee and the

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hereditary archaka of Temple in order to enquire and determine whether the Inam is granted to the Temple or the archakas personally. This Inquiry itself was illegal, arbitrary and unjust. The same was hit by Doctrine of Res Judicata because the statutory authorities intended to determine directly and substantially the very same issue which attained finality in the former suit and the appeal between the same parties litigating under the same title in an appropriate court competent to try the dispute. The same was heard and finally decided by such court. Therefore, the initiation of proceedings under Section 3(3) of A.P. Inams Act, was substantially hit by the Doctrine of Res Judicata as set out in Section 11 of the CPC.

35. In the said proceedings, the Deputy Tahsildar decided that the grant in question was to the Temple and not the *archakas*.

Inam Appeal No. 2 of 1959

36. Against this order, an appeal vide Inam Appeal No. 2 of 1959 was filed by the *archakas* before the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur. This appeal has been dismissed and the Deputy Tahsildar's order has been upheld.

W.P. No. 852 of 1961

37. Against the order of the RDO, Guntur in Inam Appeal No. 2 of 1959, a Writ Petition vide W.P. No. 852 of 1961 was filed by the Peddinti family. In this writ petition, this Hon'ble Court has given a categorical finding that the inam was granted in favour of the Peddinti family and that they are eligible for grant of a Ryotwari Patta under Section 4 of the A.P. Inams Act (by Justice Gopal Rao Ekbote).

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P27, Page Nos. 507 to 528)

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W.A. No. 21 of 1964

38. Against this judgement, a Writ Appeal was preferred by the RDO, vide W.A. No. 21 of 1964, in which the decision of the Hon'ble single Judge in W.P. No. 852 or 1961 granting the Ryotwari Patta to the archakas has been upheld by this Hon'ble Court (by Justice Manohar Pershad and Justice Kumarayya).

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P28, Page Nos. 529 to 534)

39. Therefore, in this round of litigation also, the Peddinti family were declared to be the absolute owners and possessors of the subject lands.

40. Consequentially, the statutory authority under the 1956 Act, RDO, Guntur had granted the Ryotwari Patta vide No. 8217/1963 Dt. 20-12-1968 in favour of Peddinti family members.

41. The said Ryotwari Patta has been implemented in the revenue records even before the A.P. Rights in Land and Pattadar Passbooks Act 1971 came into force.

CHAPTER-5

E. Proceedings initiated under Section 62(3) of *A.P. (Andhra Area) Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951* by the Commissioner, Endowments

O.P No. 75 of 1957

42. In addition to the above said Demand made under Section 76 of the 1951 Act, the Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur parallelly initiated a civil original proceeding before the Subordinate Judge, Guntur (Justice N. Sreehari Rao), vide O.P. No. 75 of 1957.

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He sought for a relief to modify the scheme framed by the Madras High Court in the above stated A.S. No. 321 of 1924 and also for appointment of a non-hereditary trustee to manage the temple lands by taking over the possession of the said land from the Peddinti family members. The said O.P. was dismissed as not maintainable by imposing costs on the statutory authority, the Commissioner, Endowments, Guntur.

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P29, Page Nos. 535 to 538)

A.S. No. 441 of 1963

43. The Commissioner, Endowments, Guntur questioned the dismissal order in O.P. No. 75 of 1957 by filing an appeal vide A.S. No. 441 of 1963 before High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad (by Justice Venkatesan). This appeal was also dismissed by the High Court on 20/03/1968, the operative portion of the said dismissal order reads as follows:

> *"The learned Judge followed the decision of a Bench of this Court in Writ Appeal 21 Of 1964 which affirmed the decision in Writ Petition No. 852/61 construing* ***this very grant in respect of the lands that there was no grant in favor of the temple, and the fact that certain services were rendered in the temple did not establish that any portion of the grant of the land was in favor of the temple, and that the temple derived no income there from and the lands were not subject to payment of the contribution under section 76 of the Hindu Religious Charitable Endowments Act,*** *this judgment is between the same parties and the finding of the quote on these points, buying*

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both of them. Even otherwise, as a judicial president, it has got to be followed. No other point has been argued".

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P30, Page Nos. 539 to 544)

44. The illegal attempts made by the Revenue officials as well as the Endowments officials to take back the Peddinti family's land ended up in a series of *waterloo litigations* initiated by the crooked officials of the State. Therefore, the Doctrine of Estoppel and the Doctrine of Res Judicata and the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations and the Doctrines of Unreasonableness, Arbitrariness are directly staring at the state and its officials.

O.P. No. 169 of 1962

45. The Peddinti family members were legally advised to seek the modification of the scheme framed by the Madras High Court in the year 1929 in the A.S. 321 of 1924, because the said scheme was being misinterpreted by the Statutory Authorities. Therefore, Peddinti family members filed O.P. No. 169 of 1962 invoking Section 62(3)(a) of 1951 Act.

46. The said O.P. was been dismissed the learned subordinate judge by his Decree and Judgement Dt. 16/08/1971 holding that the 1929 scheme cannot be disturbed at this stage, especially after the long efflux of time.

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A.S. No. 506 of 1971

47. Against the dismissal of the said O.P., Peddinti family members filed an appeal vide A.S. No. 506 of 1971 before the High Court of Judicature at Andhra Pradesh. The learned single Judge of the High Court, Hon'ble Judge Challa Kondaiah has dismissed the First Appeal on 13/08/1973.

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P31, Page No. 544 to 591)

L.P.A. No. 104 of 1974

48. The Peddinti family member had filed a letter patent appeal vide L.P.A. No. 104 of 1974 questioning the judgement of the learned single Judge in A.S. 506 of 1971 and also questioning the judgement and decree in O.P. No. 169 of 1962. The Peddinti family was represented by Sri M. Jagannadha Rao, Advocate. The said L.P.A was allowed by the Division Bench of the High Court presided over by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice B.J. Divan and Justice Mukthadar on 09/07/1976. The operative portion of the said Judgement is extracted hereinbelow:

> *"Having heard the learned advocates at length, we are of the opinion that the contention advanced by M. Jagannadha Rao must be acceded to. It would be seen that the question involved in S.A. No. 928/63 (which arose out of O.P 89/1957) was whether the said Inam was granted to the deity or to the Archakas.*
>
> [...]
>
> *Eventually, it was decided by the High Court, as stated above, that the said lands were not granted to the deity, but*

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to the Archakas, and, therefore, they were not liable to pay any contribution or audit fee to the endowment department. We are of the opinion that this finding, by itself, is enough to hold that the principle of Res Judicata to apply to the latter proceedings, i.e., O.P.No.169/1962. The High Court had given its judgment which is conclusive to the effect that the lands in question were given to the Archakas, and not to the temple and, therefore, the Archakas were not bound to pay any contribution".

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P32, Page Nos. 592 to 609)

CHAPTER-6

F. The land in subject survey numbers of Koritepadu village was divested by Peddinti family in favour of third parties under several registered Sale Deeds over a period of last 50 years to the gullible poor and middle class citizens

49. The Peddinti family members after the L.P.A. Order Dt. 09/07/1976 attained finality, they were in need of money for their family necessities, therefore, they started alienating the said land in favour of prospective buyers. The details of the said registered Sale Deeds are evidenced from the Encumbrance Certificates by the IGRS Website.

50. The purchasers from Peddinti family had converted the said land into different layouts and carved out hundreds of residential plots. The said plots were further sold to further prospective purchasers under Registered Sale Deeds ranging from 07-08-1985 to 04-04-1987. To avoid further lengthy narration, I am appending the Encumbrance Certificates by the IGRS Website to substantiate the

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multiples and hundreds of sales and claims by hundreds of poor and middle class people.

(These documents are filed as Ex-P33, Page Nos. 610 to 642)

51. In fact, Sy. No. 63 of Koritepadu Village is concerned, the total extent comprised in this survey number is Ac. 18-89 Cents. This land had already been converted into non-agricultural land under a layout long back and sold in the form of residential plots. The layout had been implemented on the ground and the roads and other infrastructure had also been accomplished on the ground. Hundreds of residential houses and apartments had also been constructed and the citizens are living in their respective properties. The *google maps street view as well as aerial view* etc., of the subject lands are being filed along with the present Writ Petition for the kind perusal of this Hon'ble High Court to enable this Hon'ble Court to take judicial notice of the said fact for proper adjudication of the present Writ Petition. By doing so, I am not introducing evidence into writ proceedings but I am trying to substantiate my case through the said *satellite photographs* which cannot be disputed by the Respondents.

(This document is filed as Ex-P34, Page Nos. 643 to 645)

CHAPTER-7

G. Further rounds of legal remedies availed by the buyers of the plots/flats in the subject survey numbers

52. The crooked attitude of the Respondents to repeatedly trouble the citizens in the above said manner is continuing. It did not stop despite the judgements, decrees and orders staring at them. The Respondents illegally stalled the Registration of the properties/

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sales in the subject survey numbers forcing the persons like me to approach this Hon'ble Court and seek appropriate directions from time to time. The details of such cases are enumerated hereunder.

a. In fact, the 2nd Respondent has continued to direct the other Respondents not to receive sale documents for registration. In the latest round of litigation, some of the owners of immovable property in Sy. Nos. 63, 64, 65 of Koretipadu Village, grieved by the actions of the official respondent in not receiving the documents for registration, have approached this Hon'ble Court vide W.P. Nos. 6653/2011, 25595, 25638 of 2012 for a writ of mandamus so that the documents can be registered.

b. This Hon'ble Court after referring to the above, stated tranches of litigation has categorically stated that: "*In the light of the observations made by the Division Bench in the above LPA as long back as on 09.07.1976, it is not open to the Endowments department to seek to reopen the issue as to the nature and status of the inam granted by Sri Raja Manuri Venkata Rayanigaru.* ***It is now settled that the said inam was granted to the Archakas alone and not to the temple. This Court also held that the nature of the grant was such that the Archakas were entitled to ryotwari pattas.*** *Neither the temple nor the Endowments department can therefore seek to reopen these issues at this belated stage. As observed supra, the Division Bench in the year 1976 itself stated that It was. too late in the day to disturb the findings recorded in the judgment passed in S.A.No.928 of*

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1963. ***More than 37 years having passed since then, this concluded issue is now beyond re-examination***" (emphasis added).

c. This Hon'ble High Court has further decided that "***Irrespective of the sanctity of the communication by the Endowments department to the Registration department, ostensibly under Section 22-A (1) (c) of the Registration Act, 1908, the irrefutable fact remains that the Endowments department cannot claim these lands to be endowment/temple property***" (emphasis added).

(These judgements are filed as Ex-P35, Ex-P36, Page Nos. 646 to 664)

53. Despite the observations made by this High Court in W.P. 25595, 25638 of 2012 through Justice Sanjay Kumar. The Respondents once again dare to put up the said Memo in the IGRS website whereunder the software automatically blocks the registration of the properties in the subject survey numbers by not allowing the computer operator to feed the said survey number on one hand and on the other hand, the CARD value is also not displayed on the computer so as to generate the proper stamp duty and registration charges. Therefore, I am constrained to knock the doors of this Hon'ble Court.

(This judgement is filed as Ex-P8 Page Nos. 665 to 675)

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LEGAL GROUNDS FOR CHALLENGING THE IMPUGNED MEMO

a. Overruling a judicial pronouncement through an executive fiat is colourable exercise of power

54. In S.A. No. 928 of 1963, Appeal No. 441 of 1963, W.P. No. 852 of 1961 which has been confirmed in W.A. No. 21 of 1964 and finally in L.P.A. No. 104 of 1974, a final and binding judicial pronouncement has been given by the Division Bench of this Hon'ble Court way back in the year 09/07/1976. The learned single judges of this Hon'ble Court had repeatedly held that the subject survey numbers cannot be claimed to be endowment lands but still the Respondents browbeat the said final judgements and go onto issue the Impugned Memo. This Memo is an executive fiat and issuing such an illegal Memo to deprive the citizens of their fundamental rights, clearly tantamounts to colourable exercise of power. This type of activity is illegal, arbitrary, high handed and untenable.

55. If the Impugned Memo is allowed to withstand, the concept rule of law will have no meaning, and the doctrine of separation of powers will have lost all significance and it would tantamount to allowing the State to issue executive fiats and ignore judicial pronouncements as per its whims and fancies. Therefore, the same is liable to be set aside in the interest of justice.

56. The Respondents' conduct is writ large, highly objectionable and its impugned activity is unreasonable and liable to be set aside by this Hon'ble Court. In similar circumstances, when the executive

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tries to browbeat the judgements of the courts by circumventing things, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **NHPC Ltd vs. State of Himachal Pradesh** reported in **2023 SCC OnLine SC 1137**, has held that ***legislature cannot directly overrule a judicial pronouncement***. When legislature itself cannot do it, how can the executive and its authorities venture to browbeat the judgements, orders and decrees of this Hon'ble Court. Therefore, the impugned memo is liable to be set aside as violative of judgements which attained finality.

57. In so far as the executive power to include a property in prohibitory order book under Section 22-A of the Registration Act, 1908, the said power is to be exercised by the State and its authorities in genuine cases to genuinely protect the State property, but, such power cannot take away the Constitutional Right to Property in an arbitrary manner. Wherever the State and its authorities had tried to misuse this executive power, this Hon'ble Court had chided them by issuing appropriate writs. A similar issue fell for consideration in the case of **Y. Nagasubamma vs. State of Andhra Pradesh**, reported in **2024 SCC OnLine Ap 984**, wherein this Hon'ble High Court has decided that once a judgement becomes final, further inclusion of the property in the notification published in Section 22-A of the Registration Act is illegal, hit by res judicata and is impermissible. This Hon'ble Court further stated that "***if the authorities keep on including the properties in the prohibitory list under Section 22-A (1)(a) to (e), even though the earlier order became final, it will lead to an incongruous situation. Even without filing appeals, the authorities, in a way, are nullifying the orders passed by the Courts earlier to Vinjamuri***

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Rajagopalachari's case without even filing appeals. Such a course in the opinion of this Court is impermissible" (emphasis added).

58. In the present case also, once a clear, binding judgement has been rendered in the Petitioner's favour, the actions of the Respondents in subsequently including the properties in the list of prohibited properties is impermissible, illegal and is liable to struck down by this Hon'ble Court. On this ground alone, the present writ petitions is liable to be admitted.

59. Therefore, the Impugned action is liable to be set aside.

b. Violation of Article 14 (Arbitrariness & Discrimination)

60. The illegal attempts made by the Revenue officials as well as the Endowments officials to take back the Peddinti family's land ended up in a series of *waterloo litigations* initiated by the crooked officials of the State. Therefore, the Doctrine of Estoppel and the Doctrine of Res Judicata and the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations and the Doctrines of Unreasonableness, Arbitrariness are directly staring at the state and its officials.

61. The Respondents State and its instrumentalities had entertained multiple hundreds of registrations in so far as the properties in the subject survey number is concerned and these registrations and collection of stamp duties and other incidental charges as against these properties an undisputed fact, because those money already went into the coffers of the State. Therefore, the State and its instrumentalities cannot turn *volte face* and try to circumvent things

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and try to browbeat the settled litigation and try to play with the lives of the citizens in this illegal and arbitrary manner. Their conduct is writ large and the Respondents are answerable to this Hon'ble Court for their arbitrary conduct.

62. The Respondents State and its instrumentalities had granted hundreds of building permissions in the subject survey numbers by collecting crores of rupees from the citizens who live and own land in this Sy. No. 63 of Koritepadu village. Thereby, the Respondents enriched their coffers at the cost of me and the other similarly situated persons lives. Therefore, the Respondents are estopped from making a further false claim that this subject survey number belongs to the temple, when the said illegal claim had attained finality multiple times. Therefore, I am constrained to seek appropriate directions in the form of a Certiorarified Mandamus against Respondents through this Writ Petition.

63. I further humbly submit that the Guntur Municipal Corporation and the Southern Power Distribution Company and the Guntur Water Works Department and the Roads and Buildings Department and other welfare Departments of the Respondent State had laid roads, laid the powerlines, waterlines and the residents residing herein are receiving several State welfare benefits. Despite all these facts, the Respondents still dare to make an illegal and arbitrary claim that the subject land belongs to a temple. By their conduct, the Respondents acquiesced their right if any and they suffered several decrees and judgements that this subject land does not belong to the institution. But still they are lingering upon the said illegal claim to blackmail and trouble the citizens like me. Their conduct is writ large and they are required to be impeached by this

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Hon'ble Court for their high handed, illegal, arbitrary, unjust behaviour.

64. In these circumstances, the Petitioner has no alternative efficacious remedy, except to approach this Hon'ble Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. The Petitioner did not file any other writ, petition, suit, or other proceedings for the relief or relieves sought herein.

65. **Main Prayer**: In the light of the above said facts it is mostly humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to issue a Writ, Order or Direction more particularly one in the nature of Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus:

i. Declaring the action of the Respondents in issuing the Memo No. Rc.No.M2/9577/2016, Dt. 08/06/2016, all consequential actions taken and contemplated to be taken, to be illegal, arbitrary and unconstitutional as the same is in gross violation Article 14, 300A of the Constitution of India;

ii. To quash the Memo No. Rc.No.M2/9577/2016, Dt. 08/06/2016 issued by 2nd Respondent, as illegal, arbitrary and unconstitutional as the existence of the said Memo tantamounts to overruling the judgements, decrees and orders passed by this Hon'ble Court in various judgements;

iii. To direct the Respondents to forthwith remove the lands in D.No. 63 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Mandal and District in the list of prohibited properties in the IGRS website as well as other records maintained by the Respondents;

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iv. To direct the Respondents to entertain the documents presented for registration by the writ petitioner in so far as his property situated in D.No. 63 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Mandal and District;

v. To further declare any other consequential Memos or Orders or Directions etcs., which are concealed and not disclosed to the Petitioner as illegal and arbitrary in so far as his property situated in D.No. 63 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Mandal and District are concerned;

vi. To pass such other order(s) as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the circumstances of the case by moulding the relief if necessary to do complete justice to the writ petitioner.

66. **Interim Prayer**: It is further humbly prayed that pending disposal of the main Writ Petition:

a. This Hon'ble Court may be pleased to direct the Respondents to receive and register any documents presented by the Writ Petitioner relating to his property situation in D.No. 63 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Mandal and District, in the interest of justice, as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the circumstances of the case.

b. This Hon'ble Court may be pleased to suspend the operation of Impugned Memo No. Rc.No.M2/9577/2016, Dt. 08/06/2016 issued by 2nd Respondent forthwith in so far as

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Petitioner's property is concerned, in the interest of justice, as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the circumstances of the case.

c. This Hon'ble Court may be pleased to dispense with certified copy of Memo No. Rc.No.M2/9577/2016, Dt.08/06/2016 issued by 2nd Respondent in the interest of justice, as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Sworn and signed before me.
On this 07 day April 2025, at Amaravati

M. Ashwin Kumar
Deponent

ADVOCATE/AMARAVATI

VERIFICATION

I, Madala Ashwin Kumar S/o Late Ravindranath, aged about 40 years, Occ: Business, R/o. 501, Urban Blocks Pinnacle, Sy. No. 178/C3 and 179/A1, Kondapur, K.V. Ranga Reddy, Telangana- 500084, do hereby verify and state that the contents stated in the above para Nos. 1 to 63 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and para Nos. 64 to 66 are verified on legal advice, hence verified on this 07 day of April 2025 at Amaravati.

M. Ashwin Kumar

Counsel for the Petitioner

Deponent

44 303 (A)

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT

From
Y.V.Anuradha, I.A.S.,
Commissioner,
Endowments Department,
A.P., Hyderabad.

To
The Commissioner & Inspector General,
Stamps & Registration Department,
Andhra Pradesh,
Hyderabad.

Lr. in Rc.No.M2/9577/2016, dated 08.06.2016

Sir,

Sub: Endowments Department – Submission of 22(a)(i)(c) particulars for the lands belonging to Charitable & Religious Institutions for Guntur District (Sub-Registrar wise) to place in Prohibition List – Regarding.

Ref: 1. Circular Memo No.G1/19131/05, Dt.14.09.2007 from the Commissioner & I.G. Stamps & Registration Department.
2. Judgement Dt.23.12.2015 in Writ Appeal No.343/2015 and Batch from the Hon'ble High Court of A.P., Hyderabad.
3. This Office Memo in Rc.No.M1/17/2014, Dt.11.02.2016.
4. Rc.No.A7/7739/2015, Dt.09.03.2016 and 06.04.2016 from the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur.

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In the reference 2nd cited, the Hon'ble High Court categorically observed that, the lists of landed properties owned by the Charitable & Religious Institutions falling under the purview of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable & Religious Institutions and Endowments Act 30/1987 shall be signed by the Commissioner of Endowments and furnish such information to the Commissioner & Inspector General, Stamps & Registration for prohibition of Registration of such property u/s 22(a)(i)(c) of the Registration Act. The Commissioner & Inspector General, Stamps & Registration Department in the reference 1st cited requested to furnish the information in the proforma of Annexure-III and with a condition that the registering authority shall also upload the same into the Web-site of the government viz., igrs.ap.gov.in of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

In pursuance of the orders of Hon'ble High Court issued in the ref. 2nd cited, necessary instructions were issued to all the District Asst. Commissioners of Endowments Department in the reference 3rd cited to submit the landed particulars held by Charitable & Religious Institutions Sub-Registrar wise in Annexure-III format. Accordingly in the reference 4th cited, the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur has submitted the landed particulars belonging to Charitable & Religious Institutions of Guntur District in Annexure-III format i.e., for agricultural lands and non-agricultural lands separately to prohibit the said lands from unauthorized registration u/S 22(a)(i)(c) of the Registration Act, 1908.

I request to forward the information pertaining to Guntur District to the concerned registration authority to upload the same in the central server and arrange to prohibit Registration of Documents over the said properties u/S 22(a)(i)(c) of the Registration (A.P. Amendment) Act, 19/2007.

P.T.O.

303 (B)

Therefore, I herewith enclose the particulars of landed properties of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural in supersession of earlier lists / data belonging to Charitable & Religious Institutions of Guntur District Sub-Registrar wise (32 Sub-Registrars as per list Appended) through the District Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur as detailed in Annexure-III format for necessary further action. Please acknowledge the receipt of the such information.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-Y.V.Anuradha,
Commissioner

//s.b.o.//

Assistant Commissioner
(Estates)

Encl: Landed particulars Sub-Registrar wise.

(32 booklets for agricultural lands and 10 booklets for nonagricultural lands).

Copy submitted to

1) The Principal Secretary to Government, Revenue (Endt.) Department, A.P., Secretariat, Hyderabad.

Copy to

1) The Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur.
2) The Deputy Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur.
3) The Regional Joint Commissioner, Endowments Department, Multi Zone-II, Tirupathi.
4) The District Registrar, Guntur, Tenali and Narasaraopeta.
5) Extra.

304

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

From
G.Balaramaiah, I.A.S.,
Commissioner,
Endowments Department,
A.P., Hyderabad.

To
The Sub-Registrar,
Koretipadu,
Guntur Town,
Guntur District.

D.Dis.No.N2/19185/2012, dated 21.06.2012

Sir,

Sub: Endowments Department. – Estate Wing – Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple, Koretipadu, Guntur Town – Furnishing of List of Endowments Properties for prohibition U/s 22A (1) (C) of the Registration Act – Regarding.

Ref: Lr.No.A7/554/2008, dated 15.05.2012 from the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur.

@-@-@

I am forwarding herewith the particulars of immovable properties held by Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple, Koretipadu, Guntur Town situated in your Registration Sub-District in proforma under Section 22A (1) (C) of Registration (A.P. Amendments) Act, 2007 i.e. Act No.19/2007 for taking necessary action for prohibiting registration of these lands as the institution concerned is the absolute owner of the said properties. These enlisted immovable property cannot be registered without the specific permission of the Commissioner, Endowments Department, A.P., Hyderabad.

I request you to pay personal attention and do the needful.

Commissioner

Encl: List of Properties.

22/7/2012

2. Copy submitted to the Commissioner & Inspector General, Registration & Stamps A.P. Hyderabad (w.e.).
3. Copy to the Deputy Inspector General Registration & Stamps, A.P. Guntur (w.e.).
4. Copy the District Registrar, Guntur.
5. Copy to the Regional Joint Commissioner, Endowments Department, Multi Zone-II, Tirupati.
6. Copy to the Special Deputy Collector, L.P.C., Multi Zone-II, Endowments Department, Tirupathi.
7. Copy to the Deputy Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur.
8. Copy to the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur.
9. Copy the Tahsildar concerned in L.P.C. Section in Head Office.
10. Copy to the Executive Officer, Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple, Koretipadu, Guntur Town, Guntur District. (Through Sl.No.II).
11. Extra.

ANNEXURE-III
(Section 22-A(1)(c))
For Immovable Properties owned by RELIGIOUS OR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ETC)

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES

District : Guntur
Registration Sub-District : Koritepadu
Revenue Mandal : Guntur
Revenue Village : Koritepadu

S.No	Sy. No.	Sub Division	Classification of Land	Extent Ac. Cts.	Boundaries		Name of the Owner	Reasons for Prohibition
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1	63	--	Dry	18.89	North	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 65	Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple Koritepadu Guntur Town & District	Any gift, sale, exchange or mortgage of any immovable property of a religious or Charitable institution or endowment shall be null and void in the absence of prior sanction of the Commissioner as per Sec.66 of the Act 30/87. Therefore the landd sites, buildings etc., are prohibited for registrations etc., in the absence of the permission of the Commissioner.
					East	Private Land in Sy. No. 51		
					West	Private Land in Sy. No. 66		
					South	Private Land in Sy. No. 57		
2	64	--	Dry	13.08	North	Private Land in Sy. No. 72, 74, 75	- do -	- do -
					East	Private Land in Sy. No. 76		
					West	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 65		
					South	Private Land in Sy. No. 51		
3	65	--	Dry	14.65	North	Private Land in Sy. No. 72	- do -	- do -
					East	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 64		
					West	Private Land in Sy. No. 68, 67		
					South	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 63		
4	83	--	Dry	5.70	North	Private Land in Sy. No. 84	- do -	- do -
					East	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 160		
					West	Private Land in Sy. No. 40, 41, 42,43,45,82		
					South	Private Land in Sy. No. 39		

44
305

Single Trustee
Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple
Koritepadu, Guntur Town

Inspector
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

Asst. Commissioner
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

Deputy Commissioner
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

Commissioner
Endowments Department
Hyderabad

45

306

S. No.	Sy. No.	Sub Division	Classification of Land	Extent Ac. Cts.	Boundaries		Name of the Owner	Reasons for Prohibition
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
5	89	--	Dry	2.58	North	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 90	Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple Koritepadu Guntur Town & District	Any gift, sale, exchange or mortgage of any immovable property of a religious or Charitable institution or endowment shall be null and void in the absence of prior sanction of the Commissioner as per Sec.80 of the Act 30/87. Therefore the lands sites, buildings etc., are prohibited for registrations etc., in the absence of the permission of the Commissioner.
					East	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 151		
					West	Private Land in Sy. No. 86, 88		
					South	Private Land in Sy. No. 84, 85		
6	90	--	Dry	1.74	North	Private Land in Sy. No. 91	- do -	- do -
					East	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 135		
					West	Private Land in Sy. No. 91		
					South	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 89		
7	135	--	Dry	23.84	North	Private Land in Sy. No. 133, 134, 136, 137	- do -	- do -
					East	Private Land in Sy. No. 139		
					West	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 90		
					South	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 151		
8	151	--	Dry	19.87	North	Subject temple Land in Sy. No. 135	- do -	- do -
					East	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 150		
					West	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 89		
					South	Private Land in Sy. No. 152, 153		
9	158	--	Dry	2.90	North	Private Land in Sy. No. 157	- do -	- do -
					East	Private Land in Sy. No. 163		
					West	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 160		
					South	Private Land in Sy. No. 159		
10	160	--	Dry	17.28	North	Private Land in Sy. No. 152	- do -	- do -
					East	Private Land in Sy. No. 159		
					West	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 83		
					South	Private Land in Sy. No. 161		

Single Trustee
Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple
Koritepadu, Guntur Town

Inspector
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

Asst. Commissioner
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

Deputy Commissioner
Endowments Department

Commissioner
Endowments Department

S. No.	Sy. No.	Sub Division	Classification of Land	Extent Ac.Cs	Boundaries		Name of the Owner	Reasons for Prohibition
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
11	165	1	Dry	0.94	North	Private Land in Sy. No. 166	Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple Koritepadu Guntur Town & District	Any gift, sale, exchange or mortgage of any immovable property of a religious or Charitable institution or endowment shall be null and void in the absence of prior sanction of the Commissioner as per Sec.80 of the Act 30/87. Therefore the lands sales, buildings etc., are prohibited for registrations etc., in the absence of the permission of the Commissioner.
					East	Private Land in Sy. No. 169		
					West	Private Land in Sy. No. 165/2		
					South	Private Land in Sy. No. 164		
12	165	3	Dry	6.38	North	Private Land in Sy. No. 166	- do -	- do -
					East	Private Land in Sy. No. 165/2		
					West	Private Land in Sy. No. 163		
					South	Private Land in Sy. No. 164		

Single Trustee
Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple
Koritepadu, Guntur Town

Inspector
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

Asst. Commissioner
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

Deputy Commissioner
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

Commissioner
Endowments Department
Hyderabad

46

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2

ANNEXURE-III
(SECTION - 22(A)(1)(C)
(For Immovable Properties Owned by Religious and Charitable Institutions etc.)
AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES

District : GUNTUR
Registration Sub District : KORITEPADU

Revenue Mandal : GUNTUR URBAN
Revenue Village : KORITEPADU 0232003

Sl. No.	Sy. No.	Sub Division	Classification of Land	Extent Ac. Cts.	Boundaries				Name of the Owner	Reasons for Prohibition
					East	West	North	South		
1	63		Dry	18.89	Private Land in Sy.No. 51	Private Land in Sy. No. 66	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 65	Private Land in Sy. No. 57	Sri Seetharama Swamy Temple Koritepadu, Guntur Town & District	As per Sec. 38 Register
2	64		Dry	13.08	Private Land in Sy.No. 76, 46	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 65	Private Land in Sy. No. 72, 74, 75	Private Land in Sy. No. 51	Do	Do
3	65		Dry	14.65	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 64	Private Land in Sy. No. 66, 67	Private Land in Sy. No. 72, 74, 75	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 63	Do	Do
4	89		Dry	2.58	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 151	Private Land in Sy. No. 86, 88	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 90	Private Land ion Sy. No. 84, 85	Do	Do
5	90		Dry	1.74	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 135	Private Land in Sy. No. 91	Private Land in Sy. No. 91	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 89	Do	Do
6	135		Dry	23.84	Private Land in Sy. No. 139	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 90	Private Land in Sy. No. 133, 134, 136, 137	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 151	Do	Do
7	151		Dry	19.87	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 150	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 89	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 135	Private Land in Sy. No. 152, 153, 154	Do	Do

8	83		Dry	5.70	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 160	Private Land in Sy. No. 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 82	Private Land in Sy. No. Sy. No. 84	Private Land in Sy. No. 39	Do	Do
9	158		Dry	2.90	Private Land in Sy. No. 163	Private Land in Sy. No. 159	Private Land in Sy. No. 157	Private Land in Sy. No. 159	Do	Do
10	160		Dry	17.28	Private Land in Sy. No. 159, 162	Subject Temple Land in Sy. No. 83	Private Land in Sy. No. 152, 153, 157	Private Land in Sy. No. 161	Do	Do
11	165	1	Dry	0.94	Private Land in Sy. No. 166	Amaravathi Road 165/2	Vagu in Sy. No. 157	Private Land in Sy. No. 164	Do	Do
12	165	3	Dry	6.38	Amaravathi Road in Sy. No. 165/2	Private Land in Sy. No. 163	Vagu in Sy. No. 157	Private Land in Sy. No. 164	Do	Do
		TOTAL		127.85						

Executive Officer / Manager / Trustee

Mandal Incharge

Inspector

Assistant Commssioner

309

48

1వ పుస్తకం 2012వ సంవత్సరం దస్తావేజు నెం 2919
ప్రజంటెంటు దాఖలు పరచిన కాగితముల సంఖ్య 20
ఈ కాగితపు వరుస సంఖ్య.....

సబ్‌రిజిస్ట్రారు

THE SEAL

CERTIFICATE OF SCANNING

The Document has been Scanned with
he Identification Number. 732.1.....

Signature of the
Registering Officer

50

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

एक सौ रुपये Rs. 100

रु. 100 ONE HUNDRED RUPEES

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ आन्ध्र प्रदेश ANDHRA PRADESH

AT 690157

Serial No 1553 Dated 14/05/12 Rs. 100/-
Sold To Madala Ashwin Kumar S/o Ravindranath Guntur
For Whom

Shaik Neera Mohiyuddin Ahamed
Licenced Stamp Vender
Licence No: 2/1995
Renewal No: 07-15 [illegible]2012
Seelamvari Street, GUNTUR.
Cell: 9703653786

SALE DEED FOR Rs.13,80,000/-

This Sale Deed is made and executed on this 14th day of May, 2012.

By:

1.RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU, S/o. Subbaiah, aged about 68 years, **2.GUTTIKONDA SIRISHA,** W/o. Naveen Babu, aged about 41 years, both are residents of Flat No. 301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st line, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur City, **3. DOPPALAPUDI SAILAJA,** W/o. Prem Sagar, aged about 40 years, resident of Gowatham Towers, Srinivasa Nagar, 6th Line, Behind Siddartha Nagar, Vijayawada City, **4.KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI,** W/o. Pitchaiah, aged about 60 years, resident Flat No. 301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st line, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur City, **5. KODALI SAI PRASAD,** S/o. Pitchaiah, aged about 42 years, resident of Door No.14-104, Yarragondapalem Village and Mandal, Prakasam District, **6. KODALI KRISHNA PRASAD,** S/o. Pitchaiah, aged about 37 years, resident of Neelayapalem hamlet of Pedagunjam Village, China Ganjam Mandal, Prakasam District,

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

A
2934

2919
2012

1వ పుస్తకం 2012వ సం... రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ నెం
ప్రజంటెంటు దాఖలు వ... కాగితముల సంఖ్య 20
ఈ కాగితపు వరుస సం... 23 APR 2012

DISTRICT REGISTRAR'S OFFICE GUNTUR

2919

2012 సం. మే నెల 14 తేది
1934 శాలి వైశాఖ మాసం 24 తేది
వగలు 11-12 గంటల మధ్య
కొరిటిపాడు సబ్ రిజిస్ట్రారు వారి
కార్యాలయములో రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ చట్టము
1908లోని సెక్షన్ 32 A. అనుసరించి
సమర్పించ వలసిన ఫోటోగ్రాఫ్‌లు
వేలిముద్రలు మరియు SBI ఇంఎస్టేట్
శాఖ ... నెం. 713169, 713170 తేది 14-5-12
తో దాఖలు చేసినది. 713172

వ్రాసి ఇచ్చినట్లు ఒప్పుకొన్నది

ఎదమంకోటిలి వ్రాలు

- Ramesh-M
- Ramesh-M

For EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
- Ramesh M
Authorised Signatory

S/o గోవర్ధ నర్సిరి చంద్రమౌళి నగర్
ఇంటి నెం. ...

1) R. ఆంజనేయులు
2) G. శివాజ్
3) D. శైలజ
4) K. లక్ష్మీకాంతి
5) K. సాయి ప్రసాద్
6) K. కృష్ణ ప్రసాద్
ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ G.P.A Agent

నిరూపించినది
1) P. Chandra Sekhar, S/o Subba Rao, 8-3-119, 4th Lane, B. Thota, GUNTUR-522001.
2) ... S/o. Sai Babu, D.No. 5-60 ... Line, Deva Puram, GUNTUR-7

THE SEAL OF THE SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU

2012 సం. మే నెల 14 తేది
1934 శాలి వైశాఖ మాసం 24 తేది

Sk. Masian Vali
Sub Registrar I/C
Koritepadu.

REGISTERED AS NO. 2919 OF 2012
OF BOOK I 14th DAY OF MAY
24th Vaisa... 34 S.E

REGISTERING OFFICER

represented by their G.P.A. Agent, **EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** changed as **EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** rep. by its Managing Director, **Dr. MADALA RAMESH,** S/o.Govardhana Rao, aged about 54 years, resident of Door No.5-90-65, 4th lane, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City, (No.1 to 6 are executed and registered a Development Agreement Cum General Power of Attorney dt.21-08-2008, Document No.2810/2008, of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur District).

7.**EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** changed as **EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** rep. by its Managing Director, **MADALA RAMESH,** S/o. Govardhana Rao, aged about 54 years, resident of Door No. 5-90-65, 4th lane, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City,**(PAN No. AACCE3619G)** (Agreement Holder Cum Developers) hereinafter called **VENDORS/AND/OR GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY AGENTS** (whichterm/expression shall include where the context so admits means and includes unless it be repugnant to their legal representatives, successors,assignees, executors and administrators and the kind of the ONE PART.

IN FAVOUR OF

MADALA ASHWIN KUMAR, S/o. Late. Ravindranath, aged about 28 years, resident of Door No. 5-90-65, 4th lane, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City, hereinafter called the VENDEE whichterm/expression shall include where the context so admits, means and includes unless it be repugnant to the context of their legal representatives, successors,assignees, executors and administrators and the kind of the OTHER PART.

WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, the 1st to 6th VENDORS are the absolute owners and peaceful possessors of the 'A' schedule mentioned property, which has acquired by them as mentioned below:

a) Whereas, an extent of **371 sq.yards** of site was purchased by **1st VENDOR,** with his own earnings, from Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma, W/o. Basava Punnaiah, of Guntur, rep. by her General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Raja Rao, of Guntur, through Sale Deed dt.19-05-1989 and registered as Document **No. 3310/1989** of Book No.1 of District Registrar's Office, Guntur. And Whereas, the said **1st VENDOR** has retained an extent of 170 sq.yards and remaining extent of **201 sq.yards** out of above mentioned **371 sq.yards** was gifted to his second daughter i.e., **2nd VENDOR**

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director
X Ramesh.M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh.M

1వ పుస్తకం 2012వ సంవత్సరం డిస్తావేజు నెం 2919
ప్రజంటింటు దాఖలు పరచిన కాగితముల సంఖ్య 20
ఈ కాగితపు పరుస సంఖ్య.....2

సబ్‌రిజిస్ట్రారు

ENDORSEMENT: C&J.G.R&S Memo- E1/2151/2011 Dt. 16-4-2011

Certified that the following amounts have been paid in respect of this document

Description of fee / duty	In the form of				DD/BC/Pay order	Total
	Stamp paper	Challan				
Stamp Duty	100				96500	96600
Transfer Duty						
Registration Fee					6900	6900
User Chargers					100	100
Total	100				103500	103600

Certificate under section 41 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899

* Rs. 96500 .....Towards stamp duty including T.D

Under section 41 of the I.S. Act, 1899 and Rs. 6900

towards Registrations fee on the [illegible] value of Rs. 1380000

Were paid by the party through [illegible] SBI vide

challan/DD/~~BC/Pay order~~ No. 71519 713172 Date * 14-5-12

713172

Sub-Registrar
Collected U.S. Act

THE SEAL

herein through a Gift Deed, dt.04-07-2008 and registered as Document **No.2124/2008** of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur, and since then, the **2nd** VENDOR has been enjoying above mentioned extent of **201 sq.yards** out of **371 sq.yards** of site with full title, ownership and peaceful possession as her self acquired property.

b)WHEREAS, an extent of **300 sq.yards** of site was acquired by the **3rd VENDOR,** from her mother Ravipati Basava Kumari, W/o. Anjaneyulu, of Guntur, through a Gift Deed, dt.03-06-1999 and registered as Document No.**3475/1999** of Book No.1 of District Registrar's Office, Guntur.

c) WHEREAS, an extent of 671 sq.yards of site was purchased by **4th VENDOR**, with her Sthreedhanam, from Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma, W/o. Basava Punnaiah, of Guntur, rep by her General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Raja Rao, of Guntur, through Sale Deed dt.19-05-1989 and registered as Document **No. 3309/1989** of Book No.1 of District Registrar's Office, Guntur. And Whereas, the said **4th** VENDOR has retained an extent of **337.4 sq.yards** and out of remaining extent of 333.6 sq. yards, she gifted an extent of **166.8 sq.yards** to her elder son i.e., **5th VENDOR** herein through a Gift Deed, dt.07-07-2008 and registered as Document **No.2175/2008** of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur, and an extent of **166.8 sq. yards** was gifted to her second son i.e., **6th VENDOR** herein, through a Gift Deed, dt. 07-07-2008 and registered as Document **No.2174/2008** of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur, respectively with absolute rights. Since then, the **5th and 6th VENDORS** have been enjoying the same with full title, ownership and peaceful possession as their self acquired property. And whereas, the VENDORS are entitled to alienate the same and convey a valid title to any body and the said property is free from all encumbrances.

Since then, they have been enjoying the said property, morefully described in the schedule hereunder with full title, ownership and peaceful possession as their absolute property openly, peacefully, continuously, uninterruptedly, unobjectionably as absolute Owners till today.

Whereas, there are no subsisting encumbrances like mortgages, charges, liens, leases, licenses, litigations, injuctions, attachments, third party claims, minor disputes, any kind of transactions, agreements, understandings, etc., over the schedule property, the OWNERS herein got a clear, absolute, unencumbered and undisputed title, possession and enjoyment over the schedule property.

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep by its Mg. Director.

X Ramesh-M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep by its Mg. Director.

X Ramesh-M

1వ పుస్తకం 2012వ సంవత్సరం దస్తావేజు నెం 2919
ప్రజంటెంటు దాఖలు వచ్చిన కాగితముల సంఖ్య 20
రు కాగితపు వరుస సంఖ్య.....

సబ్‌రిజిస్ట్రారు

THE SEAL

CERTIFICATE OF SCANNING

The Document has been Scanned with
he Identification Number. 732.1.....

Signature of the
Registering Officer

Whereas, the 1st to 6th VENDORS have decided to develop the 'A' schedule mentioned site into a Multi-storied residential building under the name and style of **"EMGEE RESIDENCY"** and entered into an Agreement of Development Cum General Power of Attorney with 7th VENDOR and registered as Document **No.2810/2008,dt.21-08-2008** of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur District. In pursuance of the said Agreement of Development Cum General Power of Attorney the No.7 of the VENDORS have got right and entitlement to sell away their respective share of site and proposed constructions therein as undivided, unspecified and indivisible shares and along with super structures out of their share, in their interest and the 1st to 6th VENDORS have agreed to execute proper deeds in favour of the prospective purchasers of the 7th VENDOR, through their Agent **EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** changed as **EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** rep. by its Managing Director, **MADALA RAMESH,** S/o. Govardhana Rao, resident of Guntur City.

Whereas, the said **EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** was subsequently changed as a Company with limited liability and registered before the Registrar of Companies, A.P. with Regn. No.A68755230, dt.07-10-2009 under the name and style **EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR.**

Whereas, So that, the 7th VENDOR has offered to sell the schedule mentioned undivided, unspecified and indivisible share measuring an extent of **67.1 sq. yards** of site and along with schedule mentioned semi-finished flat out of the DEVELOPER's share of site **805.2 sq. yards,** which has allotted to them in the above mentioned Development Agreement Cum General Power of Attorney, in total extent of 1342 sq. yards of 'A' schedule site.

AND WHEREAS, it is at this stage, the VENDEE has offered and agreed to purchase 'B' schedule mentioned Flat. And the 7th VENDOR accepted the offer made by the VENDEE and both the 7th VENDOR and the VENDEE have fixed the price of the same for a consolidated sum of **Rs.13,80,000/-**, i.e., Rs.3,36,000/- is towards schedule mentioned undivided share of site and remaining amount of Rs.10,44,000/- is towards schedule mentioned semi-finished flat.

NOW WHEREAS, the VENDORS are executing this Sale Deed in respect of schedule mentioned undivided, unspecified and indivisible share of site and along with schedule

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

mentioned semi-finished flat therein, for a consideration sum of **Rs.13,80,000/- (Rupees Thirteen Lakhs Eighty Thousand Only)** for transferring all their interest, rights, claims, title, possession and enjoyment of the same in favour of the VENDEE herein.

NOW THIS DEED OF SALE WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

Now, this Sale Deed witnesseth that, with the consent of all the VENDORS, the VENDEE has already paid the entire sale consideration sum of **Rs.13,80,000/- (Rupees Thirteen Lakhs Eighty Thousand Only)** to the 7th VENDOR i.e., the DEVELOPER, and thus the above mentioned sale consideration sum of **Rs.13,80,000/- (Rupees Thirteen Lakhs Eighty Thousand Only)** is received by the DEVELOPERS i.e., 7th VENDOR in the above manner from the VENDEE and all the VENDORS hereby admit and acknowledge the receipt of the entire sale consideration in respect of the 'B' schedule mentioned property and the VENDORS hereby delivered the possession of the same to the VENDEE today with absolute rights.

Hence, the VENDEE is entitled to enjoy the 'B' schedule mentioned property with perfect liberty, full title and peaceful possession along with all the rights of alienation by way of sale, mortgage, gift or exchange etc., paying taxes to the concerned authorities, without detriment to the rights of the Co-Owners of the said **"EMGEE RESIDENCY"**.

THE VENDORS HEREBY ASSURE AND COVENANT WITH THE VENDEE AS FOLLOWS:-

1. The VENDORS are the absolute, clear and marketable title holders and peaceful possessors of the schedule mentioned property and they got a right, entitlement, validity to convey, grant and transfer of the same unto the VENDEE.

2. The schedule mentioned property shall be quietly entered into upon and uphold and enjoyed together with the rents and profits to be received there from by the VENDEE, without any interruption or distrubance by the VENDORS or by any person claiming through or under them by any person whomsoever.

3. The interest herein transferred subsists and the VENDORS have the power to sell the same there being no impediment what so ever for the VENDORS to sell the same to the VENDEE.

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur. rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh M

4. The property hereby sold is free from all encumbrances like prior sales, mortgages, charges or loans and free from all kinds of litigations.

5. The VENDORS hereby assure that, neither themselves nor their heirs will dispute the VENDEE's rights conveyed herewith, at any future date and if any dispute arises at a later date from whomsoever with regard to these rights and enjoyment of the schedule property, the VENDORS bind themselves to resist all such disputes at their own expenses and costs and uphold the title of the VENDEE free of cost and also reimburse any loss to the VENDEE may sustain,

6. The VENDORS assure the VENDEE that they have paid all taxes,etc, payable for the schedule property. The VENDORS have no right and interest in the schedule property hereby sold to the VENDEE.

7. The VENDEE as a matter of interest shall enjoy the undivided and unspecified share of site hereby sold and conveyed by the VENDORS in common and constitute with the right and interests of the other co-owners of the entire land.

8. The VENDORS will at the cost of the person requiring the same execute and do every reasonable necessary act that may reasonable be required to more perfectly assure the title of the VENDORS to the said property to the VENDEE or any person claiming under the VENDEE lawfully and legally.

9. The VENDORS will support any application made by the VENDEE for the mutation of the same in respect of the property hereby sold and will at the cost of person requiring the same do all that may be required to do for obtaining mutation in favour of the VENDEE.

10. The VENDORS hereby declare that the schedule property is not the Government assigned land.

11. The VENDEE has been put into vacant possession of the 'B' schedule mentioned property today with full and absolute rights,.

This Sale Deed is executed by the VENDORS at their free WILL and true consent.

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

RULE IISTATEMENT

Name of the City	D.No.	Extent sq.feet.	Rate Per sq.feet	Total Rs.
Koritepadu Gorantla Panchayat Limits	63	1840	Rs.750/-	13,80,000/-

ANNEXURE - 1A

1. Site : 67.1 sq.yards of undivided share
2. Plinth area : 1840 sq.ft., R.C.C., (including Common areas and One Car parking area)
3. Estimated Market Value : Rs.13,80,000/-

SCHEDULE-A

All that piece or parcel of property situated in Guntur District, Koritepadu Registration Sub-District, within the Gorantla Panchayathi limits, bearing **D.No.63**, of Koritepadu Village, in which an extent of **1342 sq. yards** of site and **"EMGEE RESIDENCY"** is being bounded by:

East	: Land belongs to D.Suryanarayana and others	91'-0"
South	: 10'ft wide Road	132'-0"
West	: 30'ft wide Road	91'-0"
North	: 40'ft wide Road	133'-8"

Within these boundaries an extent of **1342 sq. yards or 1122.09 sq.mts** of site and including its all rights of easements and appurtenances etc., in which

SCHEDULE-B

An undivided and unspecified share measuring **67.1sq. yards or 56.10 sq.mts.**, out of DEVELOPER's share of 805.2 sq.yards, in total extent of 1342 sq.yards of 'A' schedule

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg Director.
X Ramesh-M

site and alongwith One semi-finished **THREE BED ROOM FLAT bearing No.503, located in the FOURTH FLOOR of "EMGEE RESIDENCY"** with a plinth area of **1840 sq. ft.,** (including common areas and one car parking area), which is allotted in the entire consturction for the above mentioned share of site is being bounded by:

EAST	: Common Corridor and Open to Sky in between this Flat and Flat No. 504.
SOUTH	: Open area in Ground
WEST	: Open area in Ground
NORTH	: Open to Sky in between this Flat and Flat No. 502and Common Lift.

Within these boundaries one semi-finished flat **No.503,** located in **FOURTH FLOOR** i.e., above the Stilt, Ground, First, Second and Third floors of the said **"EMGEE RESIDENCY"** and along with all amenities and along with its common and joint rights, including the rights of easements, appurtenances etc., including allotment of one car parking area in Stilt Floor.

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh M

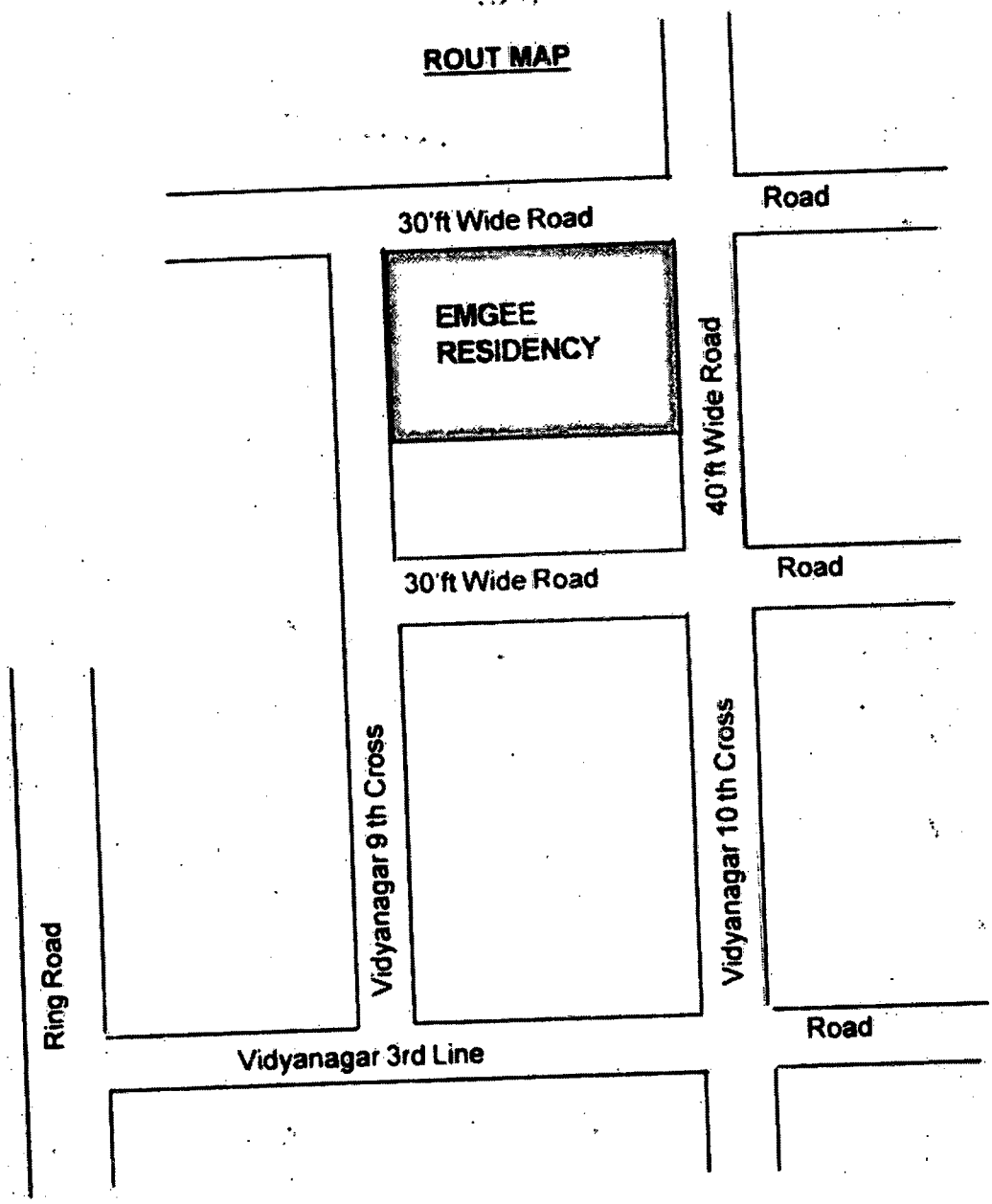
Witnesses :

1. P. [signature]
P. CH. SEKHAR, S/o Subba Rao,
8-3-119 4th Lane,
B. Thota, GNT-1

2. [signature]
G. Hari Babu
S/o. Sai Babu
DNo: 5-60-1/116
1st Line, Deva Puram
Guntur

Drafted by: T. Suresh Babu
Gtur

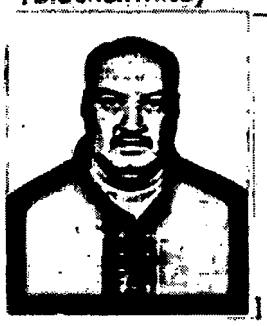
ROUT MAP



7. Emgee Value Homes Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh.M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Srishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh.M

PHOTOGRAPHS AND FINGER PRINTS AS PER SECTION 32(A) OF REGISTRATION ACT,1908

Finger Print in Black ink (Left Thumb)	Passport size Photograph (Black&white)	Name & Permanent Postal Address of presentant/Seller/buyer
		EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR, rep. by its Managing Director, MADALA RAMESH, S/o. Govardhana Rao, resident of Door No. 5-90-65, 4th lane, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City,
		MADALAASHWIN KUMAR, S/o. Late. Madala Ravindranath, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City,

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd , Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.

X Ramesh

1 R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur rep.by its Mg. Director.

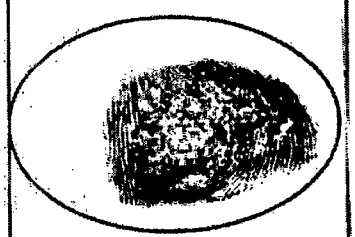
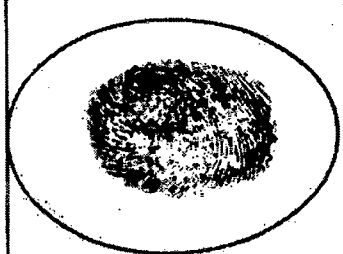
X Ramesh-M

Signature of the Witnesses

1. P Chandra

2 [illegible]

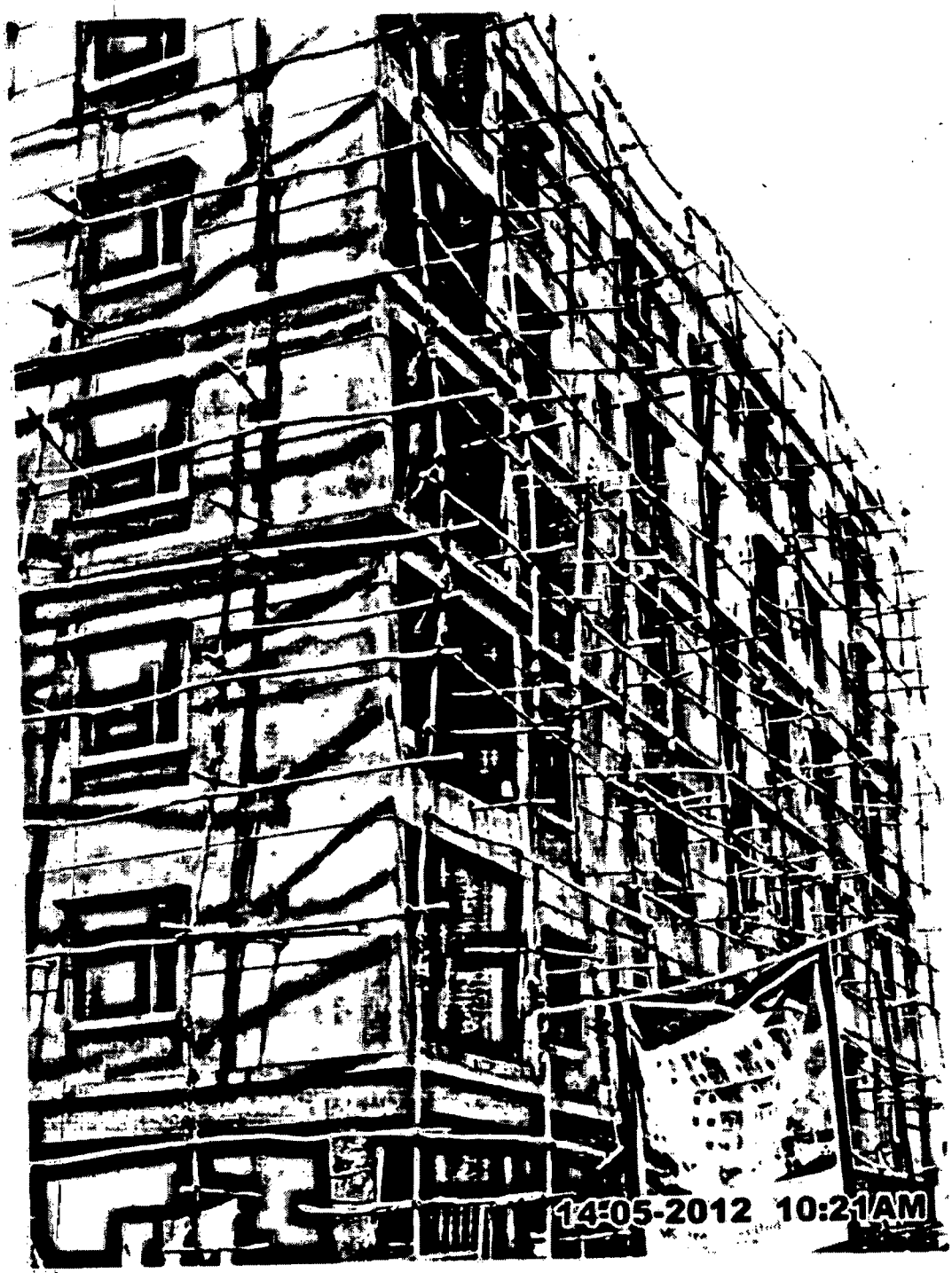
PHOTOGRAPHS AND FINGER PRINTS AS PER REGISTRATION ACT, 1908 WITNESSES

Finger Print in Black ink (Left Thumb)	Passport size Photograph (Black&white)	Name & Permanent Postal Address of present witnesses
		P Chandra Sekhar S/o Subba Rao 8-3-119, 4th Lane, Butchaiah Thota, Guntur - 522001.
		G. HARI BABU C/o SAI BABU 1st LANE DEVAPURAM GUNTUR CITY.

Signature of the Witnesses

1. P. Chandra

2 [illegible]



Kamesh 14

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT
RAMESH MADALA
GOVARDHANA RAO MADALA
07/01/1956
ACTPM9917D

भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA

For EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Ramesh M

Authorised Signatory

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT
MADALA ASHWIN KUMAR
RAVINDRANATH MADALA
22/05/1984
Permanent Account Number
ATXPM2768F
M Ashwin Kumar
Signature

भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA

M. Ashwin Kumar

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA

PATIBANDLA CHANDRA SEKHAR

SUBBA RAO PATIBANDLA

25/10/1975

Permanent Account Number
ARLPP9103F

Signature

P. Chandra

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA

GIRI HARI BABU

SAI BABU GIRI

24/05/1980

Permanent Account Number
AKLPG9479Q

Signature

Office of the Commissioner & Inspector General of
Registration and Stamps A.P. Hyderabad

Memo no.G2/5605/2011

Date:-20.04.2011

Sub:- Endowment lands-Koretipadu(v) Sy.no.63,64,65-Hon,ble High Court direction on WP no.6653/2011-Instructions –issued-Reg.

Ref:- 1) Letter No.Nil from Sub Registrar , Koretapadu, dt.07.04.2011
2) This office circular memo no.G1/8306/2010, dt.20.04.2011

&&&&&&

The attention of the Sub Registrar, Koretipadu is directed to implement the court orders in the matter as per WP.No.6653/2011 of Hon'ble High Court of A.P.

(Note file approved by the Commissioner & Inspector General of
Registration and Stamps A.P. Hyderabad)

Sd/-S.Ashok
For Commissioner & Inspector General of
Registration and Stamps A.P. Hyderabad

To
The Sub Registrar
Koretipadu, Guntur Distract
Copy:-
The District Registrar
Guntur

//f.b.o.//

SUPERINTENDENT

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, ANDHRA PRADESH
AT HYDERABAD
(Special Original Jurisdiction)

FRIDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MARCH
TWO THOUSAND AND ELEVEN

PRESENT
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE ASHUTOSH MOHUNTA

WRIT PETITION NO : 6653 of 2011

Between:

1. Emgee Value Homes (I) Pvt. Ltd.
Rep by its Director Sri Dr. M. Ramesh
S/o late M. Goverdhana Rao, Hindu,
Aged 54 years, Office at D.No. 4-4-86, 1st line,
Chandramouli nagar, Guntur - 522 007.

2. B. Naga Malleswara Rao S/o late B. Koteswara Rao
Aged 47 years, Occ: Business
R/o D.No. 2-2-62, 2nd line, LIC Colony
Stambalagaruvu, Guntur - 6.

3. Nalluri Venkateswarlu S/o Appaiah
Aged 66 years, Occ: Advocate
R/o D.No. 5-60-1/73, 4/4 Ashok Nagar
Guntur - 2

4. Yellaneni Maduri D/o Y. Srinivas
Aged 27 years, Occ: Housewife,
Flat No. 408, Golden Homes,
Pattabhipuram, Opp: Jute Mill, Guntur

5. Yellaneni Mahesh S/o Y. Srinivas
Aged 25 years, Occ: Business
R/o Flat No. 408, Golden Homes,
Pattabhipuram, Opp: Jute Mill, Guntur.

6. A. Suresh,
Rep. by his GPA Holder
Alokam Peddabbai
Aged 66 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No. 3-30-14/7, "Lumbini"
Nalandanagar, Ring Road, Guntur - 6.

7. Panchumarthi Koteswaramma W/o Satyanarayana,
Aged 62 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No. 2-4-34, Chowdarypet Post
Stambalagaruvu, Guntur - 6.

8. Devarapu Srinivasa Rao S/o D. Suryanarayana
Aged 59 years, Occ: Rtd Employee
R/o D.No. 3-30-6B, Ring Road, Guntur - 6.

9. Tadikonda Srihari Rao S/o late Bheemaiah
Aged 40 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No.4-20-50/3, 4th line, Siddardhu Nagar
Guntur - 6.

21. Yamala Jamuna Rani W/o J. Jaganmohana Rao
Aged 43 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No.1-90/7, A1 Duplex, Doctors Colony,
Madhapur, Hyderabad - 81

22. Thallam Rani W/o T. Vijaya Bhaskar
Aged 40 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o Flat No. 404, Yaganti Towers
7th line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur - 522 006.

23. Maddali Venkata Sudhakar S/o Rama Narasimhamam
Aged 40 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No. 11-14-25, Velagaleti Vari Street,
Vijayawada - 520 001.

24. Allagadda Rama Rao S/o Venkateswara Rao
Aged 49 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No. 5-42-47/A, 6/12 Bradipet, Guntur.

25. Maddi Swarna Kumari W/o Venkateswara Rao
Aged 60 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No.4-5-18/1, Flat No.101,
Satya Sai Enclave, 1st Line, Vidyanagar
Ring Road, Guntur.

26. Dr.Dulipalla Harika D/o Dr. D. Murali
Aged 23 years, Occ: Doctor
R/o D.No.3-28-18/153, 4th Line
Rajendra Nagr, Brundavan garden, Guntur.

27. Dr. Dulipalla Susmitha D/o Dr. D. Murali
Aged 25 years, Occ: Doctor,
R/o D.No.3-28-18/153, 4th Line
Rajendra Nagr, Brundavan garden, Guntur.

28. Yerram Savitri Devi W/o Y. Madhava Reddy
Aged 59 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No. 11-985/4, 3rd line, Vikasnagar
Guntur -6.

29. Kurre Suhasini W/o K. Raja Babu
Aged 56 years, Occ:Housewife.
R/o Ramachandrapalem village,
Nuthakki post, Guntur.

30. Polu Rajeswari, W/o Polu Srinivas
Aged 41 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No. 2-14-117/28A, Plot No. 59,
8th line, Shyamala nagar, Guntur.

31. Manne Nirmala Devi W/o M. Ravindra
Aged 61 years, Occ: Housewife
C/o N.S. Prasad, D.No. 4-5-26/33/A
1st line, Navabharathnagar,
Guntur - 6.

ORDER:-

The petitioners assert that they purchased various extents of lands in Sy.Nos.63 to 65 situated in Koritepadu village, Guntur Revenue Mandal, Guntur District. While so, it is stated that they submitted their documents before the 2nd respondent-Sub-Registrar for registration of their lands, who refused to register the documents on the basis of a letter dated 30.08.2010 addressed to him by the 1st respondent wherein it is mentioned that a revised list of assigned lands, endowments land and wakf lands situated in Guntur Mandal was given. It is further stated that no notification under Section 22(A) of the Registration Act prohibiting registration of the lands of the petitioners was issued. Now, the grievance of the petitioners is that the 2nd respondent, contrary to the provisions under Section 22(A) of the Registration Act, refused to register their documents. Hence the petitioners have filed the present writ petition seeking appropriate directions.

The learned Government Pleader for Revenue has admitted that no Notification under Section 22(A) of the Act was issued prohibiting registration of land in S.Nos.63 to 65 of Koritepadu village, Guntur District.

Having heard the learned counsel for the petitioners and the learned Government Pleader for Revenue appearing for the respondents, I am of the considered opinion that the present writ petition is squarely covered by the decision rendered by this Court on 02.07.2010 in W.P. No.6016 of 2010 wherein it held to the following effect:

> "The writ petition is accordingly allowed holding that there is no legal basis for the registration authorities in insisting upon a "No Objection Certificate" from the revenue authorities as a condition precedent for entertaining any document for registration once the prohibition under Section 22-A of the Registration Act, 1908 does not come into operation. It is not open to the registration authorities to treat any particular land as Government land based on the mere

HIGH COURT

DATED: 18.03.2011

ORDER

WP No.6853 of 2011

HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
DESPATCHED
26 MAR 2011
HYDERABAD

WRIT PETITION IS ALLOWED

NO COSTS AT THE STAGE OF ADMISSION

Carbon Copy Application Filed on 18-3-2011
Copy Ready on 26-3-2011
Copy Delivered on 26-3-2011

26/3/11
Section Officer
Current Section
High Court of Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad.

MRC 26-3-11 (7)

बैंकर्स चैक भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
BANKERS CHEQUE

कम्प्यूटर द्वारा मुद्रित होने पर ही वैध VALID ONLY IF COMPUTER PRINTED
केवल छः महिनों के लिये ही वैध VALID FOR SIX MONTHS ONLY

दिनांक/DATE 14/05/2012

Sr No 3053

SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU A/C 30252453074

को या उनके आदेश पर OR ORDER

रु Rs 4 9 0 0 0 ₹ Ps 0 0 0

अदा करें AMOUNT BELOW 49001

PAISE ZERO ONLY

Issuing Branch INDUSTRIAL ESTATE GUNTUR
Code No 06830
Tel No 08630-223131
Key WUGKUS Sr No 3053

D. AMARAIAH
A-3699
I.E.,GUNTUR - 6830
☎ 0863 - 2232744

प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता / AUTHORISED SIGNATORY
(हस्ताक्षर मधुना क्र० / S.S. NO.)

⑈713169⑈ 000002000⑆ 000243⑈ 16

बैंकर्स चैक भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
BANKERS CHEQUE

कम्प्यूटर द्वारा मुद्रित होने पर ही वैध VALID ONLY IF COMPUTER PRINTED
केवल छः महिनों के लिये ही वैध VALID FOR SIX MONTHS ONLY

दिनांक/DATE 14/05/2012

Sr No 385290

SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU A/C 30252453074

को या उनके आदेश पर OR ORDER

रु Rs 4 9 0 0 0 ₹ Ps 0 0 0

अदा करें AMOUNT BELOW 49001

PAISE ZERO ONLY

Issuing Branch INDUSTRIAL ESTATE GUNTUR
Code No 06830
Tel No 08630-223131
Key WUGJUR Sr No 385290

D. AMARAIAH
A-3699
I.E.,GUNTUR - 6830
☎ 0863 - 2232744

प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता / AUTHORISED SIGNATORY
(हस्ताक्षर मधुना क्र० / S.S. NO.)

⑈713170⑈ 000002000⑆ 000243⑈ 16

बैंकर्स चैक भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
BANKERS CHEQUE

कम्प्यूटर द्वारा मुद्रित होने पर ही वैध VALID ONLY IF COMPUTER PRINTED
केवल छः महिनों के लिये ही वैध VALID FOR SIX MONTHS ONLY

दिनांक/DATE 14/05/2012

Sr No 994472

SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU A/C NO 30252453074

को या उनके आदेश पर OR ORDER

रु Rs 5 5 0 0 ₹ Ps 0 0 0

अदा करें AMOUNT BELOW 5501

PAISE ZERO ONLY

Issuing Branch INDUSTRIAL ESTATE GUNTUR
Code No 06830
Tel No 08630-223131
Key PEBGAY Sr No 994472

D. AMARAIAH
A-3699

प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता / AUTHORISED SIGNATORY
(हस्ताक्षर मधुना क्र० / S.S. NO.)

⑈713172⑈ 000002000⑆ 000243⑈ 16

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

एक सौ रुपये Rs. 100

रु. 100 ONE HUNDRED RUPEES

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ आन्ध्र प्रदेश ANDHRA PRADESH AT 690158

Serial No. 1554 Dt. 14/05/12 Rs. 100/-
Sold To: Madala Ashwin Kumar S/o Ravindranath - Ongole
For Whom: Self

Shaik Noore Mohiyuddin Ahamed
Licenced Stamp Vender
Licence No: 2/1995
Renewal No: 07-15-009/2012.
Seelamvari Street, GUNTUR.
Cell: 9703653786

SALE DEED FOR Rs.13,80,000/-

This Sale Deed is made and executed on this 14th day of May, 2012.

By:

1.RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU, S/o. Subbaiah, aged about 68 years, **2.GUTTIKONDA SIRISHA,** W/o. Naveen Babu, aged about 41 years, both are residents of Flat No. 301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st line, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur City, **3. DOPPALAPUDI SAILAJA,** W/o. Prem Sagar, aged about 40 years, resident of Gowatham Towers, Srinivasa Nagar, 6th Line, Behind Siddartha Nagar, Vijayawada City, **4.KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI,** W/o. Pitchaiah, aged about 60 years, resident Flat No. 301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st line, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur City, **5. KODALI SAI PRASAD,** S/o. Pitchaiah, aged about 42 years, resident of Door No.14-104, Yarragondapalem Village and Mandal, Prakasam District, **6. KODALI KRISHNA PRASAD,** S/o. Pitchaiah, aged about 37 years, resident of Neelayapalem hamlet of Pedagunjam Village, China Ganjam Mandal, Prakasam District,

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

304 / 2933

2918
2012

DISTRICT REGISTRAR'S OFFICE
23 APR 2012

1వ పుస్తకం 2012వ సంవత్సరం డిస్ట్రిక్ట్ నెం 2918
ప్రజంటింటు దాఖలు వరుస కాగితముల సంఖ్య 20
ఈ కాగితపు వరుస సంఖ్య .....

సబ్‌రిజిస్ట్రారు

2012 సం॥ మే నెల 14 తేది
1934 శాశ్వత మాసం 24 తేది
వగలు 11-12 గంటల మధ్య
కొరిటిపాడు సబ్ రిజిస్ట్రారు వారి
కార్యాలయములో రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ శుట్టము
1908లోని సెక్షన్ 32 A. అనుసరించి
సమర్పించ [illegible] ఫోటోగ్రాఫ్‌లు
వేలిముద్రలు మరియు SBI ఇం.ఎస్టేట్
శాఖ [illegible] నెం. 713163, 713164 తేది 14-5-12
తో దాఖలు చేసినది. 713171

వ్రాసి ఇచ్చినట్లు ఒప్పుకొన్నది

ఎదమ కోటేశ్వరి

Ramesh M

Ramesh M

For EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Ramesh M

Authorised Signatory

1) R. [illegible]
2) G. [illegible]
3) D. [illegible]
4) K. [illegible]
5) K. [illegible]
6) K. [illegible]

S/O గోవర్ధనరాజు చంద్రమౌళినగర్ కవలైన్ గుంటూరు [illegible] GPA [illegible]

నిరూపించినది

1) P. Chandra Sekhar, S/o Subba Rao, 8-3-119, 4th Lane B. Thota, GUNTUR - 522001.

2) [illegible], S/o. Sai Babu, D.No: 5-60-1/116, 1st Line, Deva Puram, GUNTUR-7

2012 సం॥ మే నెల 14 తేది
1934 శాశ్వత మాసం 24 తేది

Sk. Mastan Vali
Sub Registrar I/C
Koritepadu

REGISTERED AS NO. 2918 OF 2012
OF BOOK I 14th DAY OF MAY
24th Nov 1934 S.E

REGISTERING OFFICER

represented by their G.P.A. Agent, **EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** changed as **EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** rep. by its Managing Director, **Dr. MADALA RAMESH,** S/o.Govardhana Rao, aged about 54 years, resident of Door No.5-90-65, 4th lane, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City, (No.1 to 6 are executed and registered a Development Agreement Cum General Power of Attorney dt.21-08-2008, Document No.2810/2008, of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur District).

7.EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR, changed as **EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** rep. by its Managing Director, **MADALA RAMESH,** S/o. Govardhana Rao, aged about 54 years, resident of Door No. 5-90-65, 4th lane, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City,**(PAN No. AACCE3619G)** (Agreement Holder Cum Developers) hereinafter called **VENDORS/AND/OR GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY AGENTS** (whichterm/expression shall include where the context so admits means and includes unless it be repugnant to their legal representatives, successors,assignees, executors and administrators and the kind of the ONE PART.

IN FAVOUR OF

MADALA ASHWIN KUMAR, S/o. Late. Ravindranath, aged about 28 years, resident of Door No. 5-90-65, 4th lane, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City, hereinafter called the VENDEE whichterm/expression shall include where the context so admits, means and includes unless it be repugnant to the context of their legal representatives, successors,assignees, executors and administrators and the kind of the OTHER PART.

WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, the 1st to 6th VENDORS are the absolute owners and peaceful possessors of the 'A' schedule mentioned property, which has acquired by them as mentioned below:

a) Whereas, an extent of **371 sq.yards** of site was purchased by **1st VENDOR,** with his own earnings, from Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma, W/o. Basava Punnaiah, of Guntur, rep. by her General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Raja Rao, of Guntur, through Sale Deed dt.19-05-1989 and registered as Document **No. 3310/1989** of Book No.1 of District Registrar's Office, Guntur. And Whereas, the said **1st VENDOR** has retained an extent of 170 sq.yards and remaining extent of **201 sq.yards** out of above mentioned **371 sq.yards** was gifted to his second daughter i.e., **2nd VENDOR**

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh-M

1వ పుస్తకం 2012వ సంవత్సరం డస్తావేజు నెం 2918
ప్రజంటింటు దాఖలు పరచిన కాగితముల సంఖ్య 20
ఈ కాగితపు పరచిన సంఖ్య.....2.....

ENDORSEMENT: C&I.G.R&S Memo- E1/2151/2011 Dt. 16-4-2011

Certified that the following amounts have been paid in respect of this document

Description of fee / Duty	In the form of				
	[illegible]	[illegible]		DD/BC/Pay order	Total
Stamp Duty	100			96500	~~[illegible]~~ 96600
Transfer [illegible]					
Registration [illegible]				6900	6900
User Chargers				100	100
Total	100			103500	103600

Certificate under section 41 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899

Rs. 96500 ..... Towards stamp duty including T.D

Under section 41 of the [illegible] 6900

towards Registration [illegible] of Rs. 1380000/-

Were paid by the party [illegible] S.B.I ..... vide

~~challan/DD/BC/Pay order~~ No. 713163, 713164 date 14-5-12

713171

Sub-Registrar
Collector U/S.41 of I.S.

herein through a Gift Deed, dt.04-07-2008 and registered as Document **No.2124/2008** of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur, and since then, the **2nd** VENDOR has been enjoying above mentioned extent of **201 sq.yards** out of **371 sq.yards** of site with full title, ownership and peaceful possession as her self acquired property.

b)WHEREAS, an extent of **300 sq.yards** of site was acquired by the **3rd VENDOR,** from her mother Ravipati Basava Kumari, W/o. Anjaneyulu, of Guntur, through a Gift Deed, dt.03-06-1999 and registered as Document No.**3475/1999** of Book No.1 of District Registrar's Office, Guntur.

c) WHEREAS, an extent of 671 sq.yards of site was purchased by **4th VENDOR**, with her Sthreedhanam, from Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma, W/o. Basava Punnaiah, of Guntur, rep by her General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Raja Rao, of Guntur, through Sale Deed dt.19-05-1989 and registered as Document **No. 3309/1989** of Book No.1 of District Registrar's Office, Guntur. And Whereas, the said **4th** VENDOR has retained an extent of **337.4 sq.yards** and out of remaining extent of 333.6 sq. yards, she gifted an extent of **166.8 sq.yards** to her elder son i.e., **5th VENDOR** herein through a Gift Deed, dt.07-07-2008 and registered as Document **No.2175/2008** of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur, and an extent of **166.8 sq. yards** was gifted to her second son i.e., **6th VENDOR** herein, through a Gift Deed, dt. 07-07-2008 and registered as Document **No.2174/2008** of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur, respectively with absolute rights. Since then, the **5th and 6th VENDORS** have been enjoying the same with full title, ownership and peaceful possession as their self acquired property. And whereas, the VENDORS are entitled to alienate the same and convey a valid title to any body and the said property is free from all encumbrances.

Since then, they have been enjoying the said property, morefully described in the schedule hereunder with full title, ownership and peaceful possession as their absolute property openly, peacefully, continuously, uninterruptedly, unobjectionably as absolute Owners till today.

Whereas, there are no subsisting encumbrances like mortgages, charges, liens, leases, licenses, litigations, injuctions, attachments, third party claims, minor disputes, any kind of transactions, agreements, understandings, etc., over the schedule property, the OWNERS herein got a clear, absolute, unencumbered and undisputed title, possession and enjoyment over the schedule property.

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.

X Ramesh-M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Pnvate Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.

X Ramesh-M

1వ పుస్తకం 2012వ సంవత్సరం దస్తావేజు నెం 2918
ప్రజంటింటు రాజలు వరసిన కాగితముల సంఖ్య 20
ఈ కాగితపు వరుస సంఖ్య .....

CERTIFICATE OF SCANNING
The Document has been Scanned with
he Identification Number 732.1.....
Signature of the
Registering Officer

Whereas, the 1st to 6th VENDORS have decided to develop the 'A' schedule mentioned site into a Multi-storied residential building under the name and style of **"EMGEE RESIDENCY"** and entered into an Agreement of Development Cum General Power of Attorney with 7th VENDOR and registered as Document **No.2810/2008,dt.21-08-2008** of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur District. In pursuance of the said Agreement of Development Cum General Power of Attorney the No.7 of the VENDORS have got right and entitlement to sell away their respective share of site and proposed constructions therein as undivided, unspecified and indivisible shares and along with super structures out of their share, in their interest and the 1st to 6th VENDORS have agreed to execute proper deeds in favour of the prospective purchasers of the 7th VENDOR, through their Agent **EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** changed as **EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** rep. by its Managing Director, **MADALA RAMESH,** S/o. Govardhana Rao, resident of Guntur City.

Whereas, the said **EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** was subsequently changed as a Company with limited liability and registered before the Registrar of Companies, A.P. with Regn. No.A68755230, dt.07-10-2009 under the name and style **EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR.**

Whereas, So that, the 7th VENDOR has offered to sell the schedule mentioned undivided, unspecified and indivisible share measuring an extent of **67.1 sq. yards** of site and along with schedule mentioned semi-finished flat out of the DEVELOPER's share of site **805.2 sq. yards,** which has allotted to them in the above mentioned Development Agreement Cum General Power of Attorney, in total extent of 1342 sq. yards of 'A' schedule site.

AND WHEREAS, it is at this stage, the VENDEE has offered and agreed to purchase 'B' schedule mentioned Flat. And the 7th VENDOR accepted the offer made by the VENDEE and both the 7th VENDOR and the VENDEE have fixed the price of the same for a consolidated sum of **Rs.13,80,000/-**, i.e., Rs.3,36,000/- is towards schedule mentioned undivided share of site and remaining amount of Rs.10,44,000/- is towards schedule mentioned semi-finished flat.

NOW WHEREAS, the VENDORS are executing this Sale Deed in respect of schedule mentioned undivided, unspecified and indivisible share of site and along with schedule

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X Ramesh.M

1 R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh.M

mentioned semi-finished flat therein, for a consideration sum of **Rs.13,80,000/- (Rupees Thirteen Lakhs Eighty Thousand Only)** for transferring all their interest, rights, claims, title, possession and enjoyment of the same in favour of the VENDEE herein.

NOW THIS DEED OF SALE WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

Now, this Sale Deed witnesseth that, with the consent of all the VENDORS, the VENDEE has already paid the entire sale consideration sum of **Rs.13,80,000/- (Rupees Thirteen Lakhs Eighty Thousand Only)** to the 7th VENDOR i.e., the DEVELOPER and thus the above mentioned sale consideration sum of **Rs.13,80,000/- (Rupees Thirteen Lakhs Eighty Thousand Only)** is received by the DEVELOPERS i.e., 7th VENDOR in the above manner from the VENDEE and all the VENDORS hereby admit and acknowledge the receipt of the entire sale consideration in respect of the 'B' schedule mentioned property and the VENDORS hereby delivered the possession of the same to the VENDEE today with absolute rights.

Hence, the VENDEE is entitled to enjoy the 'B' schedule mentioned property with perfect liberty, full title and peaceful possession along with all the rights of alienation by way of sale, mortgage, gift or exchange etc., paying taxes to the concerned authorities, without detriment to the rights of the Co-Owners of the said **"EMGEE RESIDENCY"**.

THE VENDORS HEREBY ASSURE AND COVENANT WITH THE VENDEE AS FOLLOWS:-

1. The VENDORS are the absolute, clear and marketable title holders and peaceful possessors of the schedule mentioned property and they got a right, entitlement, validity to convey, grant and transfer of the same unto the VENDEE.

2. The schedule mentioned property shall be quietly entered into upon and uphold and enjoyed together with the rents and profits to be received there from by the VENDEE, without any interruption or distrubance by the VENDORS or by any person claiming through or under them by any person whomsoever.

3. The interest herein transferred subsists and the VENDORS have the power to sell the same there being no impediment what so ever for the VENDORS to sell the same to the VENDEE.

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X Ramesh H

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director
X Ramesh H

4. The property hereby sold is free from all encumbrances like prior sales, mortgages, charges or loans and free from all kinds of litigations.

5. The VENDORS hereby assure that, neither themselves nor their heirs will dispute the VENDEE's rights conveyed herewith, at any future date and if any dispute arises at a later date from whomsoever with regard to these rights and enjoyment of the schedule property, the VENDORS bind themselves to resist all such disputes at their own expenses and costs and uphold the title of the VENDEE free of cost and also reimburse any loss to the VENDEE may sustain,

6. The VENDORS assure the VENDEE that they have paid all taxes,etc, payable for the schedule property. The VENDORS have no right and interest in the schedule property hereby sold to the VENDEE.

7. The VENDEE as a matter of interest shall enjoy the undivided and unspecified share of site hereby sold and conveyed by the VENDORS in common and constitute with the right and interests of the other co-owners of the entire land.

8. The VENDORS will at the cost of the person requiring the same execute and do every reasonable necessary act that may reasonable be required to more perfectly assure the title of the VENDORS to the said property to the VENDEE or any person claiming under the VENDEE lawfully and legally.

9. The VENDORS will support any application made by the VENDEE for the mutation of the same in respect of the property hereby sold and will at the cost of person requiring the same do all that may be required to do for obtaining mutation in favour of the VENDEE.

10. The VENDORS hereby declare that the schedule property is not the Government assigned land.

11. The VENDEE has been put into vacant possession of the 'B' schedule mentioned property today with full and absolute rights,.

This Sale Deed is executed by the VENDORS at their free WILL and true consent.

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X
Ramesh·M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X
Ramesh·M

RULE IISTATEMENT

Name of the City	D.No.	Extent sq.feet.	Rate Per sq.feet	Total Rs.
Koritepadu Gorantla Panchayat Limits	63	**1840**	**Rs.750/-**	**13,80,000/-**

ANNEXURE - 1A

1. Site : 67.1 sq.yards of undivided share
2. Plinth area : 1840 sq.ft., R.C.C., (including Common areas and One Car parking area)
3. Estimated Market Value : Rs.13,80,000/-

SCHEDULE-A

All that piece or parcel of property situated in Guntur District, Koritepadu Registration Sub-District, within the Gorantla Panchayathi limits, bearing **D.No.63,** of Koritepadu Village, in which an extent of **1342 sq. yards** of site and **"EMGEE RESIDENCY"** is being bounded by:

East	: Land belongs to D.Suryanarayana and others	91'-0"
South	: 10'ft wide Road	132'-0"
West	: 30'ft wide Road	91'-0"
North	: 40'ft wide Road	133'-8"

Within these boundaries an extent of **1342 sq. yards or 1122.09 sq.mts** of site and including its all rights of easements and appurtenances etc., in which

SCHEDULE-B

An undivided and unspecified share measuring **67.1sq. yards or 56.10 sq.mts.,** out of DEVELOPER's share of 805.2 sq.yards, in total extent of 1342 sq.yards of 'A' schedule

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X Ramesh-M

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X Ramesh-M

site and alongwith One semi-finished **THREE BED ROOM FLAT bearing No.504, located in the FOURTH FLOOR of "EMGEE RESIDENCY"** with a plinth area of **1840 sq. ft.,** (including common areas and one car parking area), which is allotted in the entire consturction for the above mentioned share of site is being bounded by:

EAST	: Open area in Ground
SOUTH	: Open area in Ground
WEST	: Open to Sky in between this Flat and Flat No. 503 and Common Corridor
NORTH	: Common Stair Case and Open to Sky in between this Flat and Flat No. 501

Within these boundaries one semi-finished flat **No.504,** located in **FOURTH FLOOR** i.e., above the Stilt, Ground, First, Second and Third floors of the said **"EMGEE RESIDENCY"** and along with all amenities and along with its common and joint rights, including the rights of easements, appurtenances etc., including allotment of one car parking area in Stilt Floor.

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director
X Ramesh M

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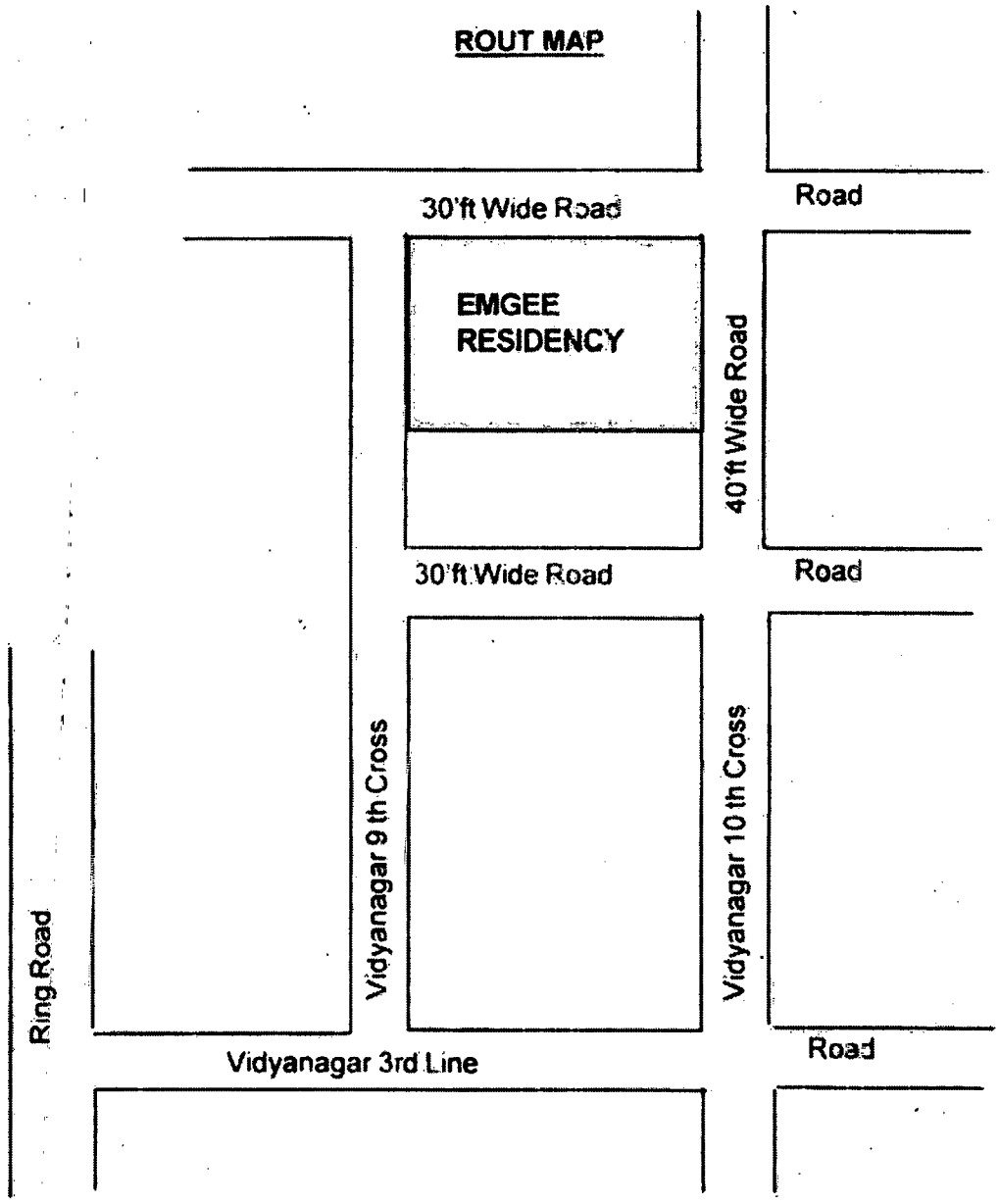
X Ramesh M

Witnesses :

1. P. [signature]
P. CH. SEKHAR, S/o - Subba Rao.
8-3-119, 4TH Lane,
B. Thota, GNT-1

2. [signature]
G. Hari Babu
S/o. Sai Babu
Dno's 60-1/116
1st Line, Devaraman
Guntur

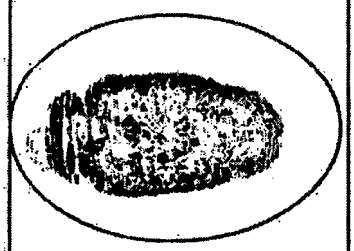
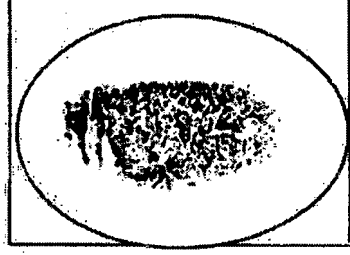
Drafted by: T. Suresh Babu
S/o. T. Raja Rao
Gtr



7. Emgee Value Homes Private Ltd , Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Srishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.
X

PHOTOGRAPHS AND FINGER PRINTS AS PER SECTION 32(A) OF REGISTRATION ACT,1908

Finger Print in Black ink (Left Thumb)	Passport size Photograph (Black&white)	Name & Permanent Postal Address of presentant/Seller/buyer
		EMGEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED. GUNTUR, rep by its Managing Director, MADALA RAMESH, S/o. Govardhana Rao, resident of Door No. 5-90-65, 4th lane, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City,
		MADALAASHWIN KUMAR, S/o. Late. Madala Ravindranath, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City,

7. Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.

X Ramesh M

1. R. Anjaneyulu, 2. G. Sirisha, 3. D. Sailaja, 4. K. Lakhsmi Kumari, 5. K. Sai Prasad, 6. K. Krishna Prasad rep. by their GPA Agent, Emgee Value Homes (India) Private Ltd., Guntur, rep.by its Mg. Director.

X Ramesh M

Signature of the Witnesses

1. P. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHS AND FINGER PRINTS AS PER REGISTRATION ACT 1908 WITNESSES

Finger Print in Black ink (Left Thumb)	Passport size Photograph (Black&white)	Name & Permanent Postal Address of present witnesses
		P. Chandra Sekhar S/o Subba Rao 8-3-119, 4TH Lane Butchaiah Nagar Guntur-522001
		G. HARIBABU S/o SAIBABU 1ST LANE DEVAPURAM GUNTUR CITY.

Signature of the Witnesses

1. P. [illegible]
2. [illegible]

VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Authorised Signatory

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA

RAMESH MADALA

GOVARDHANA RAO MADALA

07/01/1956

Permanent Account Number

ACTPM9917D

For EMCEE VALUE HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Ramesh.M

Authorised Signatory

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA

MADALA ASHWIN KUMAR

RAVINDRANATH MADALA

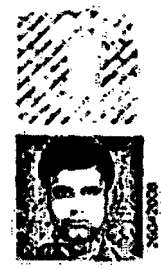
22/05/1984

Permanent Account Number

ATXPM2768F

M. Ashwin Kumar

Signature



M. Ashwin Kumar

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA

PATIBANDLA CHANDRA SEKHAR

SUBBA RAO PATIBANDLA

25/10/1975

Permanent Account Number
ARLPP9103F

Signature

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA

GIRI HARI BABU

SAI BABU GIRI

24/05/1980

Permanent Account Number
AKLPG9479Q

Signature

Office of the Commissioner & Inspector General of
Registration and Stamps A.P. Hyderabad

Memo no.G2/5605/2011 Date:-20.04.2011

Sub:- Endowment lands-Koretipadu(v) Sy.no.63,64,65-Hon,ble High Court direction on WP no.6653/2011-Instructions –issued-Reg.

Ref:- 1) Letter No.Nil from Sub Registrar , Koretapadu, dt.07.04.2011
2) This office circular memo no.G1/8306/2010, dt.20.04.2011

&&&&&&

The attention of the Sub Registrar, Koretipadu is directed to implement the court orders in the matter as per WP.No.6653/2011 of Hon'ble High Court of A.P.

(Note file approved by the Commissioner & Inspector General of
Registration and Stamps A.P. Hyderabad)

Sd/-S.Ashok
For Commissioner & Inspector General of
Registration and Stamps A.P. Hyderabad

To
The Sub Registrar
Koretipadu, Guntur Distract
Copy:-
The District Registrar
Guntur

//f.b.o.//

SUPERINTENDENT

10. P. Harihara Prasad S/o P. Satyanarayana
Aged 57 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No.4-20-50/3, 4th line, Siddardha Nagar,
Guntur - 6.

11. Pathuri Kanakadurga Naga Rani W/o B. Bapaiah Chowdary
Aged 51 years, occ: Housewife
R/o Flat No. 101, Swamyji Apartments,
6th line Chandramouli nagar,
Guntur 522 007.

12. P. Chandramouli S/o Ramakrishnaiah
Aged 61 years, Occ: Electrical engineer
R/o H.No 4-19-40, SBI Colony
Main Road, near JKC College, Guntur

13. Puvvada Satyanarayana, S/o Murahari Rao
Aged 79 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o H.No. 4, D.No. 1-6-3/E,
Near Vysya Bank Colony, Muchanagundla
Guntur - 6.

14. Polepalli Bala Nagaswara Rao S/o Chenna Krishnaiah
Aged 49 years, Occ: Business
R/o D.No. 16-14-44, Brahmamgari Temple Street
Old Guntur, Guntur

15. P. Nageswara Rao S/o late Venkata Rattaiah
Aged 52 years, Occ: Employee
R/o Flat No.4, Block 5, Geetanjali Apartment
5th line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur.

16. Vellanki Laxminarayana Rao S/o Seetharamaiah
Aged 83 years, Occ: Rtd. Employee
R/o H.No. 4-5-6/3, 2nd line,
Navabharathnagar, Ring Road, Guntur - 6.

17. Nalluri Subba Naidu S/o N. Raghavaiah Naidu
Aged 38 years, Occ: Business
R/o Flat No. 204, 'D' Block, Radhakrishna Towers,
Ring Road, Guntur.

18. Nalluri Chandra Sekhar S/o Venkat Chalamaiah
Aged 47 years, Occ: Business
R/o Flat No. 204, 'D' Block, Radhakrishna Towers,
Ring Road, Guntur.

19. Muthineni Srinivasa Rao S/o late Pitchaiah
Aged 58 years, Occ: Business
R/o D.No.1-90/7, A1 Duplex, Doctors Colony,
Madhapur, Hyderabad - 81.

20. Muthineni Koteswaramma W/o M. Srinivasa Rao
Aged 56 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No.1-90/7, A1 Duplex, Doctors Colony,
Madhapur, Hyderabad - 81.

21. Yamala Jamuna Rani W/o J. Jaganmohana Rao
Aged 43 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No.1-90/7, A1 Duplex, Doctors Colony,
Madhapur, Hyderabad - 81

22. Thallam Rani W/o T. Vijaya Bhaskar
Aged 40 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o Flat No. 404, Yaganti Towers
7th line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur - 522 006.

23. Maddali Venkata Sudhakar S/o Rama Narasimhamam
Aged 40 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No. 11-14-25, Velagaleti Vari Street,
Vijayawada - 520 001.

24. Allagadda Rama Rao S/o Venkateswara Rao
Aged 49 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No. 5-42-47/A, 6/12 Brodipet, Guntur.

25. Maddi Swarna Kumari W/o Venkateswara Rao
Aged 60 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No.4-5-18/1, Flat No.101,
Satya Sai Enclave, 1st Line, Vidyanagar
Ring Road, Guntur.

26. Dr.Dulipalla Harika D/o Dr. D. Murali
Aged 23 years, Occ: Doctor
R/o D.No.3-28-18/153, 4th Line
Rajendra Nagr, Brundavan garden, Guntur.

27. Dr. Dulipalla Susmitha D/o Dr. D. Murali
Aged 25 years, Occ: Doctor,
R/o D.No.3-28-18/153, 4th Line
Rajendra Nagr, Brundavan garden, Guntur.

28. Yerram Savitri Devi W/o Y. Madhava Reddy
Aged 59 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No. 11-985/4, 3rd line, Vikasnagar
Guntur -6.

29. Kurre Suhasini W/o K. Raja Babu
Aged 56 years, Occ:Housewife
R/o Ramachandrapalem village,
Nuthakki post, Guntur.

30. Polu Rajeswari, W/o Polu Srinivas
Aged 41 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No. 2-14-117/28A, Plot No. 59,
8th line, Shyamala nagar, Guntur.

31. Manne Nirmala Devi W/o M. Ravindra
Aged 61 years, Occ: Housewife
C/o N.S. Prasad, D.No. 4-5-26/33/A
1st line, Navabharathnagar,
Guntur - 6.

ORDER:-

The petitioners assert that they purchased various extents of lands in Sy.Nos.63 to 65 situated in Koritepadu village, Guntur Revenue Mandal, Guntur District. While so, it is stated that they submitted their documents before the 2nd respondent-Sub-Registrar for registration of their lands, who refused to register the documents on the basis of a letter dated 30.08.2010 addressed to him by the 1st respondent wherein it is mentioned that a revised list of assigned lands, endowments land and wakf lands situated in Guntur Mandal was given. It is further stated that no notification under Section 22(A) of the Registration Act prohibiting registration of the lands of the petitioners was issued. Now, the grievance of the petitioners is that the 2nd respondent, contrary to the provisions under Section 22(A) of the Registration Act, refused to register their documents. Hence the petitioners have filed the present writ petition seeking appropriate directions.

The learned Government Pleader for Revenue has admitted that no Notification under Section 22(A) of the Act was issued prohibiting registration of land in S.Nos.63 to 65 of Koritepadu village, Guntur District.

Having heard the learned counsel for the petitioners and the learned Government Pleader for Revenue appearing for the respondents, I am of the considered opinion that the present writ petition is squarely covered by the decision rendered by this Court on 02.07.2010 in W.P. No.6016 of 2010 wherein it held to the following effect:

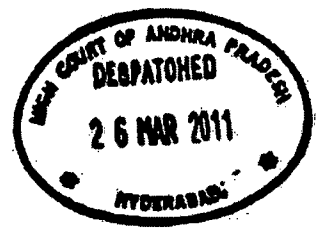
> "The writ petition is accordingly allowed holding that there is no legal basis for the registration authorities in insisting upon a "No Objection Certificate" from the revenue authorities as a condition precedent for entertaining any document for registration once the prohibition under Section 22-A of the Registration Act, 1908 does not come into operation. It is not open to the registration authorities to treat any particular land as Government land based on the mere

HIGH COURT

DATED: 18.03.2011

ORDER

WP No.6853 of 2011



WRIT PETITION IS ALLOWED

NO COSTS AT THE STAGE OF ADMISSION.

Certified Copy Application Filed on 18.3.2011
Copy Ready on 26.3.2011
Copy Delivered on 26.3.2011

Section Officer
Current Section
High Court of Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad

MRC 26-3-11 (7)

बैंकर्स चेक
State Bank of India
BANKERS CHEQUE

VALID ONLY IF COMPUTER PRINTED — VALID FOR SIX MONTHS ONLY

Sr. No. [illegible]

SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU 3025 2453074

को या उनके आदेश पर — OR ORDER

AMOUNT BELOW [illegible]

अदा करें

PAISE ZERO ONLY

Issuing Branch INDUSTRIAL ESTATE (GUNTUR)
Code No. 06830
Tel. 08830-223131
Key YIKHEF

प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता / AUTHORISED SIGNATORY

M. KIRAN BABU
S.S.No. K-8170
SBI, I.E., GUNTUR-6830
☎ 0863-2232744

⑈713163⑈ 000002000⑆ 000243⑈ 16

बैंकर्स चेक
State Bank of India
BANKERS CHEQUE

VALID ONLY IF COMPUTER PRINTED — VALID FOR SIX MONTHS ONLY

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SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU 3025 2453074

को या उनके आदेश पर — OR ORDER

AMOUNT BELOW [illegible]

अदा करें

PAISE ZERO ONLY

Issuing Branch INDUSTRIAL ESTATE (GUNTUR)
Code No. 06830
Tel. 08830-223131
Key SUGFIP

प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता / AUTHORISED SIGNATORY

M. KIRAN BABU
S.S.No. K-8170
SBI, I.E., GUNTUR-6830
☎ 0863-2232744

⑈713164⑈ 000002000⑆ 000243⑈ 16

बैंकर्स चेक
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
BANKERS CHEQUE

VALID ONLY IF COMPUTER PRINTED — VALID FOR SIX MONTHS ONLY

दिनांक/DATE 14/05/2012

Sr. No. [illegible]

SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU A/C NO 3025 2453074

को या उनके आदेश पर — OR ORDER

AMOUNT BELOW [illegible]

अदा करें

PAISE ZERO ONLY

Issuing Branch INDUSTRIAL ESTATE (GUNTUR)
Code No. 06830
Tel No. 08830-223131
Key SAKCOP

प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता / AUTHORISED SIGNATORY

AMARAIAH
A-3699
I.E., GUNTUR - 6830
☎ 0863 - 2232744

⑈713171⑈ 000002000⑆ 000243⑈ 16

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भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

एक सौ रुपये Rs. 100

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भारत INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ आन्ध्र प्रदेश ANDHRA PRADESH

K 905789

11382 19/8/2008 Rs 100)

Emerge Enterprises India Private Limited, Guntur - Rep by its Director, Kavinati Nagaswara Rao S/o Kodaiah, Guntur.

S.V. RE...

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CUM GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

This Agreement of Development Cum General power of Attorney is made and executed on this 21st day of August 2008 at Guntur.

BY AND BETWEEN:

1. RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU, S/o. Subbaiah, aged about 65 years, 2.GUTTIKONDA SIRISHA, W/o Naveen Babu, aged about 38 years, both are residents of Flat No. 301 Soundarya Apartments 1st line, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur City, 3.DOPPALAPUDI SAILAJA, W/o Prem Sagar, aged about 37 years, resident of Gwatham Towers, Srinivasa Nagar, 5th Line, Behind Siddartha Nagar, 6th Line, Vijayawada City, 4.KODALI LAKSHMI

K. Krishna Prasad

G. Sirisha

D. Sailaja

... PRIVATE LIMITED

... by its Director,

DEVELOPER/GPA AGENT

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KUMARI, W/o. Pitchaiah, aged about 57 years, resident Flat No 301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st line, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur City, 5. **KODALI SAI PRASAD**, S/o Pitchaiah, aged about 39 years, resident of Door No.14-104, Yarragondapalem Village and Mandal, Prakasam District, 6. **KODALI KRISHNA PRASAD**, S/o Pitchaiah, aged about 34 years, resident of Neelayapalem hamlet of Pedagunjam Village, China Ganjam Mandal, Prakasam District, hereinafter called as **OWNERS** which term/expression shall include where the context so admits, means and includes, unless it be repugnant to the context of their legal representatives, successors, executors and administrators of the FIRST PART.

AND

7. **EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR**, rep. by its Director, **KARNATI NAGESWARA RAO**, S/o. Kotaiah, aged about 44 years, resident of Flat No.401, Sai Teja Apartments, 5/2 Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City, Builders, office at 1st line, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City, hereinafter called as the DEVELOPER/AND/OR GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY AGENT, which term/expression shall include where the context so admits, means and includes, unless it be repugnant to the context of its legal representatives, successors, executors and administrators of the SECOND PART.

II. **WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:**

(1) WHEREAS, the OWNERS are the absolute and peaceful possessors of the entire schedule property, (Hereinafter called as schedule site), which was acquired by the OWNERS herein as mentioned below:

a) Whereas, an extent of **371 sq.yards** of site was purchased by **1st OWNER**, with his own earnings, from Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma, W/o Basava Punnaiah of Guntur, rep by her General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah S/o Raja Rao, of Guntur, through Sale Deed dt 19-05-1989 and registered as Document No. **3310/1989** of Book No.1 of District Registrar's Office, Guntur And Whereas, the said 1st **OWNER** has retained an extent of 170 sq yards and remaining extent of 201 sq yards

5 K. [signature] 1 [signature]

6 K. Krishna Prasad G Krishna

OWNERS

7 EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED GUNTUR, rep. by its Director, 4 [signature]

K. [signature]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A. AGENT

out of above mentioned **371 sq.yards was gifted to his second daughter i.e. 2nd OWNER** herein through a **Gift Deed, dt.04-07-2008 and registered as Document No.2124/2008** of Book No 1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur, and since then, the **2nd OWNER** has been enjoying above mentioned **extent of 201 sq.yards** out of **371 sq.yards** of site with full title, ownership and peaceful possession as her self acquired property

WHEREAS, an extent of **300 sq.yards** of site has acquired by the **3rd OWNER**, from her mother Ravipati Basava Kumari, W/o. Anjaneyulu, of Guntur, through a Gift Deed, dt 03-06-1999 and registered as Document No.**3475/1999** of Book No.1 of District Registrar's Office, Guntur

WHEREAS, an extent of 671 sq.yards of site was purchased by **4th OWNER**, with her Sthreedhanam, from **Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma**, W/o. Basava Punnaiah, of Guntur rep by her General Power of Attorney Agent **Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah**, S/o. Raja Rao, of Guntur, through Sale Deed dt.19-05-1989 and registered as Document No. 3309/1989 of Book No.1 of District Registrar's Office, Guntur. And Whereas, the said **4th OWNER** has retained an **extent of 337.4 sq.yards** and out of remaining extent of 333.6 sq yards, she gifted an **extent of 166.8 sq.yards** to her elder son i.e. **5th OWNER** herein through a Gift Deed, dt.07-07-2008 and registered as Document No.2175/2008 of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur, and an extent of 166.8 sq.yards was gifted to her second son i.e., **6th OWNER** herein, through a Gift Deed dt 07-07-2008 and registered as Document No.2174/2008 of Book No.1 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Koritepadu, Guntur, respectively with absolute rights. Since then, the 5th and 6th OWNERS have been enjoying the same with full title, ownership and peaceful possession as their self acquired property.

Since then, the OWNERS are enjoying the same openly, peacefully, continuously, uninterruptedly and unobjectionably as absolute OWNERS thereof. And thus, the schedule site is the absolute property of the OWNERS and they are enjoying the same exclusively and as such nobody including are having any colour of right or interest or claim or title or possession over the schedule site.

K. Krishna Prasad

OWNERS

MEGA ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
GUNTUR, rep by its Director,

DEVELOPER/GPA AGENT

1. D.
2. G.
3. D.
4.

(3) WHEREAS, there no subsisting encumbrances like mortgages, charges, liens, leases, licenses, litigations, injunctions, attachments, third party claims, minor disputes, any kind of transactions, agreements, understandings, etc., over the schedule site. The OWNERS got a clear, absolute, unencumbered and undisputed title, possession and enjoyment over the schedule site and they have every right and entitlement to assign, convey, grant and transfer all sorts of rights, title, possession and enjoyment over the schedule site either in whole or in part or in undivided, unspecified and indivisible shares.

(4) WHEREAS, the OWNERS are not getting any income over the schedule site in spite of increase of the potential value of the schedule locality. So, both the OWNERS after discussing with their family members, friends and experts in the field of real estate and development of immovable properties, have decided to get the schedule site development through a Builder like the DEVELOPER herein and expressed their intention in the Public.

(5) WHEREAS, the DEVELOPER AND/OR GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY AGENT is a Private Limited Company (Hereinafter called as the DEVELOPER/AGENT). The DEVELOPER is carrying on its business in construction of residential and commercial buildings in its own sites and also in the site's of others under Agreements of Developments as per the upto date needs and requirements of the present day way of life more scientifically and technically. Having learnt the intention of the OWNERS to develop the schedule site through the public, the DEVELOPER has made enquiry about the marketable title of the OWNERS over the schedule site and having satisfied with the same, the DEVELOPER has approached the OWNERS and expressed its readiness and willingness to enter into an AGREEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT with the OWNERS in respect of the schedule site.

(6) WHEREAS, the OWNERS have made enquiry about the past performance of the DEVELOPER regarding its development of sites and relationship and connections with the previous site owners and customers and having satisfied with its previous construction ventures and reputation in the market of development in Guntur have accepted the offer of the DEVELOPER. Thereon, the OWNERS and the DEVELOPER in the presence of the elders and their well wishers have negotiated with each other and took the value of the schedule site and costs of the construction and technical and other services to be rendered

5. K. [illegible] 4. D. [illegible]

6. K. Krishna Prasad 5. G. Sinisha

OWNERS

7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED GUNTUR, rep. by its Director.

DEVELOPER/GPA AGENT

by the DEVELOPER for construction into consideration and then both the parties have fixed the terms and conditions of the AGREEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT having reposed a great and deep confidence, faith and trust against each other about their respective performances to meet the purpose of entering into the AGREEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT.

(7) WHEREAS, the OWNERS, on the request of the DEVELOPER has agreed to appoint the DEVELOPER as their General Power of Attorney Agent also in respect of the undivided, unspecified and indivisible share of site out of the schedule site, which fell to the share of the DEVELOPER in consideration of undertaking the construction at the cost of the DEVELOPER under this AGREEMENT of Development.

(8) WHEREAS, the OWNERS and the DEVELOPER have thought it fit to reduce all the mutually agreed terms and conditions of development in the schedule site to avoid the future misunderstandings and other complications and thereby both of them are entering into this AGREEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT CUM GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY (Herein after called as THIS AGREEMENT) with the following.

III **TERMS AND CONDITIONS:**

(1) The DEVELOPER has to construct a multi-storied building consisting (a) Stilt (b) Ground (c) First (d) Second (e) Third (f) Fourth floors with the specifications mentioned in this Agreement Schedule specifications (Hereinafter called as the SCHEDULE SPECIFICATIONS) and common amenities mentioned in this Agreement Common Amenities Schedule (Here in after called as the SCHEDULE AMENITIES) (Herein after called as the SCHEDULE BUILDING) in the schedule site of the OWNERS at the costs of the DEVELOPER.

(2) In consideration whereof the schedule building in the schedule site after completion of the construction shall be divided between the OWNERS and the DEVELOPER as shown in the following:

K. [illegible] 1 [illegible]

K. Krishna Prasad 2 G. Krishna

OWNERS 3 D. Shilaja

MGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR, rep. by its Director, 4 [illegible]

[illegible]

DEVELOPER/GPA AGENT

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(3) **TABLE OF DIVISION :**

Sl.No.	Floor	Areas/Flats of Allotments
(1)	Stilt	After construction of the Lift area, Stair case, Watchman Room, Generator Room, Common parking area the remaining area of the STILT FLOOR WILL BE ALLOTTED AS PER THE RATIO 40 : 60 between the OWNERS and DEVELOPER for parking.

OWNERS' SHARE OF PROPERTY.		DEVELOPER's SHARE OF PROPERTY.	
Floor	Flat Nos.	Floor	Flat Nos.
Ground	NIL	Ground	101, 102, 103 and 104
First	201and 204	First	202 and 203
Second	301 and 304	Second	302 and 303
Third	401 and 404	Third	402 and 403
Fourth	501 and 502	Fourth	503 and 504

(4) The OWNERS will get Eight Flats and as per their internal arrengements they will get as mentioned below:

a) 1st OWNER, RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU, will get Flat No.404
b) 2nd OWNER, GUTTIKONDA SIRISHA, will get Flat No.204.
c) 3rd OWNER, DOPPALAPUDI SAILAJA, will get Flat No.304 and 502
d) 4th OWNER, KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI will get Flat No.201and 301
e) 5th OWNER, KODALI SAI PRASAD, will get Flat No 401
f) 6th OWNER, KODALI KRISHNA PRASAD will get Flat No.501 respectively with specifications and amenities as mentioned in the schedules in total EIGHT FLATS as

5. K. [illegible] 1. [illegible]
6. K. Krishna Prasad 2. G. Sirisha
OWNERS 3. D. Sailaja
7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR, rep. by its Director, 4. [illegible]

K. Nageswarao

DEVELOPER/GPA AGENT

approx. plinth area of 14,400 sq. ft., as per plan submitted by the OWNERS, agreed by the DEVELOPERS and as per their ratio the OWNERS and as per the ratio of the DEVELOPER, it will get approx. plirth area 21,600 sq.ft., for its share of Twelve Flats.

(5)Thus, as per the above Table of Division, the OWNERS shall hold 536.8 sq. yards of undivided, unspecified site out of the schedule site and the DEVELOPER will get 805.2 sq. yards of undivided, unspecified site out of the schedule site towards their respective shares as per the above Table of Division.

(6)The OWNERS and the DEVELOPER have agreed that the present day cost of the undivided, unspecified site out of in the schedule site fell to the share of the DEVELOPER is equal to the cost of the construction of the portion of the schedule building which may fell to the share of the OWNERS besides other charges and value of activities of the DEVELOPER in doing so as per their mutually agreed terms and conditions and understanding between them.

(7) In view of the construction of the schedule building by the DEVELOPER at its cost and allotment of a portion of the schedule building as per the above Table of Division of flats to the OWNERS, the OWNERS shall assign, convey, grant and transfer their rights, title and possession in respect of 805.2 sq.yards of undivided, unspecified and indivisible site out of the schedule site either in favor of the DEVELOPER or their Nominees or their prospective purchasers at its costs under single document or different documents either as a whole or in undivided, unspecified shares on one day or on different days before, at and after construction of the schedule building.

(8)The OWNERS and the DEVELOPER have ear-marked their respective areas in the above Table of Division of areas and shall keep the remaining portions of the schedule building, the site around it: Corridors, Ramps Stair cases, Gates, Lift etc., jointly and commonly for the common usage and utility of both the OWNERS and the DEVELOPER and their nominees for enjoying their respective flats.

K. Krishna Prasad

K. Krishna Prasad

OWNERS

1. R. [illegible]

2. G. [illegible]

3. D. [illegible]

SHREE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
GUNTUR, rep. by its Director,

K. [illegible]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A. AGENT

(9)The DEVELOPER shall complete the construction of the schedule building as per the plans, schedule specifications and amenities etc .

(10)In this context it is hereby made clear that due to practical problems and considerations and demand of the prospective purchasers, there may be slight variations in designs, structures, elevations, sizes and shapes in the actual construction to be made with the help of working drawings, vis-à-vis, the approved plans and permission and also mutually agreed working drawings.

(11) The DEVELOPER shall complete the construction and deliver the portion of the schedule building earmarked for the OWNERS 18 months with a grace period of TWO MONTHS under valid acknowledgment from the date of commencement of construction after obtaining final approval from the concerned authorities.

(12) In case of delay in completion of the construction the DEVELOPER shall pay a sum of Rs.2/- per sq.feet per month on carpet Area from the date of the expiry of the Grace Period, till the date of completion of the construction and the OWNERS shall take delivery of their respective share of premises within a week from the date of receipt of written intimation from the DEVELOPER about the completion of the construction. and readiness and willingness of the DEVELOPER to deliver the premises fell to the share of the OWNERS as shown in the above Table of Division of flats.

(13) The OWNERS and the DEVELOPER shall be entitled to offer for sale in the public in respect of their respective share of the building area in the schedule building as shown in the above Table of Division of flats on such terms and conditions as each of them may be felt appropriate and collect advances etc., from the prospective VENDEE/s respectively and execute appropriate agreements in their favor at their discretion subject to the terms and conditions of this agreement but none of the parties hereto can make the other party to bind for their respective commitments. transactions and documents

(14) The OWNERS shall pay all taxes, charges, etc., levied in respect of the schedule site up to this day and the OWNERS shall indemnify the DEVELOPER for any loss or

5. K. [illegible]
6. K. Krishna Prasad
1. D. [illegible]
2. G. Sirisha
3. D. Sailaja
4. [illegible]

OWNERS

7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED GUNTUR, rep. by its Director,

K. Nageswara Rao

DEVELOPER/GPA AGENT

104205

expenditure incurred by the OWNERS in connection with any liability relating to the schedule site to any third party or the Government authority till this day.

(15) The DEVELOPER has absolute right and discretion to advertise for sale of its share of the property in the schedule site and the schedule building form this day subject to the terms and conditions of this agreement through any Media including publication in News papers.

(16) The DEVELOPER shall be entitled on its own account to allot on OWNERSHIP basis to the extent of its share of the schedule building and schedule site show in the above Table of Division of Flats to their prospective purchasers, tenants, licensees etc. either orally and in writing at its cost, risk and responsibility and similarly the OWNERS in respect of their share in the schedule building and schedule site.

(17) But anyhow. Through their acts, deeds, things, commitments, transactions and documents one party herein shall not bind the other party or make the other party to sustain any loss or the kind and each party is answerable to their own acts and transactions.

(18) It is also agreed that the DEVELOPER shall be entitle to receive and retain all the monies received from the persons to whom its share of premises is sold or allotted as the case may be and utilize the said amount by the DEVELOPER for construction of the building and excess if any as it like

(19) The DEVELOPER shall bear all types of taxes, duties, cess, sceenrage etc., if any lawfully payable on all or any of the materials used in the construction and also similarly bear the premiums and contributions which may be payable under labor laws to the workers whose services may be utilized by the DEVELOPER for construction of the building and the DEVELOPER shall alone be liable and responsible for the claims in respect of the Tax Departments and Labor engaged for construction and the OWNERS have nothing to do in it.

(20) The DEVELOPER shall bear the expenditure for poles, connection including the Transformer charges, Bus-bars, cables, deposits, meter charges etc., to be incurred or

5 K. [illegible] 1 [illegible]

6 K Krishna Prasad G. Sinisha

OWNERS 3 D. Sailaja

7 EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED GUNTUR, rep. by its Director 4 [illegible]

K. [illegible]

DEVELOPER/GPA AGENT

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payable to the A.P.TRANSCO and for Municipal Water connection, laying of pipe lines if any up to the schedule building.

(21) The DEVELOPER shall indemnify the OWNERS and shall keep the OWNERS indemnified against all or any of the claims, actions, proceedings etc., of whatsoever nature arising out of the construction of the schedule building in pursuance of this agreement from anybody including material suppliers, workers, purchasers of the DEVELOPER third parties and DEVELOPER shall only be responsible for any defect in the constructions and for any liability what so ever to any Government Department/Party

(22) The OWNERS and the DEVELOPER or their Nominees will have proportionate rights over the terrace and also all commons like drainage lines, pipe lines, stair cases, lift, water tanks, septic tanks, under ground tanks Common Corridors etc., for using as per their respective shares in the schedule site and the schedule building.

(23) The DEVELOPER shall not incur any liability if they are unable to construct and deliver possession of the agreed constructed area to the OWNERS, within the stipulated period above in case the delay is on or on account of reasons beyond its control such acts of God, Labor strikes, fire accidents, Earth Quakes, mob violence, attacks from air or any natural calamities etc. It is hereby more specifically agreed that the delay if any in completing the construction for the above reasons shall be excluded from the time fixed to complete the construction.

(24) The DEVELOPER shall be entitled to necessary jobs like civil works, electrical, plumbing, masonry, carpentry, flooring and tiles woks, painting, grill work etc., which are required for the due execution of the project.

(25) Any delay of indulgence by any of the parties hereto in enforcing the terms of this agreement or any forbearance or giving of time to the other party shall not be considered as waiver on the part of such party of any breach of non-compliance of any of the terms and conditions of this agreement, by the other party nor shall the same be in any manner prejudice the other rights of either party.

5. K. [signature] 1. [signature]

6. K. Krishna Prasad 2. G. Linsha

OWNERS 3. D. Sailaja

7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR, rep. by its Director, 4. [signature]

K. [signature]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A. AGENT

(26) If the project of construction of the building in the schedule site is delayed or is rendered impossible within any reasonable time due to any defect or complication in the OWNER's title to the property, the OWNERS shall indemnify or keep indemnified the DEVELOPER for any actual expenditure or the actual loss that may have been suffered by him in connection with the project including all amounts incurred by him for removal of the existing structures, preparation of plans and designs and for securing approvals as mutually agreed like wise the DEVELOPER has also indemnify the Laws and compensate

(27) The OWNERS are having right to inspect the construction activities of the DEVELOPER in the schedule building at all reasonable times and anyhow they shall not cause any hindrance or obstruction to the construction activities of the DEVELOPER.

(28) The OWNERS shall point out any defect either in quality or quantity of any material or any deficiency in service by the workers in construction immediately after noticing the same and take the same to the notice of the DEVELOPER and get such defects rectified. The delayed objections of the OWNERS about the above said affairs need not be entertained by the DEVELOPER.

(29) The OWNERS shall have right and entitlement to check all the construction activities of the schedule building and also make suggestions to the DEVELOPER and get suitable clarifications from the DEVELOPER.

(30) If the prospective purchasers of the OWNERS demands/requires to impaled the DEVELOPER also as party to their sale Deeds, to be executed by the OWNERS, the DEVELOPER shall join as party to such sale Deeds as the formal party and sign on the documents and before the Registrar and similarly in case of the prospective purchasers of the DEVELOPER, the OWNERS shall also join in such documents as party as in the case of the DEVELOPER.

(31) Both the parties herein along with their respective purchasers have to enter into an Agreement of enjoyment of their respective shares as Co-owner as required under law if necessary and all the parties thereto shall co-operate with each other.

5. K. [signature] 1. D. [signature]

4. K. Krishna Prasad 2. G. Sivisha

OWNERS 3. D. Sailaja

EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED 4. [signature]

GUNTUR, rep. by its Director

K. [signature]

DEVELOPER/GPA AGENT

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(32) The OWNERS and the DEVELOPER and their nominees shall cooperate and coordinate with each other in peacefully enjoying their respective share of the building with common amenities and none of the party shall create hindrance or obstruction to the other in any manner and shall abide by such Rules and regulations which may be framed among them under Common Agreement of enjoyment.

(33) Both the parties hereto have agreed that all the provisions of law applicable to the properties of the common OWNERS like the OWNERS, the DEVELOPER and their nominees to the schedule building except the specific terms and conditions agreed through this Agreement between them.

IV. NOW THE OWNERS HEREBY FURTHER ASSURE AND COVENANT THE DEVELOPER AS FOLLOWS:

(1) To use all sewerage, drains and water sources now in existence or hereafter be erected and installed in the schedule premises and the building to be constructed there in or any part thereof and in the building in common when all the Co-OWNER and to permit freely to run and pass water and soil through pipes, inlets and outlets in common with all the OWNERS, Co-Owner and to share with the Co-Owner, the cost of maintaining and repairing all common ways, stair cases, electrical works etc., and to use the same aforesaid in accordance with the rules and regulations or bye-laws and terms of the society or the Limited Company or the condemning to be formed by or among the Co-Owner for protection and better maintenance of their properties.

(2) To take the responsibility of any liability which may arise from this day from anybody against the DEVELOPER for the reason of entering into this Agreement pertaining to the right and entitlement of the OWNERS to enter into this agreement and all third party claims pertaining to their absolute right and all third party claims pertaining to the right and ownership or an other court litigation like attachments or any other prohibitory order and nature of use of the schedule site, vis-à-vis against the OWNERS pertaining to the agreements, acts, deeds and other activities of the DEVELOPER with the Third Parties

5. K. [signature]
6. K. Krishna Prasad

OWNERS

7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR, rep. by its Director,

[signature]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A. AGENT

1. D. [signature]
2. G. Sirisha
3. D. Sailaja
4. [signature]

(3) To protect the rights of the DEVELOPER created by the OWNERS in pursuance of this Agreement and to extend all their cooperation for successful completion of all the terms and conditions of this Agreement to the satisfaction of both the parties hereto.

(4) To discharge all their duties, liabilities, responsibilities, obligations and comply all the terms and conditions of this agreement as absolute OWNERS of this schedule site with clear, marketable, undisputed, title holders and possessors.

(5) To allow the DEVELOPER to carry on its development activities in the schedule site from the date of this Agreement and not to interfere with the peaceful possession and enjoyment of the DEVELOPER in respect of the schedule site. For complying the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

(6) To acknowledge that the DEVELOPER is put in peaceful possession and enjoyment of this Agreement and not to commit and breach of any one of the terms and conditions or create any one adverse to the marketable title of the OWNERS.

(7) To supply the copies of all the documents, title deeds, link documents, property tax receipts, clearance certificates obtained from the concerned authorities relating to the schedule site for entering into this Agreement and also for granting, conveying assigning and transferring in respect of whole or any part of the schedule site.

(8) To sign on such papers and document which are required under law so as to enable the prospective buyers of the DEVELOPER to secure loan for the purpose of purchasing a flat or any of the unit out of the portion of the flat or any of the unit out of the portion of the building which may fell to the share of the DEVELOPER.

(9) To produce original documents as and when required either by the DEVELOPER or its nominees or prospective purchasers for securing loan before the competent authorities concerned

1. K. [illegible]	1. [illegible]
2. K. Krishna Prasad	2. G. Sirisha
OWNERS	3. D. Sailaja
4. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED GUNTUR rep. by its Director	4. [illegible]
K. [illegible]	
DEVELOPER/G.P.A AGENT	

(10) To sign on all such papers which are required under law for specific performance of all the terms and conditions of this Agreement which are designed by the DEVELOPER either to obtain permission of reconstruction and approved plans from the authorities concerned or to obtain any other permission for obtaining drainage connections, water connections, electricity connection etc., and to permit the DEVELOPER to sign in the name of the OWNERS and on behalf of the OWNERS for obtaining the above kind of permission, sanctions and approvals. By which activity of reconstruction the use fruits are to be shared equally by the DEVELOPER and the OWNERS at any point of time and any no.of times.

(11) To do such other Acts, Deeds and things which are required to do by the DEVELOPER for complying the terms and conditions of this Agreement and for better understanding and execution of this Agreement in a best way

The DEVELOPER has paid an amount of **Rs.15,00,000/-** to the OWNERS today at the time of execution of this agreement as mentioned below:

a) Rs.2,22,085/- was already paid to VGTM UDA, for L.R.S. on behalf of the OWNERS. And remaining balance amount has paid by way of Six separate Cheques of UCO Bank Arundelpet Branch, Guntur as follows:

b) Rs.1,61,130/- to the 1st OWNER
c) Rs.1,61,130/- to the 2nd OWNER
d) Rs.3,23,484/- to the 3rd OWNER
e) Rs.3,16,086/- to the 4th OWNER
f) Rs.1,58,043/- to the 5th OWNER
g) Rs.1,58,042/- to the 6th OWNER

And all the OWNERS hereby admit and acknowledge the receipt of the said amount of **Rs.15,00,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Lakhs only)** in the above manner, as refundable security deposit and the said amount shall be refunded by the OWNERS to the DEVELOPER at the time of delivery of the flats fell to the share of the OWNERS.

5. K. [illegible]
6. K. Krishna Prasad

1. D. [illegible]
2. G. [illegible]
3. D. Sai [illegible]
4. [illegible]

OWNERS

7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR, rep. by its Director,

K. [illegible]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A. AGENT

V **NOW THE OWNERS FURTHER AGREE AND COVENANT THE DEVELOPER AND AGENT AS FOLLOWS:**

(1) The OWNERS are hereby appointing the DEVELOPER as their General Power of Attorney Agent in respect of **805.2 sq. yards** of the undivided, unspecified and indivisible share of site out of schedule site which fell to the share of the DEVELOPER with absolute discretion of assigning, conveying, granting and transferring in favor of the Nominees of the DEVELOPER under a single document or different documents either in whole or in part along with the construction either before or during or after the construction as per the convenience of the DEVELOPER under a duly executed document/s in the name and on behalf of the OWNERS and to receive consideration there under and utilize the same either for the construction or in connection to the construction.

(2) To present such deed or deeds of sale conveyance or conveyances or other document or documents for registration to admit execution thereof and receipt of consideration before the Sub-Registrar or Registrar's having authority for and to have them registered according to law in respect of **805.2 sq. yards** of undivided, unspecified and indivisible share out of the schedule site with developments thereon, which fell to the share of the DEVELOPER in pursuance of this Agreement and to do all other acts, deeds and things, the said Attorneys shall consider necessary for the transferring and /or conveying the above share in the schedule site and development to such purchaser or purchasers as fully and effectually in all aspects as the OWNERS could do the same themselves in respect of the share of the DEVELOPER.

(3) The OWNERS are also hereby appointing the AGENT as their power of attorney Agent in respect of the schedule site to do the following acts. Deeds and things in the name and on behalf of the OWNERS.

a) To prepare plans or revised plans in respect of the schedule mentioned site and to submit the same to the VGTM UDA and other concerned authorities for obtaining approval of the same and to submit proposals from time to time for the amendments of such building plans to the concerned authorities for the purpose of obtaining approval of such amendments.

K. [illegible] 1. [illegible]

K. Krishna Prasad 2. G. Sirisha

OWNERS 3. D. Sailaja

[illegible] ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED 4. [illegible]

[illegible] rep by its Director,

[illegible]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A AGENT

b) To approach all concerned authorities such as Municipal authorities A.P.TRANSCO Fire Department and other departments and to deal with them in all matters by representing the OWNERS before them for obtaining all needful acts. Things and deeds such as submission and approval of plans seeking modifications, additions and improvements. Securing electricity water, various permissions and other services and obtaining necessary certificates from any concerned authorities, clearance and proceeding from such authorities or the departments and to carryout correspondence with them and also prefer appeals from any such other and other proceedings and give necessary letters writing and undertaking etc.

c)To enter upon the schedule site and carryout the construction activities of the schedule building with necessary workers and staff and maintain and manage the schedule site during the period of construction under their lock and key.

d)To supervise the work in respect of the schedule building in the schedule site and to carryout and/or to get carried out through contractors, sub-contractors and/or in such manner as may be determined by the said attorney, construction of the structures on the said property in accordance with the plans and specification sanctioned by the Municipal authorities and in accordance with all the applicable rules and regulations made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur Municipal Corporation, Guntur, Town Planning authorities, and/or other concerned authorities, in that behalf for the time being

e)To appoint from time to time Architects, RCC consultants contractors and other personnel and workmen for carrying out the development of the schedule site as also construction of schedule building thereon and to pay their fee, consideration monies, salaries and/or wages.

f)To take all steps for protection of the schedule site and the schedule building and other structures that will come into existence in future by representing the OWNERS before the authorities concerned.

5. K. [illegible]
6. K. Krishna Prasad

OWNERS

1. L. [illegible]
2. G. Sirisha
3. D. Sailaja
4. [illegible]

7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR, rep. by its Director,

K. [illegible]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A. AGENT

4) The OWNERS hereby declare that this General power of Attorney in respect of the said 805.2 sq. yards of site fell to the share of the DEVELOPER and power of Attorney in respect of the schedule site for developing the same in terms of this Agreement is irrevocable an it will be in force till the date of successful completion of the construction of the schedule building irrespective of insanity, insolvency and death of any one among the parties.

(5) Generally to do and perform all acts, deeds, matters and things necessary and convenient for all for the purposes aforesaid and for giving full effect tot the authorities herein before contained as fully and effectually as the OWNERS could do in person.

VI The OWNERS are entitled to retain possession of their Title Deeds, Link Documents and all connected papers thereto with them pertaining to the schedule site as they have retained a portion of the schedule building.

VII Both the parties hereto agree that they and their nominees will form into an Association and get the same registered under the provisions of the societies Registration Act and the promoters shall handover the approved plans etc. to the Association under valid acknowledgment

VIII The OWNERS and the DEVELOPER are at liberty to modify, alter or amend or change any one of the terms and conditions of this Agreement with mutual consent and in writing and neither the OWNERS nor the DEVELOPER can plead any other oral understanding or arrangement contrary to any one of the terms and conditions of this Agreement

IX. Each and every term and condition of this Agreement is consideration for one party against the other party and both the parties are in equal advantage in respect of the terms and conditions of this Agreement. No party is previliged if any of the terms and conditions and can not interprete contrary.

K. [signature] 1. D. [signature]

K. Krishna Prasad 2. G. Sirisha

OWNERS 3. D. Sailaja

[illegible]GEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED 4. [illegible]

[illegible]NTUR, rep. by its Director

[signature]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A. AGENT

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X. The 1st OWNER gets the 1st Copy, 2nd OWNER gets the 2nd Copy, 3rd OWNER gets the 3rd Copy, 4th OWNER gets the 4th Copy, 5th OWNER gets the 5th Copy, 6th OWNER gets the 6th Copy, and the DEVELOPER gets the 7th Copy of this Document for reference and Title.

The schedule building shall be named as **EMGEE RESIDENCY.**

XI. **DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEDULE SITE:**

All that piece or parcel of property situated in Guntur District, Koritepadu Registration Sub-District, within the Gorantla Panchayathi limits, bearing **D.No.63,** of Koritepadu Village in which an extent of **1342 sq. yards** of site and is being bounded by

East : Land belongs to D Suryanarayana and others	91'-0"
South: 10'ft wide Road	132'-0"
West : 30'ft wide Road	91'-0"
North : 40'ft wide Road	133'-8"

Within these boundaries an extent of **1342 Sq.Yards or 1122.09 sq. mts.,** of site and along with all the rights of easements, appurtenances therein

XII. PARTICUILARS OF SCHEDULE SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) All external wall will be of 9"thick brick masonry and all internal walls will be 4.5" thickness and will be plastering and white washed

(2) All bathrooms flooring also with tiles and the bath room walls shall be with tiles to a height of five feet. One western latrine seat and one southern latrine seat shall be used.

(3) Granite kitchen flat form top and kitchen granite sink and two feet height of granite tiles to the wall.

5. K [illegible] 1. [illegible]

6. K. Krishna Prasad 2. G. Sirisha

OWNERS 3. D. Sailaja

7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED 4. [illegible]

GUNTUR, rep by its Director,

K. [illegible]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A. AGENT

(4) One sink at dining hall and another sink in bath room.

(5) The requisite number of plug and switch points and electricity wiring and also two telephone points, cable point etc.

(6) Water, Current, Cub Boards with cement flanks without wood work 20% plinth area, Vetrified Tiles Flooring will be provided by the DEVELOPER to the Flats fell to the share of OWNERS.

(7) The OWNERS and the DEVELOPER shall pay the Service Tax, VAT, occupancy Certificate charges and if any Taxes, duties, charges stipulated by the Government, as per their ratio 40·60 percentage.

XIII. DETAILS OF SCHEDULE COMMON AMENITIES:

(1) Compound wall with sufficient gates and lights on compound wall, parking place arranged conveniently.

(2) Drinking water sump.

(3) Common Toilet.

(4) Generator

(5) Common Stair Case with lighting.

(6) Fully equipped lift.

(7) Common Electrical Service connection for common purpose

(8) Bore well with Motor with equipment.

(9) 1 HP Motor for common Municipal water connection.

(10) Over head tank with Two chambers one for Municipal Drinking water and another for well/bore well water.

R. [illegible] 1. R. [illegible]

Krishna Prasad 2. G. Sinisha

OWNERS 3. D. Sailaja

EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED 4 [illegible]

GUNTUR, rep by its Director,

[illegible]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A AGENT

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(11) Common drainage pipe lines.

(12) Common water pipe lines.

XIV.Distribution of extents and proposed plinth area amongst OWNERS and DEVELOPER:

Site area : 536.8 sq. yards Owners' share
805.2 sq. yards Developer's share
Proposed plinth area (including common areas): : apporx. 14,400 sq.ft., Owners' share
Proposed plinth area (including common areas): : apporx. 21,600 sq.ft. Developer's share.

5. K. [illegible]
6. K. Krishna Prasad

1. [illegible]
2. G. Sirisha.
3. D. Sailaja.
4. [illegible]

OWNERS

7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR, rep. by its Director,

C. Nageswara Rao

DEVELOPER/G.P.A. AGENT

WITNESSES:

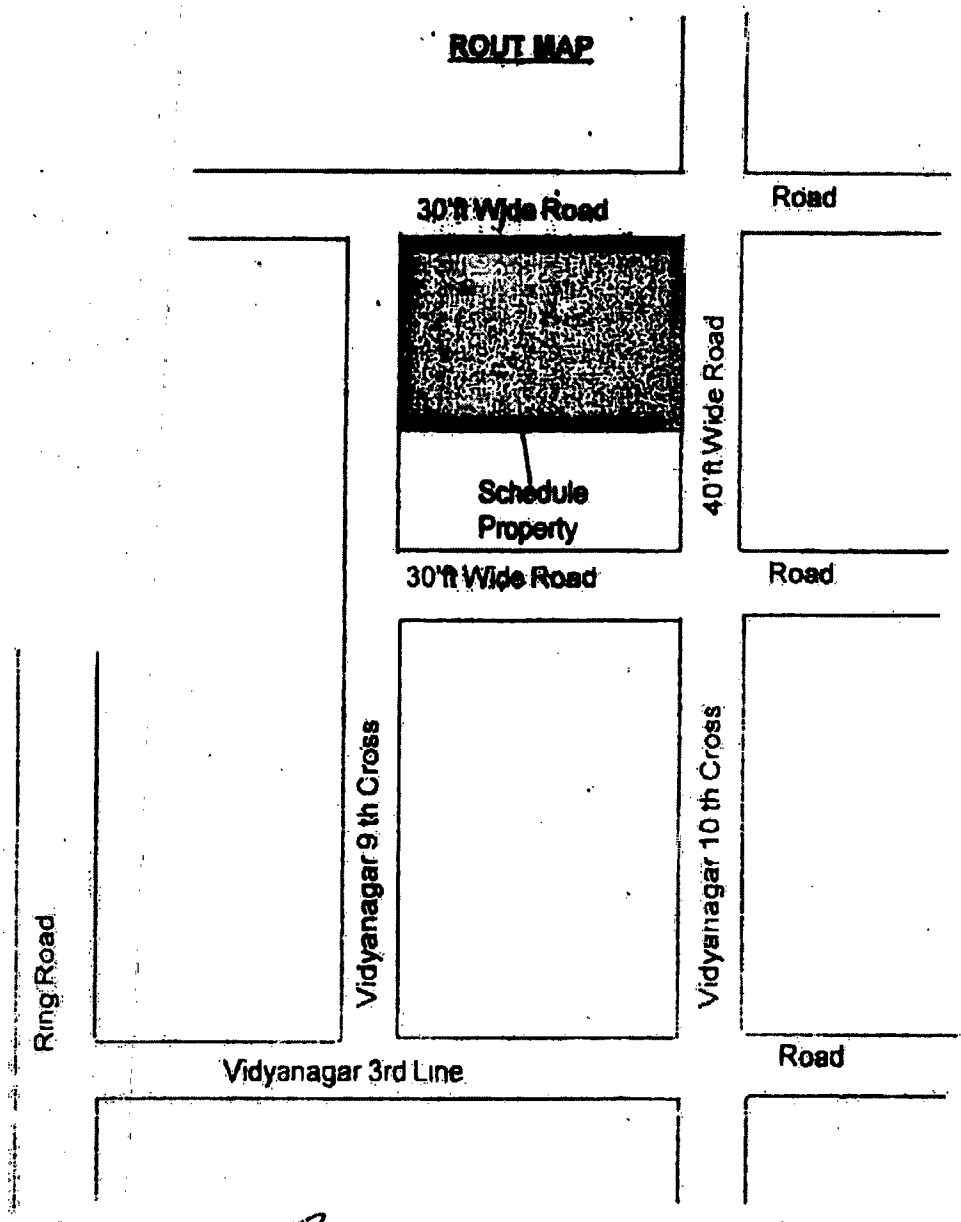
1. Ch. Satyanarayana
S/o Chandrasekhar.
R/o Chandra Mouli Nagar
Guntur

2. P. Chandra Sekhar
S/o Late Subba Rao
Guntur.

Drafted by:

Vedagiri Rama Kotiswara Rao
Guntur

ROUT MAP



K. [illegible]

K. Krishna Prasad

OWNERS

[illegible]AGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
[illegible]NTUR, rep. by its Director.

[illegible]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A AGENT

1 [illegible]

2 G. Sirisha

3. D. Sailaja

4 [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHS AND FINGER PRINTS AS PER SECTION 32(A) OF REGISTRATION ACT,1908

Finger Print in Black Ink (Left Thumb)	Passport size Photograph	Name & Permanent Postal Address of presentant/Seller/buyer
		RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU, S/o. Subbaiah, residents of Flat No. 301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st line, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur City.
		GUTTIKONDA SIRISHA, W/o. Naveen Babu, residents of Flat No. 301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st line, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur City.
		DOPPALAPUDI SAILAJA, W/o. Prem Sagar, resident of Gwatham Towers, Srinivasa Nagar, Behind Siddartha Nagar, 6th Line, Vijayawada City.
		KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI, W/o. Pitchaiah, resident Flat No. 301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st line, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur City.

5. K. [illegible]

6. K. Krishna Prasad

2. G. Sirisha.

3. D. Sailaja.

4. [illegible]

OWNERS

7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED GUNTUR, rep. by its Director,

[illegible]

DEVELOPER/G.P.A. AGENT

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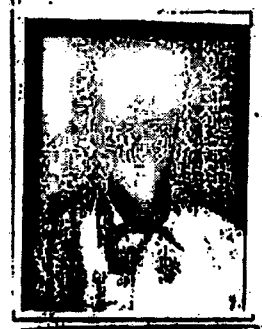
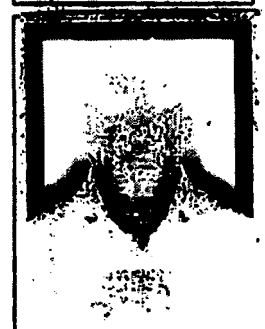
PHOTOGRAPHS AND FINGER PRINTS AS PER SECTION 32(A) OF REGISTRATION ACT,1908

Finger Print in Black ink (Left Thumb)	Passport size Photograph (Black&White)	Name & Permanent Postal Address of presentant/Seller/buyer
		KODALI SAI PRASAD, S/o. Pitchaiah, resident of Door No.14-104, Yarragondapalem Village and Mandal, Prakasam District,
		**KODALI KRISHNA PRASAD,** S/o Pitchaiah, resident of Neelayapalem Village Padaganjam sivaru, China ganjam Mandal, Prakasam District,
		**EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR,** rep. by its Director, **KARNATI NAGESWARA RAO,** S/o. Kotaiah, resident of Flat No.501, Sai Teja Apartments, 5/2 Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur City,

5. K. [illegible]
6. K. Krishna Prasad

OWNERS

7. EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, GUNTUR, rep. by its Director,

DEVELOPER/G.P.A.AGENT

1. D. [illegible]
2. G. Sirisha
3. D. Sailaja
4. [illegible]

119

ABHAYA GOLD

Savings Bank

Offers

Rs.1,00,000.00

Accident Insurance Cover

शाखा/Branch

आन्ध्रा बैंक Andhra Bank

Comp. No.

पास बुक PASS BOOK

खातेधारक का नाम
Name of A/c Holder

पता
Address

फोन नम्बर
Phone No.

दिनांक
Date

खाता संख्या
A/c No.

खंड क्र.
Vol. No.

प्रबंधक/अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर
Managing Officer's Signature

प्रधान कार्यालय : सैफाबाद, हैदराबाद - 500 004.
Head Office : Saifabad, Hyderabad - 500 004.

भारत गणराज्य REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Type: P
Country Code: IND
Passport No.: G8628195
Surname: KARNATI
Given Name(s): NAGESWARA RAO
Nationality: INDIAN
Sex: M
Date of Birth: 12/04/1969
Place of Birth: GUNTUR
Place of Issue: HYDERABAD
Date of Issue: 08/05/2008
Date of Expiry: 07/05/2018

P<INDKARNATI<<NAGESWARA<RAO<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
G8628195<9IND6904122M1805073<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<8

THESE ARE TO REQUEST AND REQUIRE IN THE NAME OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA ALL THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN TO ALLOW THE BEARER TO PASS FREELY WITHOUT LET OR HINDRANCE AND TO AFFORD HIM OR HER, EVERY ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION OF WHICH HE OR SHE MAY STAND IN NEED.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Md. MAHABOOB ALI
Assistant
For Passport Officer
हैदराबाद/Hyderabad.

K. Nageswara Rao

120

Election Commission of India

IDENTITY CARD

AP/17/122/126248

Elector's Name Sayibaba Kodali

Father's Name Pichalaiah

Sex M/

Age as on 01.01.95 Ia

Yarragondapalem

Electoral Registration officer

Markapur Assembly Constituency

Place/ Markapur

Date/ 15-12-1995.

This card may be used as an Identity Card under different Government Schemes

MP/ Card No : 06/01/06/017/02231/02

/PERMANENT ACCOUNT NUMBER

ABUPR8568D

NAME

ANJANEYULU RAVIPATI

/FATHER'S NAME

SUBBAIAH RAVIPATH

DATE OF BIRTH

01-07-1942

Andhra Pradesh

In case this card is lost/found kindly inform/return to the issuing authority :

Commissioner of Income-tax

Ayakar Bhavan,

Vizakhapatnam - 530 020

Election Commission Of India

IDENTITY CARD

Elector's Name Krishnaprasadu Kodali

Father's Name Pichalah

Age as on 1-1-2003

14-104 14-104

Yarragondapalem

Yarragondapalem

Ayyambotlapalli

Electoral Registration Officer

MARKAPUR Assembly Constituency

Place: Ayyambotlapalli

Date / : 03-09-2003

This card may be used as an identity card under different Government schemes

CFJ2659183

121

ABHAYA GOLD

Rs. 1,00,000.00

Accident Insurance Cover

Comp. No. 11302

शाखा / Branch

आन्ध्रा बैंक Andhra Bank

पास बुक PASS BOOK

G. Lisha

खातेधार का नाम
Name of A/c Holder

खाता संख्या
A/c No

पता
Address

खंड क्र.
Vol No

फोन नम्बर
Phone No.

दिनांक
Date

प्रबंधक के हस्ताक्षर
Manager's Signature

प्रधान कार्यालय : सैफाबाद, हैदराबाद 500 004
Head Office Saifabad Hyderabad 500 004

D. Sailaja

Family Members Details

S.No	Name	Relation	Date of Birth	Age
2	Sailaja	Wife	07/07/71	34
3	Kosahik	Son	14/02/96	9
4	Rohit	Son	06/05/97	8

Vijayawada Sri Company
C.No: 743423 Dol...

29/07/2005

HOUSEHOLD CARD

Card No.	:	PAP068418300197
F.P Shop No	:	183
[illegible]	:	[illegible]
Name of Head of Household	:	Doppalapudi Premsagar
[illegible]	:	[illegible]
Father/Husband Name	:	Subbaiah
[illegible]/Date of Birth	:	13/10/1965
[illegible]/Age	:	40
[illegible]/Occupation	:	Employee-Private
[illegible]/House No.	:	[illegible]
[illegible]/Street	:	B.M.RAO
Colony	:	[illegible] RAJPURAM
Ward No.	:	[illegible] Ward-[illegible]
Municipality	:	[illegible]
[illegible]/District	:	[illegible]
Annual Income (Rs.)	:	[illegible]
LPG Consumer No.	:	[illegible]
LPG Dealer Name	:	[illegible]

Photographs and FingerPrints As per Section 32A of Registration Act 1908

C.S.No./Year: 2848/2008 of SRO: 732(KORITEPADU)
Presentant Name(Capacity): R.ANJANEYULU(EX)

Report Date: 21/08/2008 17:43:28

This report prints Photos and FPs of all parties

SIN No.	Thumb Impression	Photo	Name and Address of the Party	PartySignature
1			(CL) [illegible] NAGESWARA [illegible] FLAT NO.[illegible] APARTMENTS[illegible] CHANEKAMOULINAGER,GUNTUR	K. [illegible]
2			(EX) DOPPALAPUDI SAILAJA GWATHAM TOWRES,SRINIVASA NAGER6TH LINE,VIJAYAWADA	D. Sailaja
3			(EX) GUTTIKONDA SIRISHA FLAT NO:301,SOUNDARYA APARTMENTS,1ST LINRAJENDRA NAGER,GUNTUR	G. Sirisha

Identified by
Witness 1 [signature]
Witness 2 [signature]

Photos and TIs captured by me

Capture of Photos and TIs done in my presence

24

Photographs and FingerPrints As per Section 32A of Registration Act 1908

C.S.No./Year: 002845/2008 of SRO: 732(KORITEPADU)
Presentant Name(Capacity): R.ANJANEYULU(EX)

21/08/2008 17:22:20
This report contains the Photos and FPs taken on 21/08/2008 17:17:17

SIN o.	Thumb Impression	Photo	Name and Address of the Party	PartySignature
4			(EX) KODALI KRISHNA PRASAD NEELAYAPALEM,CHINA GANJAM MANDALPRAKASAM DT	K. Krishna Prasad
5			(EX) KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI,FLAT NO:301,SOUNDARYA APARTMENTS,1ST LINRAJENDRANAGER,GUNTUR	[illegible]
6			(EX) KODALI SAI PRASAD 14-104,YARRAGONDAPALEPRAKASAM DT	[illegible]

Identified by
Witness 1
Witness 2

Photos and TIs captured by me

Capture of Photos and TIs done in my presence

Photographs and FingerPrints As per Section 32A of Registration Act 1908

C.S.No./Year: 002848/2008 of SRO: 732(KORITEPADU)
Presentant Name(Capacity): R.ANJANEYULU(EX)

21/08/2008 17:22:20
This report prints the Photos and FPs taken on 21/08/2008 17:17:17

SlNo.	Thumb Impression	Photo	Name and Address of the Party	PartySignature
7			(EX) RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU FLAT NO-101 SOUNDARYA APARTMENTS,1ST LINE,INDRA NAGAR,GUNTUR	

Identified by
Witness 1
Witness 2

Photos and TIs captured by me

Capture of Photos and TIs done in my presence

P/2980 C/2848

2810/08

7th copy

2/6

1 [illegible] 2008 [illegible] 2810

[illegible] 26

[illegible] 1

[illegible]

2008 సం॥ ఆగస్టు నెల 2/ తేదీ 1936 [illegible] 30 [illegible] 4-5 [illegible] 1908లోని సెక్షన్ 32 A. [illegible] SBI [illegible] 1617 [illegible]

Certificate to under sec. 19 of Indian stamp act.

I hereby Certify that on production of the original instrument, I have satisfied myself that the stamp duty of Rs. 256300 — Has been paid there for

SUB-REGISTRAR

THE SEAL OF THE SUB REGISTRA KORITEPADU

[illegible]

K. [illegible]

For [illegible] Enterprises (India) Pvt. Ltd.

K. [illegible] S/o కోటయ్య 5/2 [illegible] సౌందర్య అపార్ట్‌మెంట్స్ Flat No: 401 [illegible]

[illegible] S/o సుబ్బయ్య 1 లైన్ రాజ్‌ఫ్రెన్ నగర్ [illegible] సౌందర్య అపార్ట్‌మెంట్స్ Flat No: 301

G. Sirisha W/o నవీన్ బాబు [illegible]

[illegible] Sailaja W/o ప్రేమ సాగర్ [illegible] నగర్ [illegible] నగరం

[illegible] సౌందర్య అపార్ట్‌మెంట్స్ 1 లైన్ రాజ్‌ఫ్రెన్ నగర్ [illegible]

— Contd —

1 2008 2810

1266

2

- contd -

6 ఎడమ బొటన వేలు

K. [illegible] S/o [illegible]

[illegible] ప్రకాశం జిల్లా

ఎడమ బొటన వేలు

K. Krishna Prasad

S/o [illegible]

[illegible] ప్రకాశం జిల్లా

నిరూపించినది

Ch. Satyanarayana S/o Chandraiah 7/2 Chandra Muli Nagar Guntur

P. Chandra Sekhar S/o Gubba Rao, 4th Lane, Butchaiah Thota, Guntur

2008 సం. [illegible] నెల 21 తేది

1930 శాశ్వ [illegible] మాసం తేది

[illegible]

[illegible] 256200 towards Stamp duty including [illegible] duty

[illegible] Act and Rs. 2000 towards Registration fee on [illegible] value of Rs. 2,56,30,000 were paid by the party through S.B.I. I.E. Branch Guntur

Receipt No. 1617 Date 14.8.08

1 2008 2810

26

3

29

THE SEAL OF THE SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU

127

2008 2810

26

3

ENDORSEMENT

Certified that the following amounts have been paid in respect of this document:

I. STAMP DUTY		
1. in the shape of stamp papers	Rs.	100
2. in the shape of challan (u/s. 11 of I.S. Act. 1899)	Rs.	256200 —
3. in the shape of Cash (u/s. 41 of I.S. Act 1899)	Rs.	—
4. adjustment of stamp duty u/s. 16 of I.S. Act 1899, if any	Rs.	—
II. TRANSFER DUTY		
1. in the shape of challan	Rs.	—
2. in the shape of cash	Rs.	
III. REGISTRATION FEES		
1. in the shape of challan	Rs.	2000
2. in the shape of cash	Rs.	
IV. USER CHARGES		
1. in the shape of challan	Rs.	1000
2. in the shape of cash	Rs.	
TOTAL	Rs.	259300 —

సబ్ రిజిస్ట్రారు
కొరిటిపాడు.

REGISTERED AS NO. 2810 OF 2008
OF BOOK I 21st DAY OF AUGUST
30th Sravan 1930 S.E.

REGISTERING OFFICER

THE SEAL OF THE SUB REGISTRAR

1 2008 128 10

26

4

THE SEAL OF THE SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU

7వ కాపీ:- 1వ కాపీకున్నూ 7వ కాపీకున్నూ
వ్యత్యాసము తేడు. ఇందలి అంశములు
సవరణలు హంసవాదులు
వగైరాలు

ఇవ్వబడు 13వ ఏంక్తిలో No:410లో "4" ఇంకి సవరణ

[illegible]

[illegible]

సబ్ రిజిస్ట్రారు

2201 [illegible] 2008 [illegible] 9810

[illegible] 96

[illegible] 5

[illegible]

THE SEAL OF THE SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU

CERTIFICATE OF SCANNING

The Document has been scanned With the Identification Number 732-1-0009-2810-08

Signature of the Registering Officer

103

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

Rs 1000

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES

Joint Sub Registrar
BUNTOR

1000 Rs

121 104

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

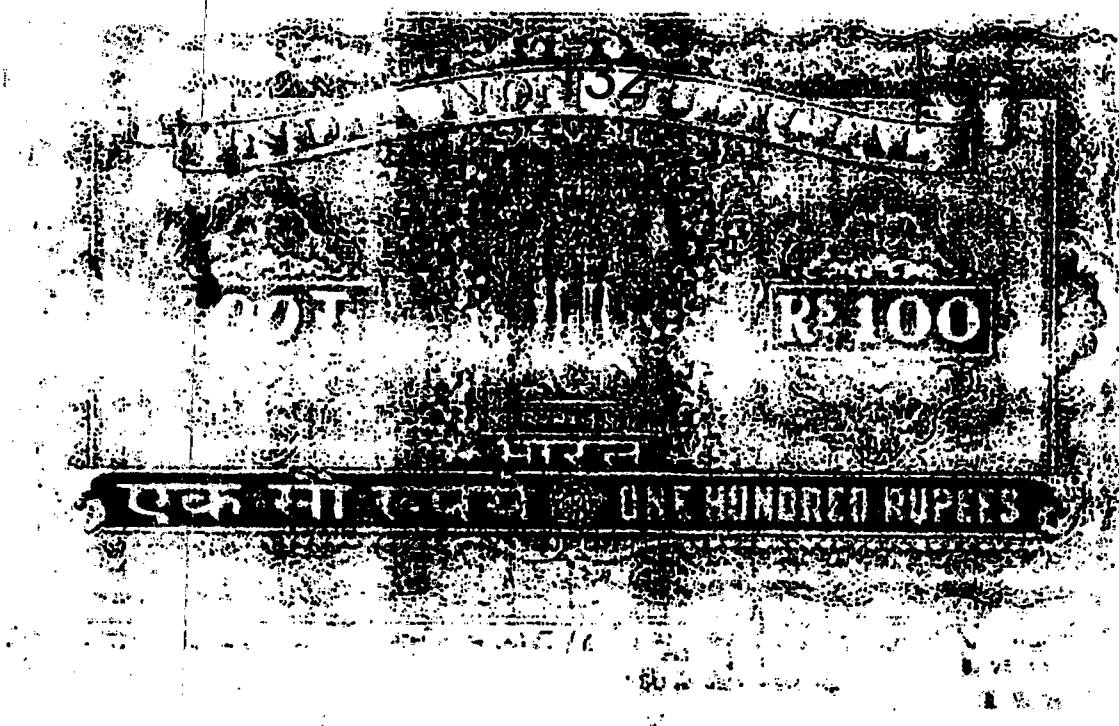
१000 रु. Rs 1000

सत्यमेव जयते

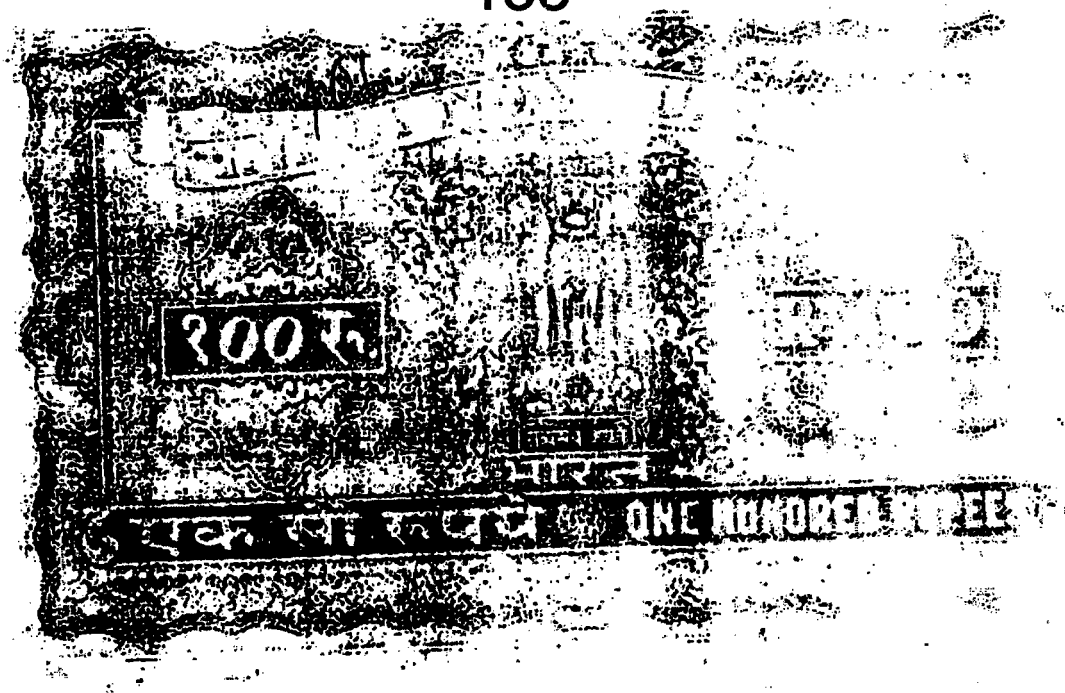
भारत

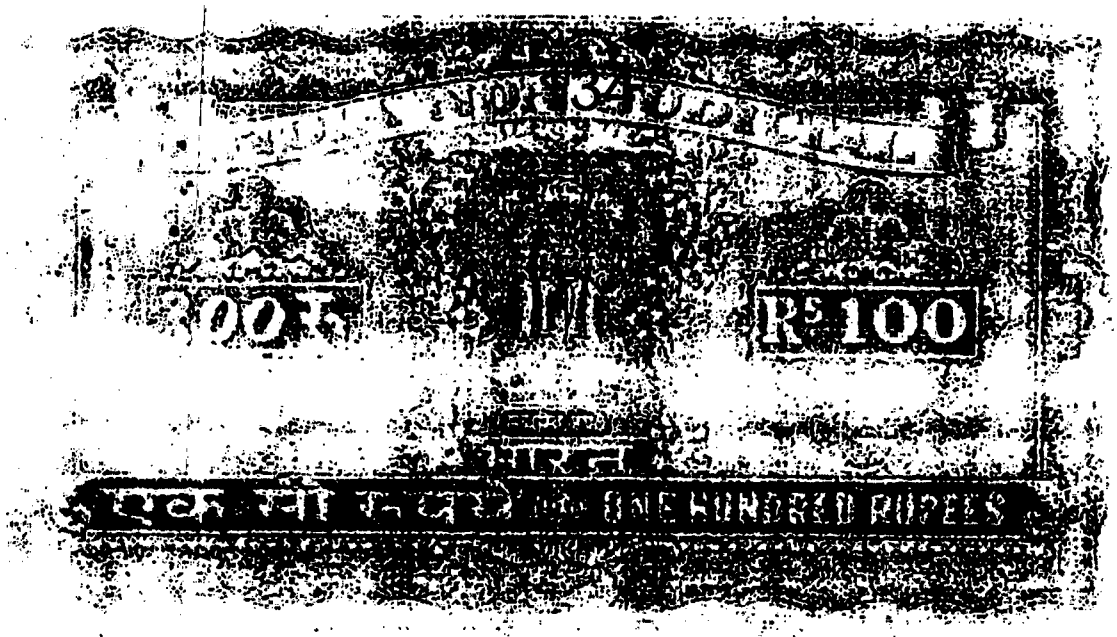
एक हजार रुपये ONE THOUSAND RUPEES

[illegible]


Rs 100
भारत
एक सौ रुपये
ONE HUNDRED RUPEES

[illegible]


१०० रु.
ONE HUNDRED RUPEES


Rs 100
ONE HUNDRED RUPEES

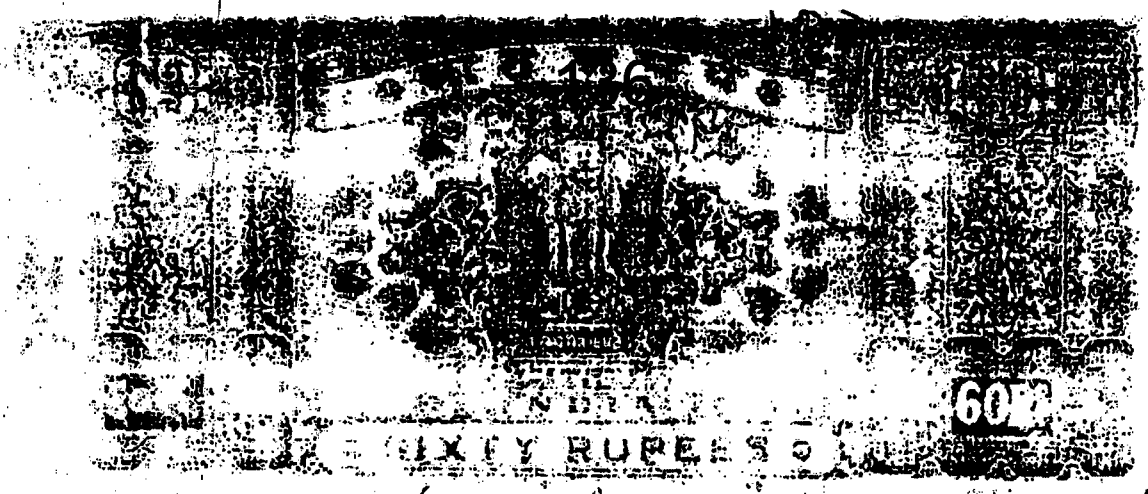
[illegible]

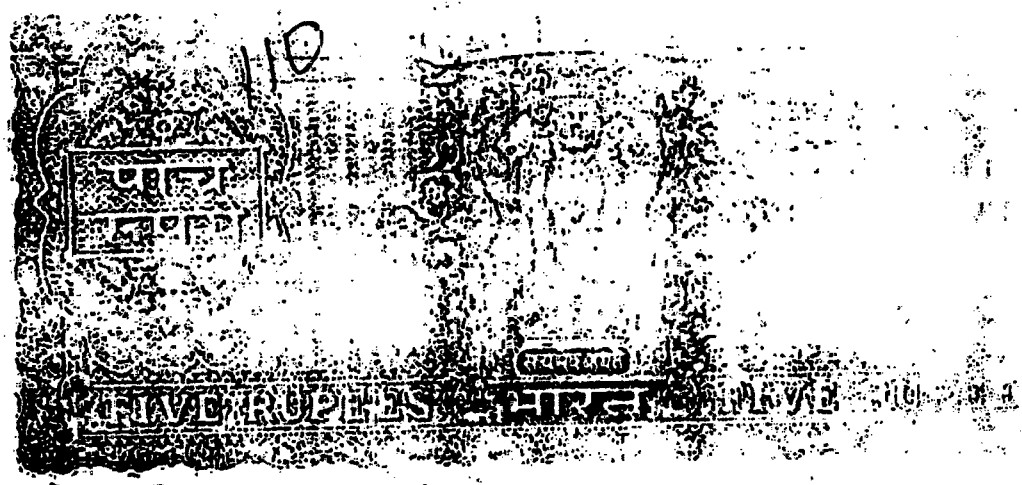
[illegible]

106

भारत

एक सौ रुपये ONE HUNDRED RUPEES


60
SIXTY RUPEES



(DOCUMENT NO.1)

Sale deed for vacant site for an amount of Rs.22,260/-

Dated 19.05.1989

Name of Executee: Ravipati Anjaneyulu, S/o. Subbaiah, Assistant Divisional Electrical Engineer (Operations), R/o. Nandigama, Krishna District.

Name of Executor: Konda Venkata Subbamma, W/o. Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, Ring Road, Guntur being Rep. by General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Raja Rao, Cultivation, R/o. Ring Road, Guntur.

Sale deed executed by executor in respect of vacant site.

Previously, myself Kondabolu Lakshmi Prasad, Kondabolu Seethamahalakshmi etc. on 11.08.1982 purchased property from Peddinti Kulasekhara Ayyangar, S/o. Bhavanacharyulu, vide Document No.8343/1982, at Registrar office, Guntur under registered sale deed which was situated in D.Nos.63, 64, 65 out of total extent of Ac.46.62 cents an extent of Ac.31-12 cents in D.No.63 an extent of Ac.4.90 cents. Myself and Kondabolu Krishna Prasad on 05.03.1984 got written partition list as per which an extent 371 sq. yds of site devolved upon me and for the sake of profit of my family I have sold both the items to you for an amount of Rs.22,260/- under a Bill Contract. The entire consideration of Rs.22,260/- was received by me at the time of executing registered sale deed and as such it was received by me. Schedule property was delivered to you today. From now onwards without my interference you can pay cess to the schedule property and you can enjoy the same with absolute rights including gift, sale rights. Either myself or my heirs will not cause any hindrance or obstacle to you and will not file any suits against you. Previously I have not mortgaged, sold, gifted, changed the schedule property and there are no securities, court attachments, sureties etc. over the schedule property and there are no debts to bind over the schedule property and except myself no other is having any right over the schedule property and there are no encumbrances over the schedule property and so saying I made you to believe and sold the same to you. If any disputes arose in respect of schedule property I will resolve the same with my expenditure. The forms were prepared transferring the schedule property in your name and the same were annexed along with this deed. The schedule property is not assigned by Government. It was not under the mortgage of Government. The schedule property does not belong to Government or its

agencies, or its related institutions or undertakings. I have executed the schedule property with my own will and volition.

::SCHEDULE::

Guntur District – Guntur Sub Registration District – Gorantla Municipal Area – Koretipadu - D.No.63 – an extent of Ac.4.97 cents – out of the property which devolved upon me I have sold 371 sq. yds of site bounded by:

East	:	Site boundary sold by me to Kodali Kumari	-	60.3 ft
South	:	Site boundary which I sold to Ravipati Basava Kumari today by me	-	66.4 ft
West	:	30 ft. width Road boundary	-	50.3 ft
North	:	40 ft. width Road boundary	-	66.9 ft

Within the above said boundaries an extent of 371 Sq. yds or 361.06 Sq. mtrs of site.

WITNESSESS:

Sd/-

1.Tirumalasetty Ratnaiah

2. K. Krishna Murthy

Sd/-

1.Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma
Rep. by General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah,

DRAFTED BY
MUNUPALLE RAMA GOPAL RAO

140

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

रुपये 100

Rs. 100

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES

भारत INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

ANDHRA PRADESH

B. SIVA PRASAD

1

దస్తులు దస్తావేజు

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

114

2/24/2008

2008 సం. [illegible] నెల 4 తేది
1930 శాశ [illegible] మాసం 3 తేది
[illegible] 1-2 గంటల మధ్య
[illegible] వారి
కార్యాలయములో రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ చట్టము
[illegible] 32 A అనుసరించి
[illegible] ఫోటోగ్రాఫ్‌లు
[illegible] ఇంటెస్టేల్
[illegible] 1000 తేది 4-7-08
[illegible] చేసినది.

వ్రాసి ఇచ్చినట్లు ఒప్పుకొన్నది
ఎడమ దొటన వ్రేలు

[illegible]

[illegible] S/o R Subhash
[illegible] Apartments Plot No 30 [illegible]
Isthing, Guntur city

నామాపించినది

[illegible]

[illegible]

2008 సం. [illegible] నెల 4 తేది
[illegible] మాసం [illegible]

[illegible]

Rs. 4980 towards
Stamp duty [illegible] Transfer duty
u/s 41 of IS Act and Rs. 1000 towards
Registration fee on chargable value of
Rs. 3,000 are paid by the party
[illegible]
[illegible] 1000 Date 4-7-08

[illegible]

THE SEAL OF THE SUB REGISTRAR MORITEPADU

112

142

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

दस TEN RUPEES

रु.10 Rs.10

INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

[illegible] 19

[illegible] DESH

[illegible] B SIVA PRASAD

[illegible] తరపున జి.పి.ఎ. పెజంటు లయిన గుంటూరు టౌన్, రింగురోడ్డు కాపురస్తులు కొండదోలు [illegible] గారి కుమారుడు [illegible] గారి వలన క్రయం పొంది శ్రీ గుంటూరు జిల్లా [illegible] 1952 [illegible] 5,13,000/ [illegible] ప్రతిఫలముగా యెంచి ప్రతిఫల రహితముగా [illegible]

[illegible]

116

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

TEN RUPEES

Rs.10

INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

[illegible] దాఖలా ఆస్తిని యిప్పుడు నీకు నేను దఖలుపరచి, స్వాధీనపరచుట తప్ప [illegible] [illegible] నిక్రయం, దానం, మార్పు, హామీ, వగైరా [illegible]

[illegible] యీ దఖలు దస్తావేజును వ్రాయించి యిప్పడమైనది

[illegible] నా స్వయముగానూ, నా [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ప్రకారం [illegible]

144 117

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

भारत

दस रुपये

रु.10

TEN RUPEES

Rs.10

INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

2005 Rs. 10

ANDHRA PRADESH

16AA 767557

B. SIVA PRASAD, S.V.
Nallapadu.
L.No. 3/2005 P.L. No. 10/2006

4

సదరు ఆస్తికి సంబంధించి నా పేరటికి గల దనెం. 3310/1989 రు గల విక్రయ దస్తావేజు ఫోటోస్టాట్ కాపీని యిందుకు సంబంధించిన యావత్తు రికార్డులను యిందుతో నీకు [illegible] యివ్వడమైనది.

[illegible] నా సమ్మతిని [illegible] యిచ్చిన స్థిరాస్థి ఖాళీ నివేశన స్థలమునకు దఖలు [illegible]

డిక్లరేషన్

ఈ దస్తావేజు లోని విషయములన్నియూ యదార్థములు ఈ దస్తావేజు ద్వారా బదిలీ [illegible] స్థలము కొలతలలోగాని, గవర్నమెంటు వారి విలువలో గాని ఏవైనా తేడాలు [illegible] ఇండియన్ స్టాంపు యాక్టు ప్రకారం సెక్షన్ 27 మరియు [illegible] సాసిక్యూషన్ చెరవుటకున్నూ, తరుగు స్టాంపు చెల్లింపులకున్నూ నేనే బాధ్యత [illegible]

118

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

भारत

दस रुपये

रु.10

TEN RUPEES

Rs.10

INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

10,957 ... 2008 Rs. 10

... ANDHRA PRADESH

... B. SIVA PRASAD, ...

... No. 3/2...

5

పైడ్యూలు

గుంటూరు డి॥ కొరిటెపాడు సబ్ డి॥ యిలాకా గోరంట్ల గ్రామ పంచాయితీ పరియాలో చేరిన కొరిటెపాడు గ్రామ డి.నెం. 63 రు. య. 4-97 శెంట్లు మింజామలె నాకు హక్కు గల చగ 371 లు స్థలములో తూర్పు దరిన యీ రోజున నీకు నేను దఖలు పరచి స్వాధీనపరచిన చగ 201 లు స్థలమునకు హద్దులు :

తూర్పు : కొడాలి లక్ష్మీ గారి స్థలము హద్దు అ. 50-3 లు

దక్షిణం : దొప్పలపూడి శైలజ గారి ఆస్తి హద్దు అ. 36 లు

పడమర : నా తాలూకు నిల్వ ఆస్తి హద్దు అ. 50-3 లు

ఉత్తరం : అ. 40 లు వెడల్పు గల రోడ్డు హద్దు అ. 36 లు

ఈ హద్దుల మధ్య చగ 201 లు లేక చమీ. 168-05 రు. గల ఖాళీ నివేశన స్థలము మాతం

(రక్షపంక్తిలో ... పూడు)

146

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

भारत

दस रुपये

रु.10

TEN RUPEES

Rs.10

INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

INDHRA PRADESH

B. SIVA PRASAD
Nallapadu
L.No. 3/2005 R.L. No. 10/2006

6

రూల్-3 స్టేట్‌మెంట్

ఆస్థి వుండు గ్రామము	డి.నెం.	విస్తీర్ణము	చ.గ. 15 రేటు	దస్తావేజు విలువ
కొంటెపాడు గోరుట్ల పంచాయితీ	63	చ.గ. 201 లు	రూ. 2550/-లు	రూ. 5,13,000/-లు

అమ్మకు సాక్షులు :

R. Basana Kumari

R. Anjayalu

రాజేంద్ర కుమార్ నంబూరు

K. Krishna Prasad

పెట్టుపోతు

విద్యానగర్-3

నంబూరు

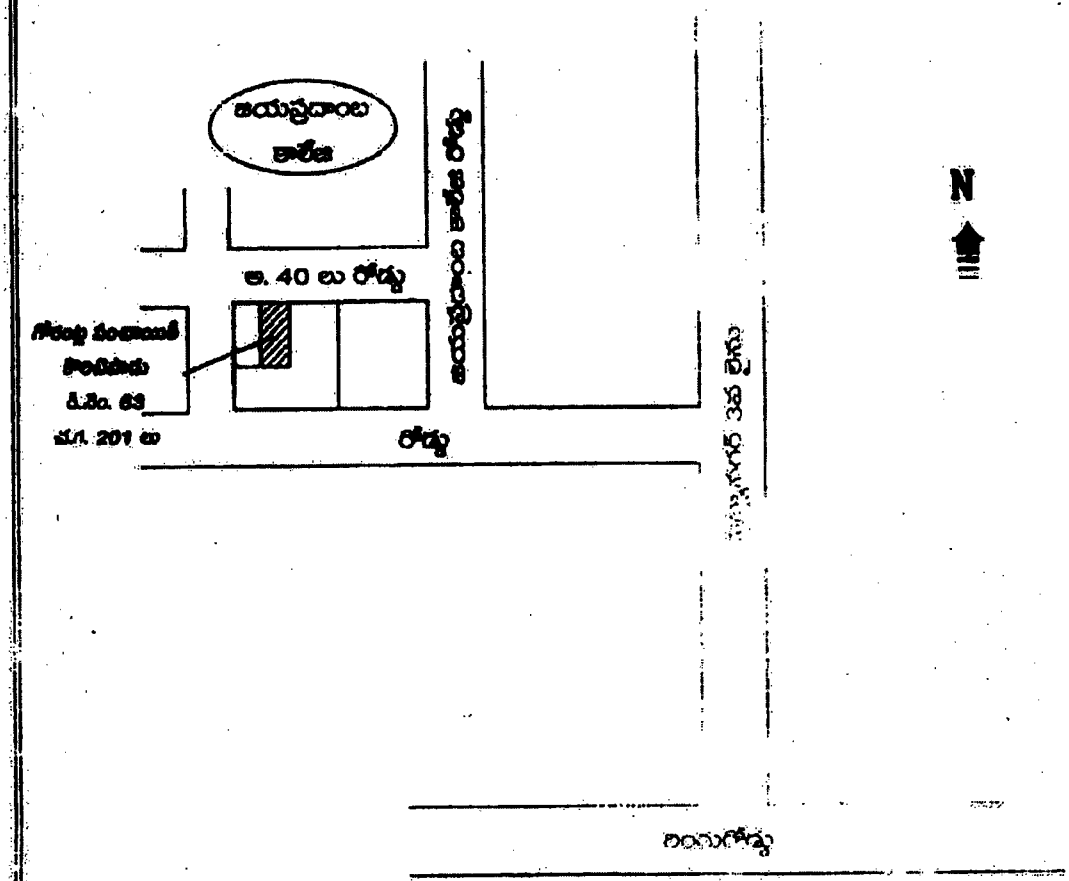
ప్రాప్తుడి పై

[signature]

120

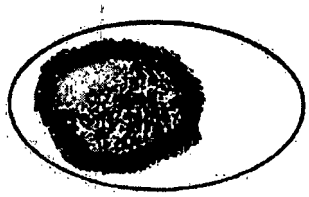
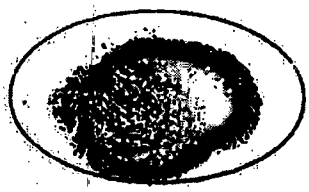
7

రేఖాచిత్రము



9

PHOTOGRAPHS AND FINGERPRINTS AS PER SECTION 32(A) OF REGISTRATION ACT. 1908

Sl No	FINGER PRINT IN BLACK INK (LEFT THUMB)	NAME & PERMANENT POSTAL ADDRESS OF PRESENTANT/ SELLER / BUYER	PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPH (BLACK & WHITE)
		<u>వ్రాయించుకున్నవారు :</u> గుత్తికొండ శిరీష భర్త. నవీన్‌బాబు ఫ్లాట్ నెం. 301 రు సౌందర్య అపార్ట్‌మెంట్, రాజేంద్రనగర్ 1వ లైను, గుంటూరు సిటి	
		<u>వ్రాయించి యిచ్చినవారు:</u> రావిపాటి ఆంజనేయులు తండ్రి. సుబ్బయ్య గుంటూరు సిటి. ఫ్లాట్ నెం. 301 రు సౌందర్య అపార్ట్‌మెంట్, రాజేంద్రనగర్ 1వ లైను, గుంటూరు సిటి	

Signature of the Witness

1 R. Basana Kumari

2 K. Krishna Prasad

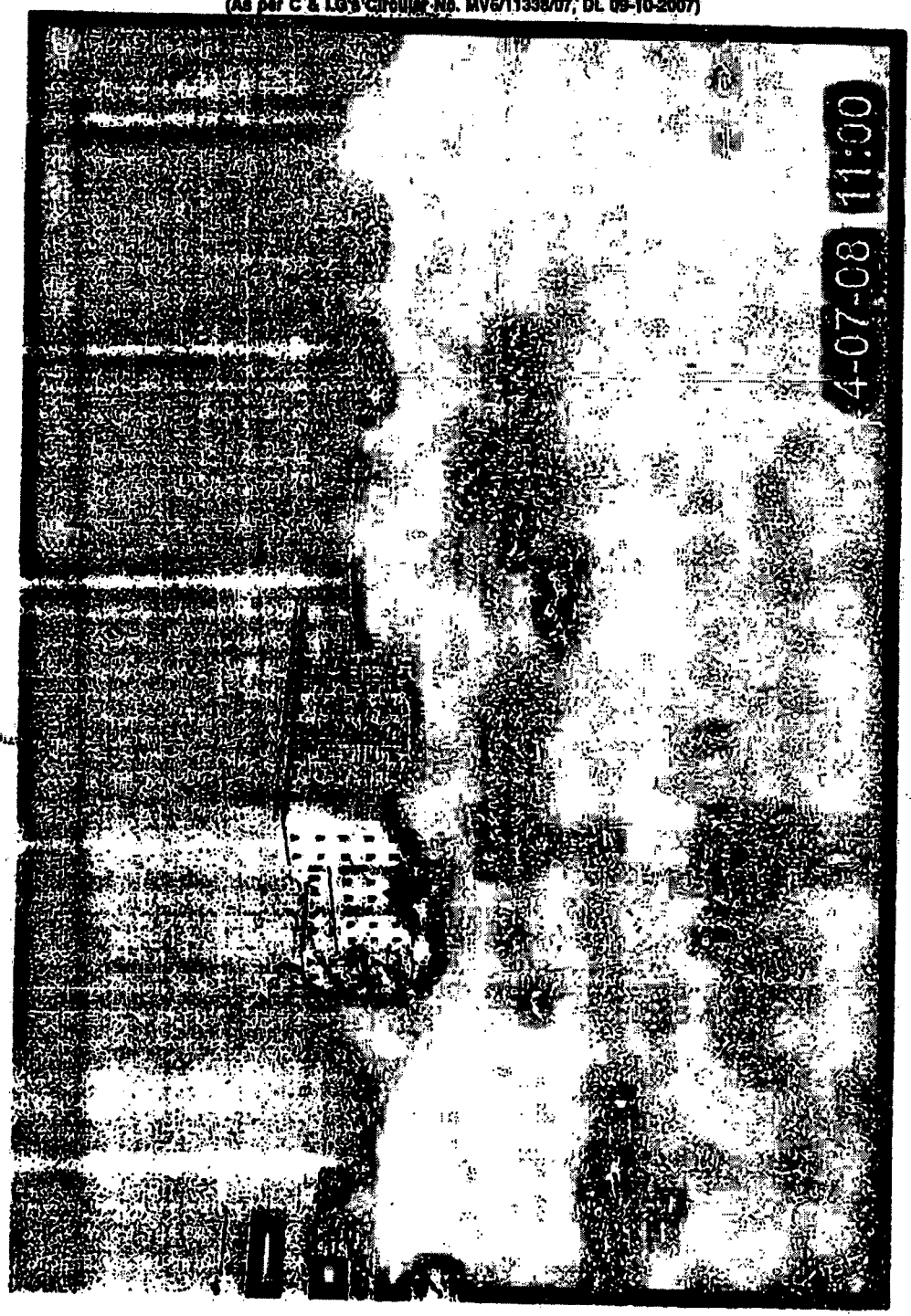
R. [signature]

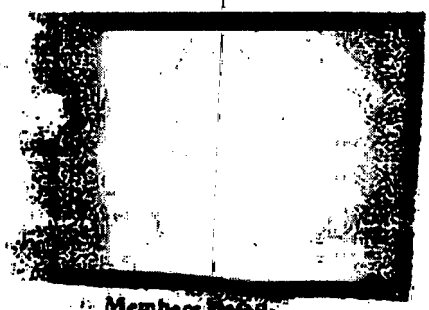
122

8

PHOTOGRAPH

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPH (8-6 Inch) ALONG WITH THE DATE AND TIME IMPRINTED ON THE PHOTOGRAPH
(As per C & I.G's Circular No. MV6/11338/07, Dt. 09-10-2007)





Members Details

	Relation	Date of Birth	Age
[illegible]	Wife	21/08/48	57
[illegible] Naga Bhusa	Mother-in-law	15-12-[illegible]	75
[illegible]	Daughter	14/02/[illegible]	35
[illegible] Rammani	[illegible]	22/02/92	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43

[illegible] 08/2005

F P Shop No 10

Name of [illegible]
Household [illegible]

[illegible]

Father/Husband [illegible]

[illegible]

Sex/Age [illegible]

Age /Occupation [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ward No [illegible]

Municipality [illegible]

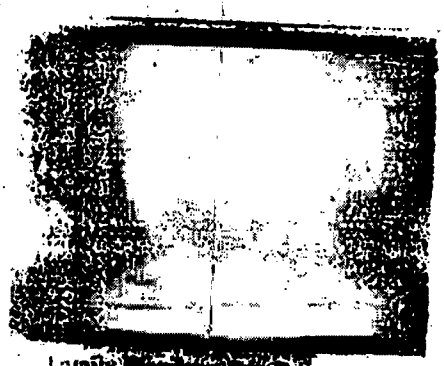
[illegible] /District [illegible]

Annual Income [illegible]

LPG Consumer [illegible]

LPG Dealer [illegible]

G. Sinha



Family [illegible]

Name	Relation	Date of Birth	Age
[illegible]	Wife	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Daughter	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	22/02/92	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43

[illegible] 08-2005

F P Shop No 10

Name of [illegible]
Household [illegible]

[illegible]

Father/[illegible]

[illegible]/Date of Birth [illegible]

Sex/Age [illegible]

Age /Occupation [illegible]

[illegible]

Ward No [illegible]

Municipality [illegible]

[illegible] /District [illegible]

Annual [illegible]

LPG Consumer [illegible]

LPG Dealer [illegible]

124

Photographs and FingerPrints As per Section 32A of Registration Act 1908

C.S.No. Year: 2154/2008 of SRO: 732(KORITEPADU)

Presentant Name(Capacity): R.ANJANEYULU(EX)

Report Date: 04/07/2008 13:03:06

This report prints the Photos and FPs taken on 04/07/2008 13:02:01

SlNo.	Thumb Impression	Photo	Name and Address of the Party	Party Signature
2			(DR) RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU RAJENDRA NAGAR.1STLINE SOWNDARYAAPARTMENT FLAT NO 9 EGINTER	

Identified by

Witness 1 R. Basana Kumari

Witness 2 K. Krishna Prasad

Photos and TIs captured by me

Capture of Photos and TIs done in my presence

(DOCUMENT No.3)

152

125

SETTLEMENT DEED

Settlement deed worth Rs.5,13,000/- in respect of vacant site executed on dated 04.07.2008

Name of Executee: Guttikonda Sirisha, W/o. Naveen Babu, aged 38 years, R/o. Flat No.301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st lane, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur.

Name of Executor: Ravipati Anjaneyulu, S/o. Subbaiah, 65 years, R/o. Flat No.301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st lane, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur.

Settlement deed executed by executor in respect of vacant site.

You are my second daughter. I have got love and affection towards you and affection itself is a consideration. At the time of your marriage as I intend to give some immovable property towards your "Pasupu Kumkuma" I intend to give some immovable property without any consideration which I got the same by selling my ancestral property. I have purchased the said property on 19.05.1989 from one Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma W/o. Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, of Guntur, being Rep. by General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Kondabolu Raja Rao of Ring Road, Guntur Town vide Document No.3310/1989 1st book, 1952 Volume, Pages Nos.65 and 66 at District Registrar Office, Guntur and the said property is devolved upon me situated at Gorantla Grama Panchayat Area, Koretepadu Village, D.No.63 an extent of 379 sq.yds and to its Eastern side the below schedule property which is an extent of 201 sq.yds of site cost of which is Rs.5,13,000/-. I am settling the same in your favour today itself without any consideration and the affection itself is consideration and I am settling the same in your favour. Hence from now onwards you are the absolute owner of the schedule property and without my interference you can pay taxes etc. to the property and yourself and your heirs can enjoy the same with absolute rights. In such movement either myself or my heirs will not cause any hindrance or obstacle to you and your heirs in respect of the schedule property. I have settled the schedule property and except now earlier I have not made any mortgages, sale, gift, change, surety etc. to others and there are no damages, court attachments and making you to so believe I have executed the settlement deed today in your favour. If any disputes arose in respect of the property in future I will resolve the same with my own expenditure. To incorporate your name and to remove my name in the records of Government I am enclosing herewith transfer forms. As per Act 9/77, the schedule property is not assigned property. The said property does

not belong to Government and its related institutions and it was not mortgaged to the said institutions. In respect of schedule property I am herewith enclosing Photostat copy of Document No.3310/1989 which stands in my name and I am handing over the same to you. This settlement deed was executed with my own will and volition in respect of vacant site.

DECLARATION: The contents in the deed are true. If there is any difference in the measurements in the settlement deed and if there are any differences as per Government Valuation and if anything is screened and subsequently they were found I am responsible and I can be prosecuted as per Sections 27 & 64 of Indian Stamp Act.

::SCHEDULE::

Guntur District – Koretipadu Sub Registration District – Gorantla Gram Panchayati Area – Koretepadu Village – D.No.63 – an extent of Ac.4.97 cents – out of which I have got in 379 sq. yds and on its Eastern side today I have settled an extent of 201 sq.yds of site bounded by:

East	:	Kodali Laksmi Kumari site boundary	-	50.3 ft
South	:	Dappalapudi Sailaja property boundary	-	36 ft
West	:	My remaining property boundary	-	50.3 ft
North	:	40 ft. width road boundary	-	36 ft

Within the above said boundaries an extent of 201 Sq. yds or 168.05 Sq.mtrs of vacant site.

RULE III PROFORMA

PLACE WHERE PROPERTY IS CREATED	D.NO.	EXTENT (In Sq. yards)	RATE PER 1 Sq. Yard	VALUE OF DEED
Koretepadu, Gorantla Grama Panchayati	63	201 Sq. yds	Rs.2,550/-	Rs.5,13,000/-

WITNESSESS:

Sd/-

1. R. Basava Kumari

2. K. Krishna Prasad

3. A. Pitchaiah

Sd/-

1.Ravipati Anjaneyulu

SCRIBED BY
Sd/-

K. RAMA RAO

Serial No : 9197 Denomination : 750

For Rupees : [illegible]

Joint Sub - Registrar
Ex - Officio - [illegible]
GUNTUR

[illegible]

[illegible] 3 వ [illegible]

[illegible] :- [illegible], 28 [illegible],
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] - 8.

[illegible] :- [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],
[illegible], [illegible], రాజేంద్రనగర్,
[illegible] - 6.

[illegible] నేను యందు నాకు గల సమస్త
[illegible] నేను నాస్వాధీనపు
[illegible] కొండలోలు వెంకట
[illegible] - [illegible], [illegible] కాపురస్థులు కొండలోలు వెంకట
[illegible] గుంటూరు శిల్పా రిజిస్ట్రారు వారి కార్యాలయము

[illegible]

1056/-

R. Basava Punnaiah

R. S/o Subbaiah 301, Soundarya Rajendra ...

(R. ANJANEYULU)

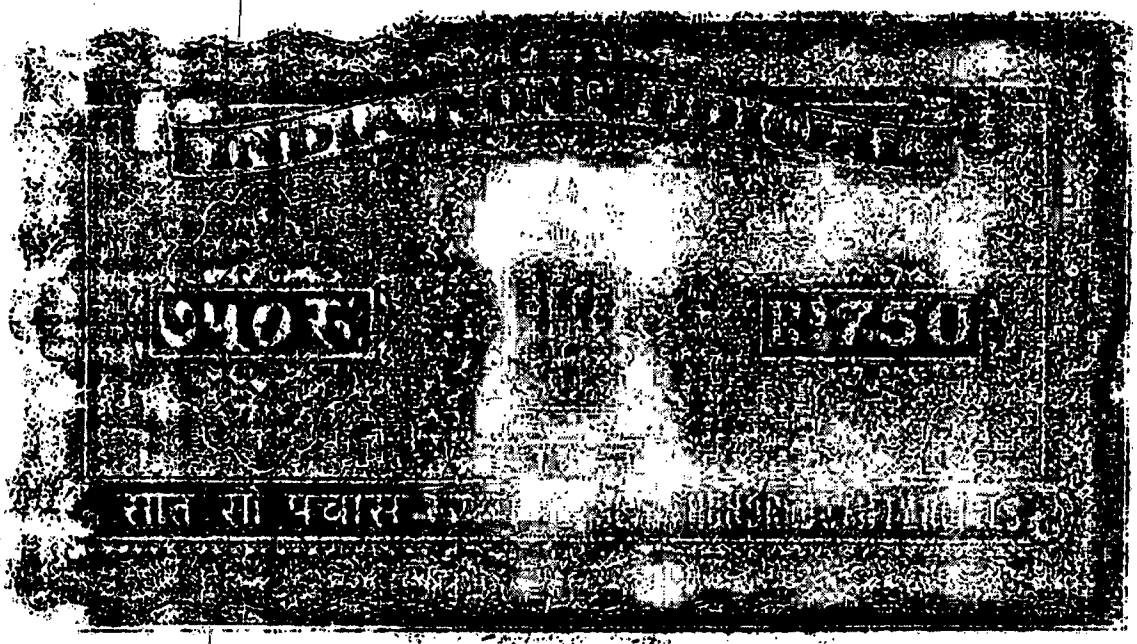
P. V. ...

S/o. Sitaiah ... Nagar ...

1999 ...

3425

1999



Serial No : [illegible] Denomination : [illegible]

[illegible]

For Name : "[illegible]"

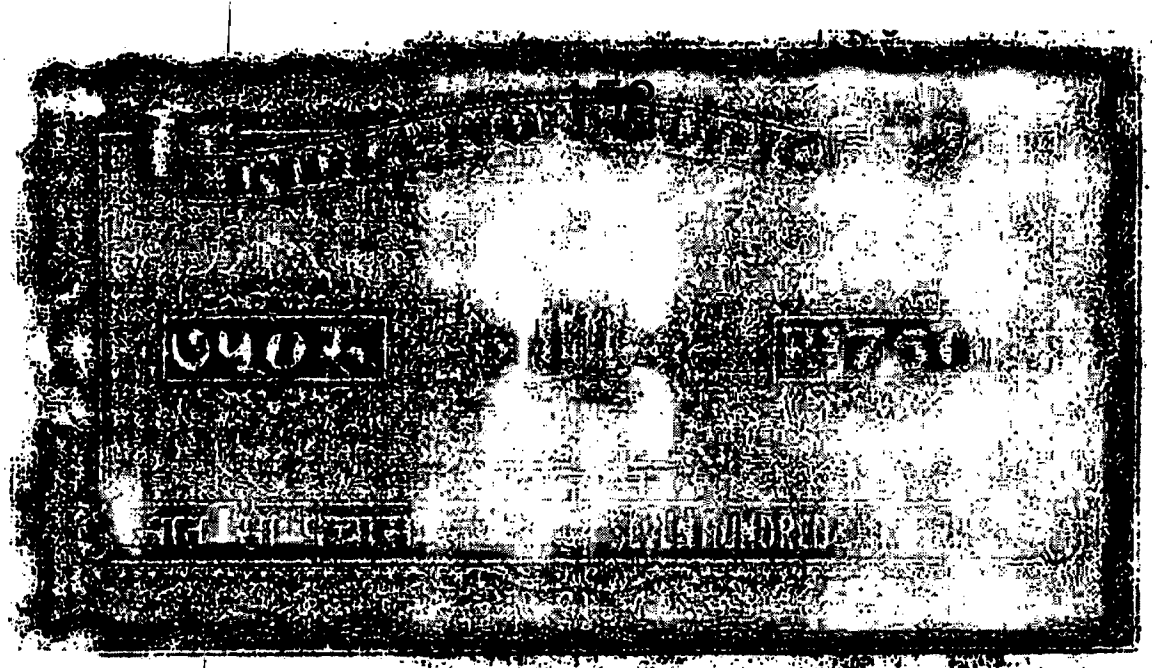
Asst. [illegible]
Ex-Officio - [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

నేను 1వ పుస్తకము, 1949 [illegible], [illegible], 1949 [illegible] 3308 [illegible] కాబడిన వికయ [illegible] గలిగి నా [illegible] యీ దిగువ [illegible] రు. 1,33,000/- లు ఒక లక్ష [illegible] నేను [illegible] రశీలు వరకు దఖలాస్తి [illegible]

[illegible] దఖలాస్తి నేను [illegible] యికనుండి దఖలాస్తికి వెళ్ళించవలసిన [illegible] వుత్ర, [illegible], వంశ పారం పర్యంతరం, దాన, వికయాధి సమస్త [illegible] వేడల నిన్ను, నే వారసులను, నేను గానీ, నా వారసులము [illegible] కాము. యికముందు దఖలాస్తి గురించి యేమైనా తగాదాలు [illegible] వారిని నా స్వంత ఖర్చులతో పరిష్కరించి దఖలాస్తి నే క్రింద స్థిరపరచగలవానను.

R. Basava Kumar



[illegible] JUN-99 Serial No : [illegible] Denomination : [illegible]

[illegible] For Whom : [illegible]

Indian Sub-Registrar
Office - [illegible]
G.I.N.T.U.B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] యువరికి, యెడ్డి [illegible] యుండలేదని [illegible] [illegible] కాగలందులకు [illegible] ఫారంను [illegible] [illegible]

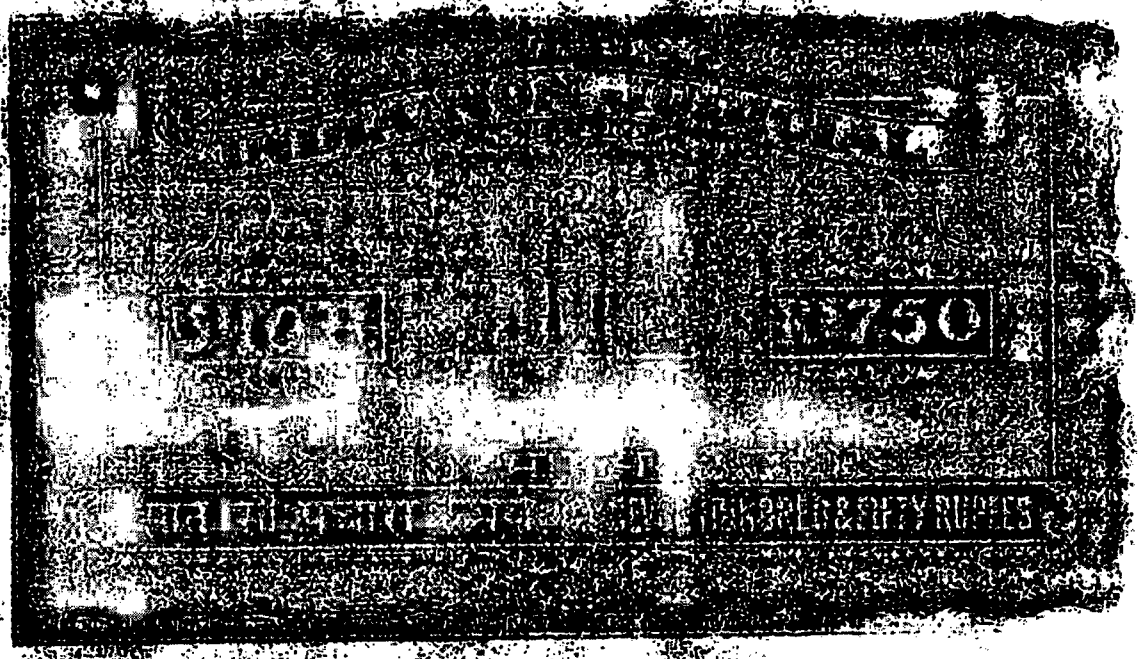
[illegible] యుండలేదు [illegible] గాని, [illegible] [illegible] యుండలేదు

[illegible] దఖలు [illegible]

R Basavo [illegible]

159

750Rs



Date : [illegible] Serial No : 9196 Denomination : 750

Purchased By : [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

For Whom : [illegible]

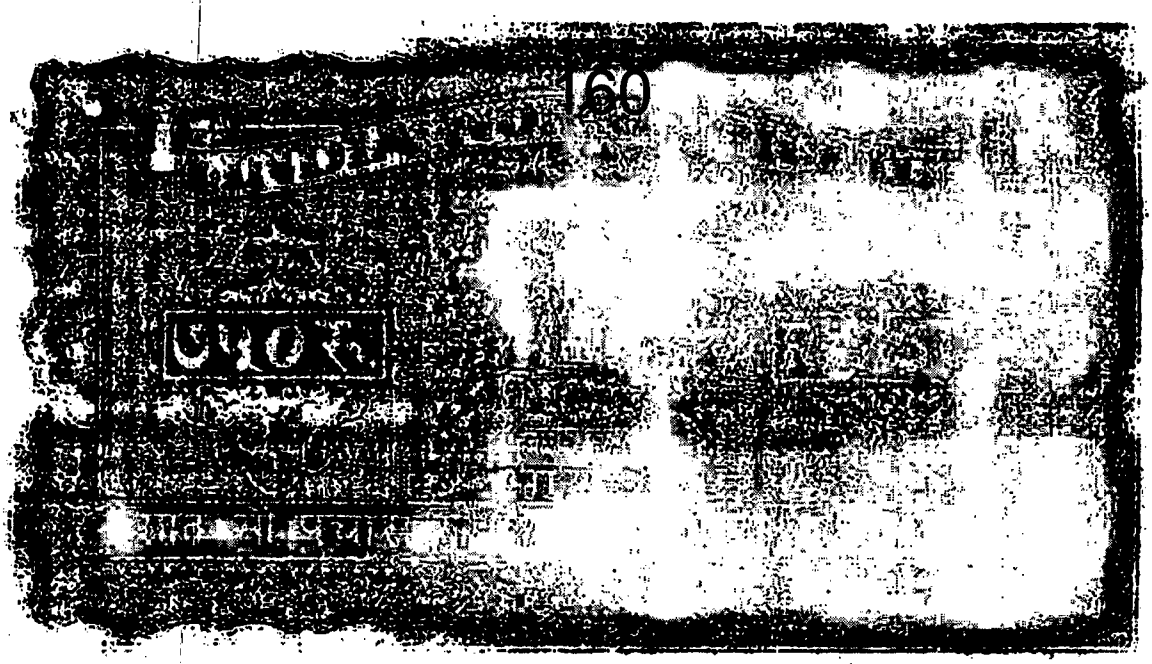
[illegible]

[illegible]

దిక్కరివని [కె-ఎల్ యం-యుఎ నెంబరు 733]

నాకు గుంటూరు జిల్లా అచ్చంపేటవని లోని పెరిపెరలి యీరియాలో మొత్తం చదా 300 [illegible] విస్తీర్ణము గల పట్టా భూమి వుండెడదనియూ, కె-ఎల్ యం-యుఎ-నెం 733 [illegible] యు-కె-1 తారీఖు 31-[illegible]-1988 వ తారీఖు అయిన తరువాత [illegible] విస్తీర్ణము గల భూమిని ఉదరాయింపు చేయుచున్నానని యూ, యింతమటుకు [illegible] భూమిలో సగము ఉదరాయింపు పట్టా భూ పరిమితి చట్టమునకు గాని, [illegible] [illegible] పుత్రరత్నులకు [illegible] నాకు [illegible] నెరపుటకును, సగము ఉదరాయింపు చట్ట ప్రకారం ఎల్లప్పుడు పుత్రరత్నులు [illegible] [illegible] అంగీకరించుచూ అందుకు [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

K. Basava Kumar



Serial No : 9197 Denomination : 750

DOMPALASUDI PAILAJA
WE PREM NAGAR
VIJAYAWADA

GUNTUR

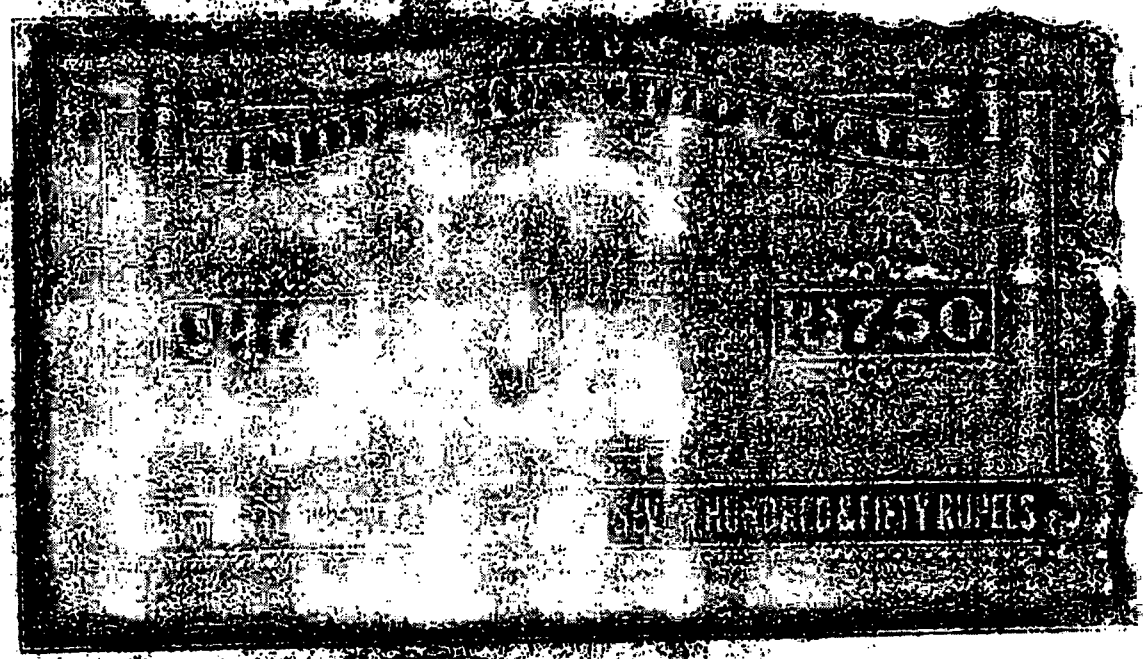
[illegible]

[illegible] చేయుటకు [illegible] గృహము గాని, కొలతలో [illegible] 27 [illegible]

R Basava Kumari

161

750Rs



Date : 03-JUN-99 Serial No : [illegible] Denomination : 750

Purchased By : BONDALADESI BAILAJA
[illegible]
[illegible]

For Whom : [illegible]

Joint [illegible] Registrar
Ex - Officio - [illegible]
GUNTUR

:: 6 ::

[illegible] లు

[illegible]

గుంటూరు డి॥ గుంటూరు [illegible] డి॥ [illegible] గ్రామ [illegible] [illegible] గ్రామ డి.నె 63 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] : [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] లు

[illegible] : డి.నె 56, 57 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] లు మరియు ఆ 12 ల వెడల్పు గల రోడ్డు హద్దు

[illegible] : ఆ 30 లు వెడల్పు గల రోడ్డు హద్దు ఆ 40.9 లు

[illegible] : [illegible] [illegible] గారి [illegible] హద్దు ఆ 66.4 లు

యీ హద్దుల మధ్య [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 250.84 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] యీ [illegible] యిండ్లు గాని మరి యితర కట్టడములు గాని [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

160 100Rs

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES

Serial No : 6159 Denomination - 100

79948

Joint Sub - Registrar

Q U N E U R

:: 7 ::

రూలు - 5 నమూనా

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 300 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1,53,000/- [illegible]

[illegible]

R Basavat Kumari

[illegible]

[illegible] Rajendranagar
[illegible]

(DOCUMENT No.2)

SETTLEMENT DEED

Settlement deed for immovable property worth Rs.1,33,000/- dated 03.06.1999

Name of Executee: Doppalapudi Sailaja, W/o. Prem Sagar, 28 years, R/o.A9, Santhi Apartments, Ring Road, Vijayawada – 8.

Name of Executor: Settlement deed executed by Ravipati Basava Kumari, W/o. Anjaneyulu, 51 years, R/o. Soundarya Apartments, Flat No.301, 1st Line, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur-6.

You are my third daughter. Due to my natural love and affection towards you and in order to settle some property in your favour I intend to give the property which I purchased on 19.05.1989 from Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma Rep. by General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Raja Rao, Ring Road, Guntur which was registered at District Registrar Office, Guntur vide Book No.1, Volume No.1949, Page Nos.244 to 246, vide Document No.3308/1989 for a consideration of Rs.1,53,000/- and I am settling the said property in your favour without any consideration and today itself I am delivering the same to you.

Since now you have to take possession of the same and pay necessary tax. You can enjoy the same with absolute rights over the schedule property. Either myself or my heirs will not cause any hindrance or obstacle to you or your heirs. In future if any disputes arose in respect of the property I will resolve the same with my own expenditure. Earlier, I have not encumbered the schedule property to anybody and making you to so believe I have registered the schedule property in your name to record your name in Government registers. I am enclosing transfer forms along with this deed. The schedule property is not assigned by Government. It was not mortgaged to Government or its related institutions and the property was not given as surety. This deed was executed with my own will and volition.

DECLARATION: G.O.M.S. No.733. I have got 300 sq. yds of vacant site in Guntur Urban, agglomeration peripheral area and after issuance of G.O.M.S. No.733, Revenue S.C. – cum dated 31.10.1988, I am transferring 300 sq. yds of site to this deed and in future the transfer is subject to Town Land Ceiling Act and repugnant to the above G.O. I am consenting to be prosecuted and Government have power to declare that my transfer is void and I am also liable for the action

to be taken by the Government and accordingly I am giving the declaration. In the site transferred through this deed if there is any house or there are any

differences in the measurements or in the value I am liable for prosecution as per, Sections 27 & 64 of Stamp Act.

::SCHEDULE::

Guntur District – Guntur Sub Registration District – Gorlavaripalem Gram Panchayati – Presently District Parishad Area – Koretipadu Village – D.No.63 – an extent of Ac.4.97 cents bounded by:

East	:	Site boundary of Kodali Laksmi Kumari	-	40.9 ft
South	:	Site boundary in D.Nos.56 & 57 and 12 ft. width Road boundary	-	66 ft
West	:	30 ft. width Road boundary	-	40.9 ft
North	:	Site boundary of Ravipati Anjaneylu	-	66.4 ft

Within the above said boundaries an extent of 300 Sq. yds or 250.84 Sq.mtrs of vacant site. There are no houses are other constructions in the above site.

RULE III PROFORMA

NAME OF VILLAGE WHERE PROPERTY IS CREATED	SURVEY NO.	EXTENT (In Sq. yards)	VALUE FOR 1 Sq. Yard	VALUE OF ASSET IN THE DEED
Koretipadu	63	300 Sq. yds	Rs.510/-	Rs.1,53,000/-

WITNESSESS:

Sd/-

1. P. Anjaneyulu

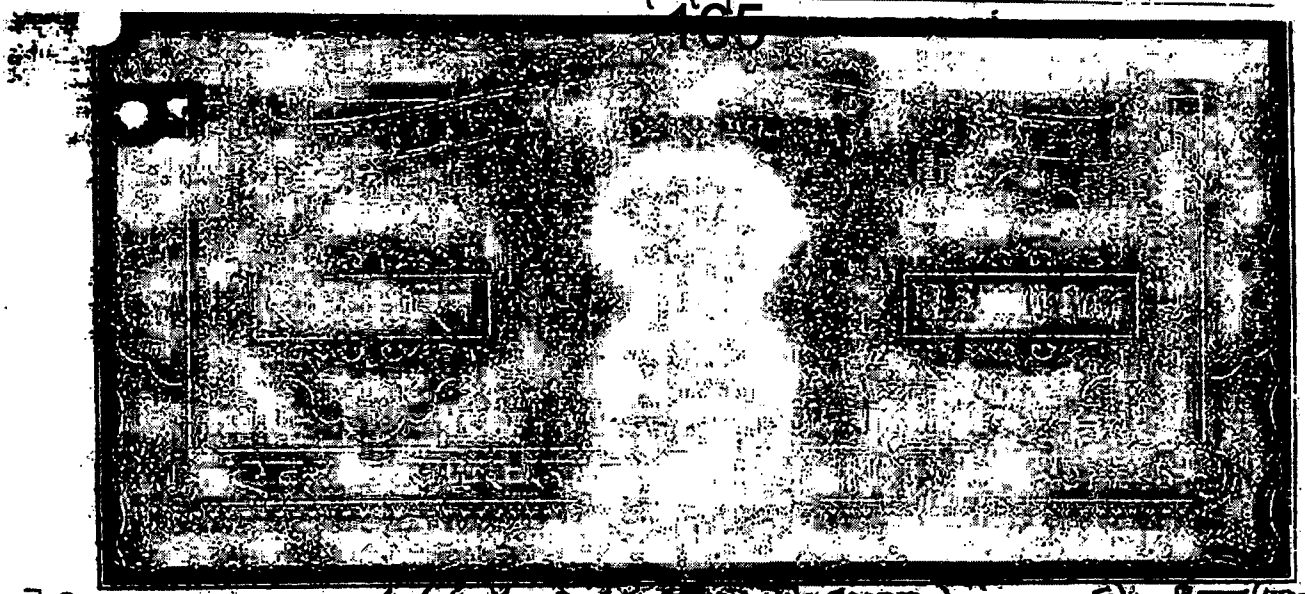
2. R. Basava Kumari

Sd/-

1.P.V. Krishna Rao

SCRIBE
Sd/-

B.V. PRASADA RAO



3892 రాశి పాలు ఇంటి నెం 5 మహాత్మా గాంధీ రోడ్డు
9-5-89 R. వెంకటేశ్వరులు ఇం నెం 5/0. గు ఇచ్చినది

G. VENKATESWARLU
G. V. GUNTUR.

నం ది గారు కొనుక్కున్నారు

రు.18,000/-లకు స్థిరాస్తి శాశ్వత క్రయం అక్షరాలు దస్తావేజు —

ఆనగా 1989వ సంవత్సరము, మే నెల, 12వ తేదీన —

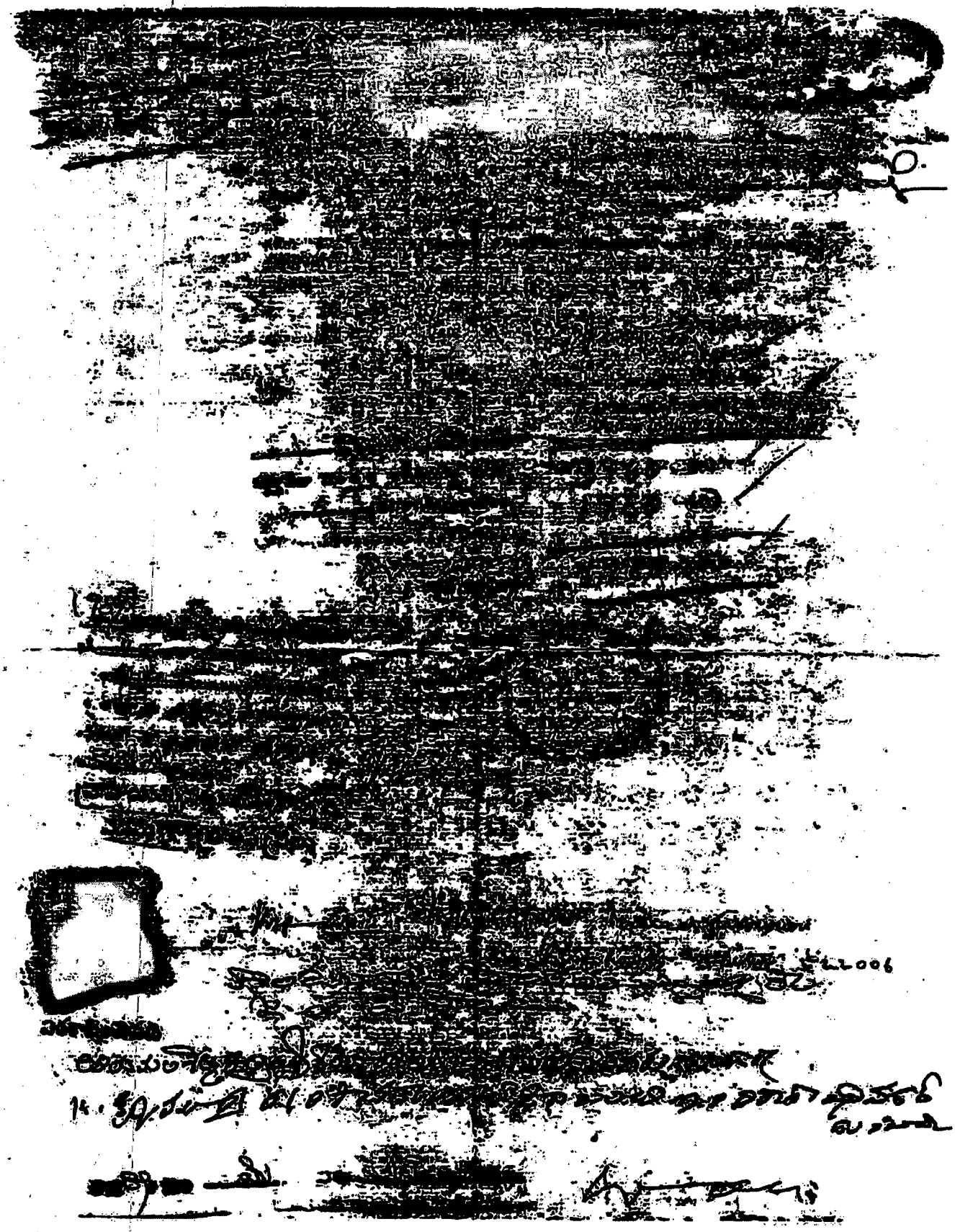
వ్యాయింపకున్న వారు 11- కృష్ణా జిల్లా నందిగామ కాపురస్తులాలు, రావిపాటి అంజయ్యలు గారి భార్య బసవ కనకరత్నం గారికి —

వ్యాయింపి యిచ్చిన వారు 11- గుంటూరు టౌన్, రింగురోడ్ కాపురస్తులాలు, కాండ్రేగుల బసవ పున్నయ్య గారి భార్య బసవ సుబ్బమ్మ తరఫున జనరల్ పవర్ ఆఫ్ అటార్నీ పరిలు గుంటూరు టౌన్, రింగురోడ్ కాపురస్తులు, భూపతి వద్దిరాజు కాండ్రేగుల రాజారావు గారి కుమారుడు బసవ పున్నయ్య వ్యాయింపి యిచ్చిన స్థిరాస్తి శాశ్వత క్రయం అక్షరాలు దస్తావేజు —

నేనుమాకు కాండ్రేగుల అక్షయపోద్ కాండ్రేగుల సీతామహాలక్ష్మి పరాలము లోగా 0-11-8-82వ తేదీన వెర్రంటి భావనారాయణ గారి కుమారుడు కుశేశర అయ్యం గారు పగారాల వల్ల వెక్కాయమును పొంది గుంటూరు రిజిస్ట్రారు వారి ఆఫీసు లో నెం.8543/82 రు గా రిజిస్టరు కాబడిన వెక్కాయ దస్తావేజు రిత్యా కాకాపాడు పరియాలోని 0.నెం.63, 64, 55 లో మిగిలియున్న యం.46-62 సెంట్లు మింటరమునకు యం.31-12 సెంట్లు లో 0.నెం.63రు

తొలగించబడినది
గారి తరఫున
Bhuvaj H Hanu
Agent

145



146

167

750Rs.

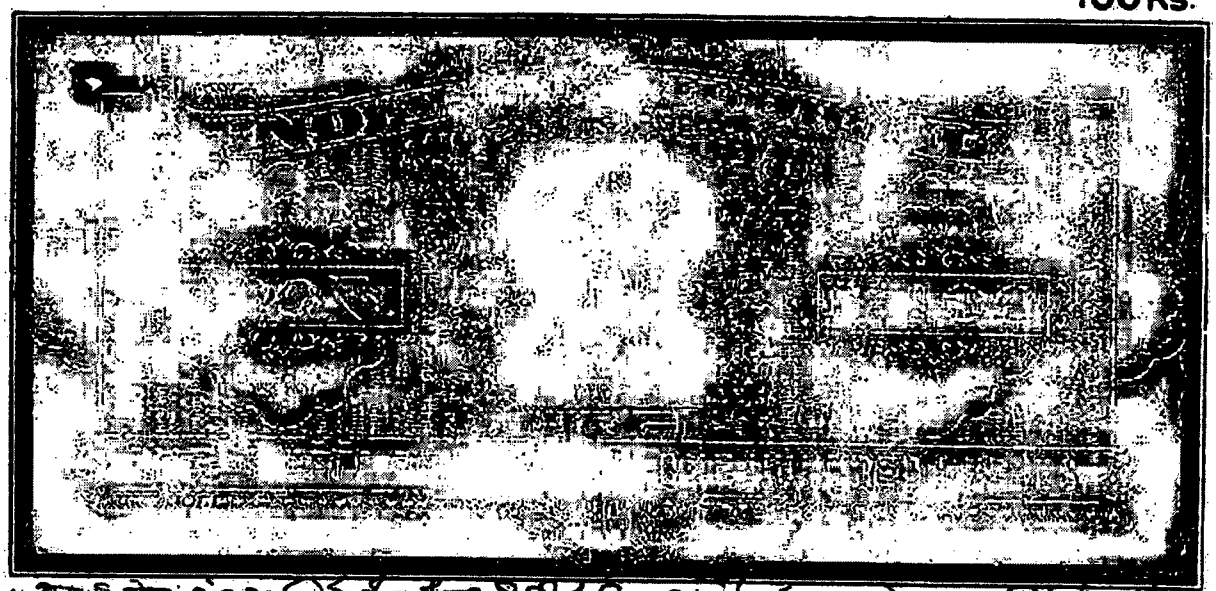
B. VENKATESWARLU
S. V. GUNTUR.

॥2॥

యం.4-97 శెంబ్ల శరామిని నా వగైరాలకు సర్వ సంపూర్ణ హక్కులతో సంక్రమించివున్నట్టి ఇస్తిని నేనునూ, కాంగబోలు కృష్ణ ప్రసాద్ వగైరాలమునూ కలసి ది.5-3-84వ తేదీ వ్రాసుకున్న వాటాల జాబితా ప్రకారముగా నాకు రాబడినట్టి ఇస్తుల లోని యీ దిగువ షెడ్యూలు దాఖలా చ.గ.300-ల స్థలమును నేను నా కుటుంబ లాభ నిమిత్తము నీకు బిల్ కంట్రాక్టు గా రు.18,000-00 పదునెనిమిది వేల రూపాయలకు విక్రయించడమైనది. క్రయ ధనం యావత్తు రు.18,000-00 లు మీరు నాకు యీ విక్రయ దస్తావేజు వ్రాయు కాలమందు రాబ్ధముగా యిచ్చినందున ముట్టినది. షెడ్యూలు దాఖలాస్తిని మీకు నేను యీ రోజుననే స్వాధీనపర్చితిని. యింతటి నుండి సదరాస్తికి సర్కారు శిస్తులు వగైరాలు నాతో నిమిత్తం లేకుండా మీరు చెల్లించుకొంటూ, మీరు మీ మీ యిష్టప్రకారం

169

100 Rs.



S. VENKATESWARI
S. V. GUNTUR

11 3 11

మీ పుత్ర పౌత్ర వంశ పారం పర్యంతరం దాన, రమన, వినిమయ, వక్రయాధి కార-సర్వ హక్కులతోనూ, అందు బడించు ధన, నిధి నిక్షేప తరుజల పాపాదాది విశేషములకు మీరు కర్తలై యథేచ్ఛగా సుఖాన అనుభవించవలయును.

అలా మీరు సర్వ హక్కులతో అనుభవించే ఎడల, మిమ్ము, మీ వారస, బాధ్యస్తులను, నేను, నా వారస బాధ్యస్తులము ఎన్నటికి ఏ విధమైన దావా తగాదాలు చేయ గల వారము కాము. వెడ్యూలు దాఖలాస్తిని నేను ఎవరికి ఏవిధమైనతాకట్లు, వక్రయం, దానం, మార్పు, వగైరా అన్యాక్రాంతములు చేయలేదనిన్ని, కోర్టు జప్తులు, నెక్యూరిటీలు, హామీలు, మొదలైనవి ఏమియూ లేవనిన్ని, యీ ఆస్తిని బైండు చేయ గల బంధములు ఏమియు లేవనిన్ని, యీ ఆస్తి యందు నాకు తప్ప ఎవరికి ఏ విధమైన హక్కులు లేవనిన్ని, యిది వేచేలు లేని ఆస్తి అని మీతోచెప్పి మిమ్ము నమ్మించి మీకు వక్రయించడమైనది.

148

(3895 [illegible]
19.5.89

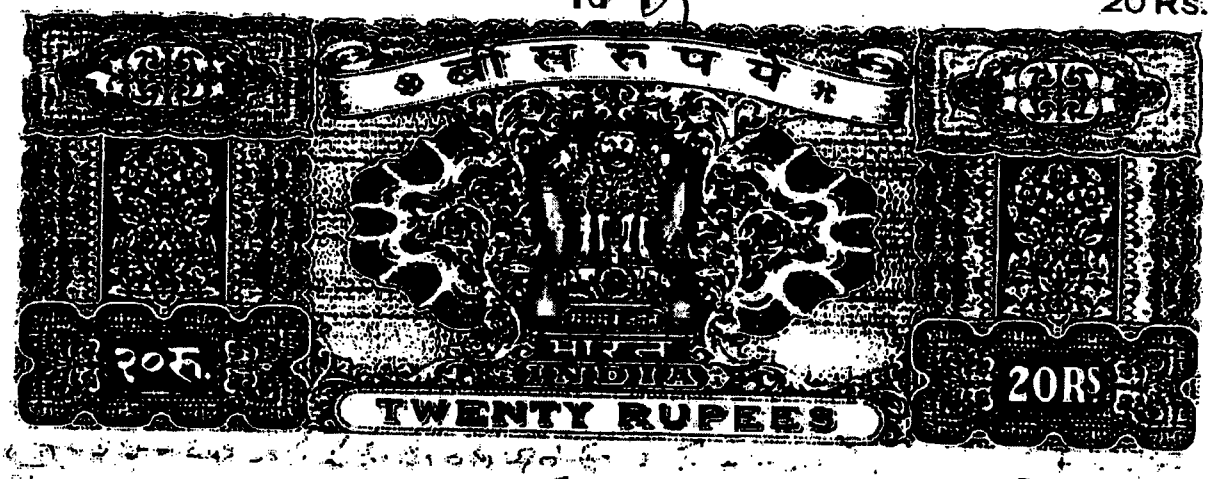
B. VENKATESWARLU
B. V. GUNTUR.

[illegible]

యీ [illegible] తేగాదాలు వచ్చే ఎడల అవి అన్నియు
నా స్వంత ఖర్చులతో నివారింది యీ [illegible] కిరాకు నిరాటంకముగా చెలామణి
చేయు గుర్తానను.
యీ ఆస్తికి మీ వేర [illegible] దాలు చేయుడైనది.
యీ ఆస్తి అన్నెస్ మెంటు [illegible] తనకా లో లేదు.
యీ ఆస్తి గవర్నమెంటు [illegible] సంస్థకు
గాని ఆండర్ కేజర్ గ్సుకు చెందినది కాదు. యిది నా సమ్మతి -

1718

20 Rs.



::5::

(వెడ్యూలు ::

గుంబూరు డి।। గుంబూరు సబ్ డి। గోర్లవాలపాలెంలోని కారిలిపాడు డి.నెం.63 రు [అరువది మూడు] విస్తీర్ణం యం.4-97 శెంట్లు మంజుమలి నా వాటాకు రాబడిన ఆస్తి లో నీకు విక్రయించిన చ.గ.300 ల స్థలమునకు హద్దులు -

తూర్పు — నేను యీ రోజున కాడాలి లక్ష్మి కుమారి గారికి విక్రయించిన స్థలం హద్దు-ఆ.40.9 లు.

దక్షిణం — డిఎనెం.56, 57 ర్లలోని భూమి హద్దు-ఆ.66 లు. [illegible]

[illegible]

150

10 Rs.

INDIA
TEN RUPEES
10 RS

S. VENKATESWARLU
B. V. GUNTUR

॥6॥

పడమరి ॥- ౧౦.30 లు వెడల్పు గల రోడ్ హద్దు-౧౦.40.9 లు.

దక్షిణం ॥- నేను యీ రోజున రామపాలి ఇంజనీయులు గారికి
వక్రయించిన ఇస్తి హద్దు-౧౦.66.4 లు.

యీ హద్దుల మధ్య చ.గ.300 లు లేక చ.మీ.250.84--ర్లు స్థలం

మాత్రం -

మొదటి చివరి వాటిలో సంతకములు చేయడమైనది.

ఇందుకు సాక్షులు -

1) [illegible]

2) K. [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
General Power
Attorney Agent
X [illegible]

Drafted by, [illegible]
Licensed Document Writer
A.P. State Licence No. 9/71
and R. L.
No 40/89

(DOCUMENT No.6) 173

Sale deed for vacant site for an amount of Rs.18,000/- dated 19.05.1989.

Name of Executee: Ravipati Basava Kumari, W/o. Anjaneyulu, R/o. Nandigama, Krishna District.

Name of Executor: Konda Venkata Subbamma, W/o. Basava Punnaiah, R/o. Ring Road, Guntur Town, being Rep. by General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Raja Rao, R/o. Ring Road, Guntur Town.

Sale deed for vacant site executed by executor.

Myself, Kondabolu Lakshmi Prasad, Kondabolu Seethamahalakshmi etc. have earlier purchased some property on 11.08.1982 from Peddinti Kulasekhara Ayyangar, S/o. Bhavanacharyulu, etc. which was registered as Document No.8343/1982, at Registrar office, Guntur under registered sale deed and the property is situated in D.Nos.63, 64, 65 which is an extent of Ac.46.62 cents in which an extent of Ac.31-12 cents in D.No.63 and an extent of Ac.4.90 cents. In the partition list dated 05.03.1984 effected between myself and Kondabolu Krishna Prasad etc. I have got an extent 300 sq. yds and I intend to sell both the properties for the sake of development of my family for a Bill Contract of Rs.18,000/- to you and sold the same under a registered sale deed and received the entire consideration of Rs.18,000/- at the time of executing the registered sale deed and as such I have received the consideration. Today itself I have delivered possession of schedule property to you. From now onwards you can pay tax etc. without my interference and you can enjoy the property with your absolute rights by sell, use, and gift. In case of your enjoyment either myself or my heirs will not cause any hindrance or obstacle to you and your heirs. Earlier I have not, sold, gifted, changed, mortgaged the schedule property and there are no securities, court attachments, sureties etc. over the schedule property and making you to so believe that except myself no other person is having right over the schedule property I have sold the same to you.

::SCHEDULE::

Guntur District – Guntur Sub Registration District – Yellavaripalem Panchayati – Koretipadu - D.No.63 – an extent of Ac.4.97 cents – the property which fell to my share which I sold to you an extent of 300 sq. yds of site bounded by:

East	:	Site boundary of Kodali Lakshmi Kumari which I sold to her	- 40.9 ft
South	:	Site boundary of D.Nos.56 and 57 and 12 ft. width road which was left by me	- 66 ft

West	:	30 ft. width Road boundary	-	40.9 ft
North	:	Property boundary of Ravipati Anjaneyulu which I sold today to him	-	66.4 ft

Within the above said boundaries an extent of 300 sq. yds or 250.84 sq. mtrs of vacant site. Value of each sq. yd is Rs.120/- and the total extent is 300 sq. yds.

WITNESSESS:

Sd/-

1. Tirumalasetty Ratnaiah

2. K. Krishna Murthy

Sd/-

1.Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma
Rep. by General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah,

DRAFTED BY
Sd/-
MUNUPALLE RAMA GOPAL RAO
LICENSED DOCUMENT WRITER,
A.P.STATE LICENSE NO.9/77, NO.40/89.

TEN RUPEES

10 RS

[illegible]

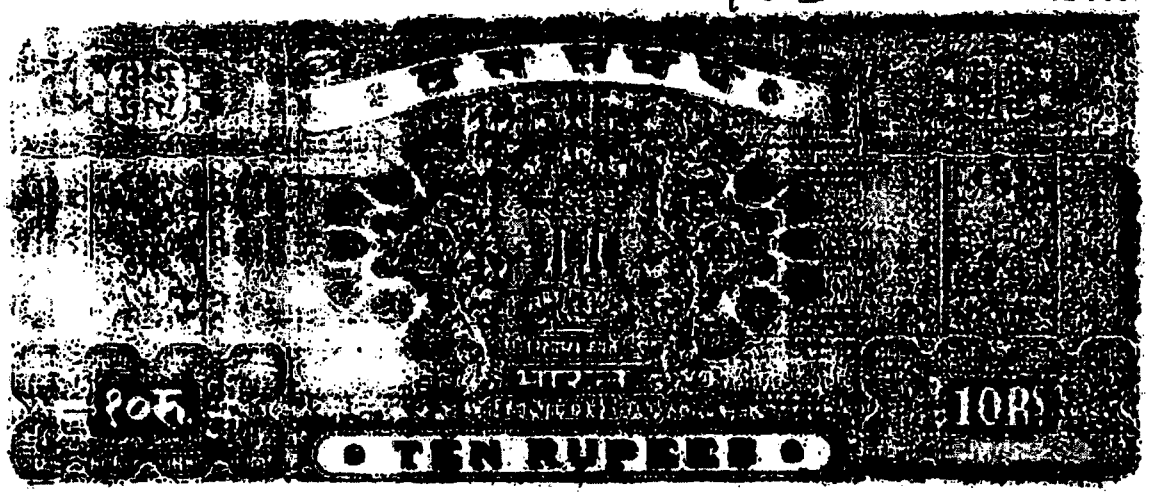
copy of Document	copy of endorsements and certificates
[illegible]	[illegible]

18

164

105

10 RS.



11002 14-12-2005 10/-

166

12 NOV 2005

168

[illegible]

19.5.[illegible] 100/[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Certificate under section [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE SEAL OF THE REGISTRAR

(DOCUMENT No.8)

DOCUMENT NO.3309/1989

Sale deed for immovable property worth Rs.40,260/- dated 19.05.1989

Name of Executee: Kodali Lakshmi Kumari, W/o. Pitchaiah, R/o. Sai Baba Nagar, Hamlet of Yerragondapalem, Yerragondapalem Mandal, Prakasam District.

Name of Executor: Konda Venkata Subbamma, W/o. Basava Punnaiah, R/o. Ring Road, Guntur Town, Rep. by General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Raja Rao, Cultivation, R/o. Ring Road, Guntur Town.

Myself, Kondabolu Lakshmi Prasad, Kondabolu Seethamahalakshmi on 11.08.1982 purchased an extent of Ac.46.62 cents of land in D.Nos.63, 64, 65 from Peddinti Kulasekhara Ayyangar, S/o. Bhavanacharyulu, etc. which was registered as Document No.8343/1982, at Registrar office, Guntur. Out of which total extent of Ac.31-12 cents in D.No.63 which we got through Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma being Rep. by General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, an extent of Ac.4.97 cents with absolute rights. On 05.03.1984 myself, Kondabolu Krishna Prasad have got list of partition in which I got 675 sq. yds of site. I have sold the same to you under a Bill contract of Rs.40,260/-. I have received the entire sale consideration of Rs.40,260/- at the time of execution of deed. Today itself I have delivered possession of the schedule property and from now onwards without my interference you can pay cess to the Government and enjoy the same with absolute rights i.e. sell, gift etc. in such case either myself or my heirs will not cause any hindrance or obstacle to yourself and your heirs. Earlier I have not mortgaged the schedule property to anybody and it was not encumbered and there are no court attachments and was not given as security and there are no debts over the same and except myself no other person is having right over the schedule property and making you to so believe I have sold the schedule property to you. If any disputes arose in future in respect of the schedule property I will resolve the same with my own expenditure. I am enclosing herewith the transfer forms along with this deed in order to transfer the property in your name. This property is not assigned. This property was not assigned property to the Government. This property was not assigned property either to the Government or to its related institutions or undertakings. This sale deed was executed with my own will and volition.

::SCHEDULE::

Guntur District – Guntur Sub Registration District – Garlayaripalem Gram Panchayati – Koretipadu - D.No.63 – an extent of Ac.4.97 cents – out of which an extent of 671 sq. yds of site which fell to my share bounded by:

East	:	Boundary of D. Suryanarayana etc.	-	91 ft
South	:	Land belonging to D.Nos.56 and 57 and 10 ft. width road which was left by me	-	66 ft
West	:	Land boundary of Ravipati Anjaneyulu etc.	-	91 ft
North	:	10 ft. Road boundary	-	66.9 ft

Within the above said boundaries an extent of 671 sq. yds or 561.05 sq. mtrs of site. The value of property is Rs.60/- per 1 sq.yd and Rs.120/- per 1 sq.yd as per market value.

WITNESSESS:

Sd/-

1. Tirumalasetty Ratnaiah

2. XXX

3. Palle Rama Govinda Rao

4. O.S.V.R. Aanjaneylu

5. Kodali Lakshmi Kumari

Sd/-

1.Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma
Rep. by General Power of Attorney
Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah

Certificate: Under section 42 of Indian Stamp Act, 1989 & I hereby certify that the stamp duty of Rs.4,445/-. (Rupees four thousand four hundred and forty five only) has been paid in favour of Kodali Lakshmi Kumari residing at Yerragondapalem, market value of same is Rs.80,600/- being half of value is Rs.40,300/- at Sub-Registrar Office, Guntur dated 19.05.1989.

SCRIBE

Sd/-

XXXX

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

एक सौ रुपये

Rs. 100

रु. 100

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

ANDHRA PRADESH

B. SIVA PRASAD, S.V.
Nallapadu,
L.No. 3/2006 R.L. No. 10/2007

దఖలు దస్తావేజు

రూ.4,26,000/-ల విలువ గల స్థిరాస్తి ఖాళీ నివేశన స్థలమునకు దఖలు దస్తావేజు -
తేది 2008వ సంవత్సరం, జులై నెల 07వ తేదీన -

[illegible] నెం.14-104[illegible]
[illegible] వయస్సు గల
కొడాలి సాయిప్రసాద్ గారికి-

వ్రాయించుచున్నవారు: ప్రకాశంజిల్లా, యర్రగొండపాలెం మండలం, యర్రగొండపాలెం శివారు, [illegible] ప్రస్తుతం- గుంటూరు [illegible] గాంధీనగర్, 1వలైను, [illegible] నెం.301[illegible] కొడాలి పిచ్చయ్య గారి [illegible] 57 [illegible] వయస్సు గల [illegible] వ్రాయించి [illegible] స్థిరాస్తి ఖాళీ నివేశన స్థలము [illegible] దఖలు దస్తావేజు-

[illegible] కుమారుడవై వున్నావు [illegible]
[illegible] సుఖము కొరకు నీకు [illegible] చందకీయవలెనన్న తలంపుతో
[illegible]
[illegible]

173

2175/08

2008 సం. [illegible] నెల 7 తేది
1930 శాశ [illegible] మాసం [illegible] తేది
పగలు 4-5 గంటల మధ్య
కొరిటెపాడు సబ్ రిజిస్ట్రారు వారి
కార్యాలయములో రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ చట్టము
1908లోని సెక్షన్ 32 A. అనుసరించి
సమర్పించ వలసిన ఫోటోగ్రాఫ్‌లు
వేలిముద్రలు మరియు SBI ఇంటిస్టేట్
శాఖ రశీదు నెం. 1034 తేది [illegible]
తో దాఖలు చేసినది.
గ్రాసి ఇచ్చినట్లు ఒప్పుకొన్నది
[illegible] ప్రేలు
[illegible]
నిరూపించినది

[illegible]

2008 సం. [illegible] నెల 7 తేది
1930 శాశ [illegible] మాసం [illegible] తేది
Rs. 4160 towards
Stamp duty including Transfer duty
u/s 41 of IS Act and Rs. 1000 towards
Registration fee on chargeable value of
Rs. 426000 were paid by the party
through S.B.I., I.E. Branch Guntur
Receipt No. 1034 Date 7.7.[illegible]

THE SEAL OF THE SUB REGISTRAR KORITEPADU

[illegible] టోన్, రింగురోడ్డు, కావురస్తులు కొండబోలు రాజారావు గారి కుమారుడు కొండబోలు [illegible] గారి వలన క్రయంపొంది గుంటూరు జిల్లా రిజిష్ట్రారు వారి ఆఫీసులో 1వ పుస్తకం [illegible] 15 పుటలలో దనెం 3309/1989లో గా రిజిష్టరు కాబడిన నిక్రయ [illegible] అతరాది నాటి నుండి నేటి వరకు నేను మాత్రమే గాన, విక్రయాధికార [illegible] పూర్ణ స్వాధీన హక్కులతో అనుభవించుచున్నటువంటి [illegible] పంచాయితీ పరియాలో [illegible] గ్రామం తాలూకు డి.నెం.63రు బావతు చ.గ.671లు స్థలములో తూర్పు [illegible] దక్షిణపు వైపున యీ దిగువ పెడ్యూలు దాఖలా చ.గ.166-8లు స్థలమును [illegible] కుమారుడవై యున్నందున నీ యందు నాకు గల ప్రేమచే ప్రేమయే ప్రతిఫలముగా [illegible] రు. 4,26,000/-లు ఆక్షరాలా నాలుగు లక్షల ఇరువది ఆరు వేల [illegible] ఆస్తిని నీకు దఖలుపర్చడమైనది

[illegible] పెడ్యూలు దాఖలా ఆస్తి యందు నాకు గల యావత్తు హక్కులను యిందుమూలముగా [illegible] సదరు హక్కులను యీ దఖలు దస్తావేజు ద్వారా నీకు సంక్రమింపజేయుచూ [illegible] రోజుననే నీకు నేను దఖలుపరచి, యీ రోజుననే స్వాధీనపర్చడమైనది

[illegible] యింతటి నుండి పెడ్యూలు దాఖలా ఆస్తికి నీవే హక్కుదారువై పంచాయితీ వారికి [illegible] వలసిన పన్నులు వగైరాలు నాతో నిమిత్తము లేకుండా నీ పేరటికి నీవే చెల్లించుకొనుచూ, నీ యిష్టానుసారము నీ పుత్ర, పౌత్ర, వంశ పారంపర్యంతం దాన, దమన, విక్రయ, [illegible] అధికారములతో సహా ఆచంద్రార్కస్థాయిగా సుఖాన స్వేచ్ఛగా అనుభవించవలసినది.

[illegible] యెడల నిన్ను గాని, నీ వారసు బాధ్యస్తులను గాని, నీ స్థానేయులను [illegible] గాని, నా వారసు బాధ్యస్తులము గాని, నా స్థానేయులము గాని యెన్నటికి ఎలాంటి [illegible] పేచీలు చేయగల వారము కాము

[illegible] దాఖలా ఆస్తిని నేను యింత వరకు యెవ్వరికి [illegible] గాని [illegible] సార్వు, శెక్యూరిటి మొదలగు ఏ [illegible] చేసి యుండలేదనిన్నీ [illegible] బ్యాంక్ బకాయిలు గాని, కోర్టు జప్తుల [illegible] నిర్వినాదపు నిష్పత్తి ఆస్తి అని [illegible] నమ్మించి, నీ పేరటికి యీ దఖలు దస్తావేజును వాయించి యివ్వడమైనది

[illegible] కాలములో యీ దఖలాస్తిని గురించి యెవ్వరి వల్ల [illegible] ఆటంకములు సంభవించే [illegible] నేను స్వయముగానూ, నా స్వంత ఖర్చులతోనున్నూ, నా యితర స్థిర [illegible] పరిష్కరించి యీ దఖలాస్తిని నీ [illegible] చెలామణి

175

[illegible] యందు నీ పేరు చేర్చగలందులకుగాను యిందు వెంట ట్రాన్స్‌ఫర్ ఫారములు [illegible]

[illegible] కూడ్ ప్రకారము అసైన్‌మెంటు ఆస్తి కాదు. [illegible] వారికి గాని, వారి [illegible] వారస్థలకు గాని చెందినది కాదు. అట్టి వారికి యెట్టి తనఖాగా వుంచి యుండలేదు

[illegible] ఆస్తికి సంబంధించిన ద.నెం.3309/1989రు గల విక్రయ దస్తావేజు ఒరిజినల్ [illegible] గాలిపోయినందున ది.21-012-2005నం. తేదీన తీసుకోబడిన సర్టిఫికేట్ [illegible] కాపీ యొక్క ఫోటోస్టాట్ కాపీ [illegible] నీకు నేను యివ్వడమైనది

[illegible] సమ్మతిన వ్రాయించి యిచ్చిన స్థిరాస్తి ఖాళీ నివేశన స్థలమునకు దఖలు దస్తావేజు

డిక్లరేషన్

[illegible] ఆస్తి విస్తీర్ణములో గాని, గవర్నమెంటు వారి మార్కెట్ [illegible] కప్పిపుచ్చినట్లు కనుగొనబడిన యెడల ఇండియన్ స్టాంపు చట్టం [illegible] నా స్టీ జరుపు యావత్తు చర్యలకు నేనే పూర్తి బాధ్యత వహించగలనని [illegible]

షెడ్యూలు

[illegible] డి. కొరిటపాడు సబ్ డి. యిలాకా గోరంట్ల గ్రామ పంచాయితి ఏరియాలో [illegible] కొరిటపాడు గ్రామం తాలూకు డి.నెం.63రు. య.4-97సెంట్లు మంజుమల నాకు హక్కు [illegible] స్థలములో తూర్పు వైపు సగ భాగములో దక్షిణపు వైపున యీ రోజున నీకు [illegible] చ.గ 166-8లు స్థలమునకు హద్దులు-

[illegible] డి. సూర్యనారాయణ వగైరాల స్థలము హద్దు అ.45-5లు
[illegible] గల రోడ్డు హద్దు అ.33లు
[illegible] తాలూకు నిల్వ స్థలము హద్దు అ.45-5లు
[illegible] నీను నా ద్వితీయ కుమారుడైన కొడాలి కృష్ణప్రసాద్‌కు దఖలుపర్చిన ఆస్తి హద్దు అ.33లు

[illegible] చ.గ.166-8లు [illegible] చ.మీ.139-46ర్లు ఖాళీ నివేశన స్థలము [illegible]

కొడాలి లక్ష్మీకుమారి

రూల్-3 స్టేట్‌మెంట్

[illegible]	[illegible]	విస్తీర్ణము	చ.గ 15 రేట	దస్తావేజు విలువ
[illegible] (రెండు [illegible])	63	చ.గ 166-8లు	రు.2550/-లు	రు.4,26,000/-లు

బందుపు సాక్షులు:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

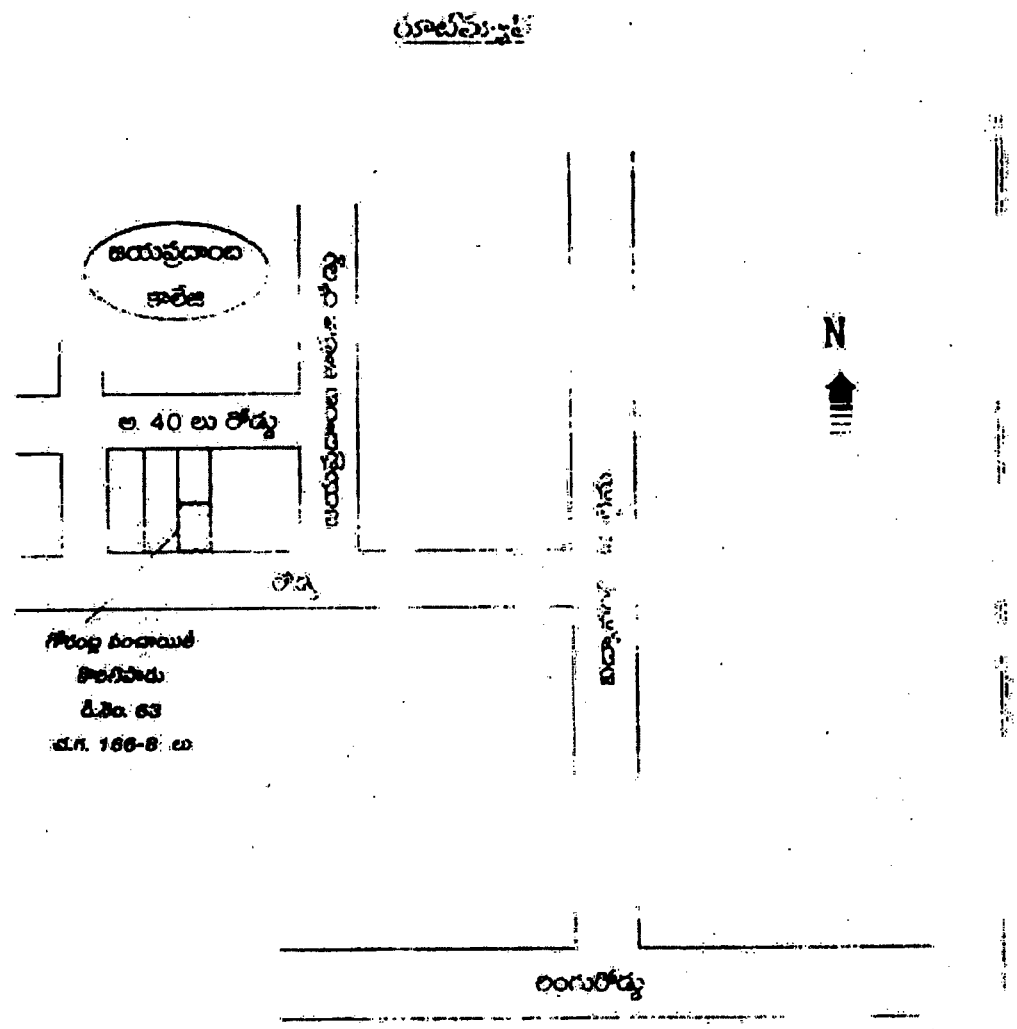
వాడాల లక్ష్మీకుమారి

డ్రాస్టిడ్ బై

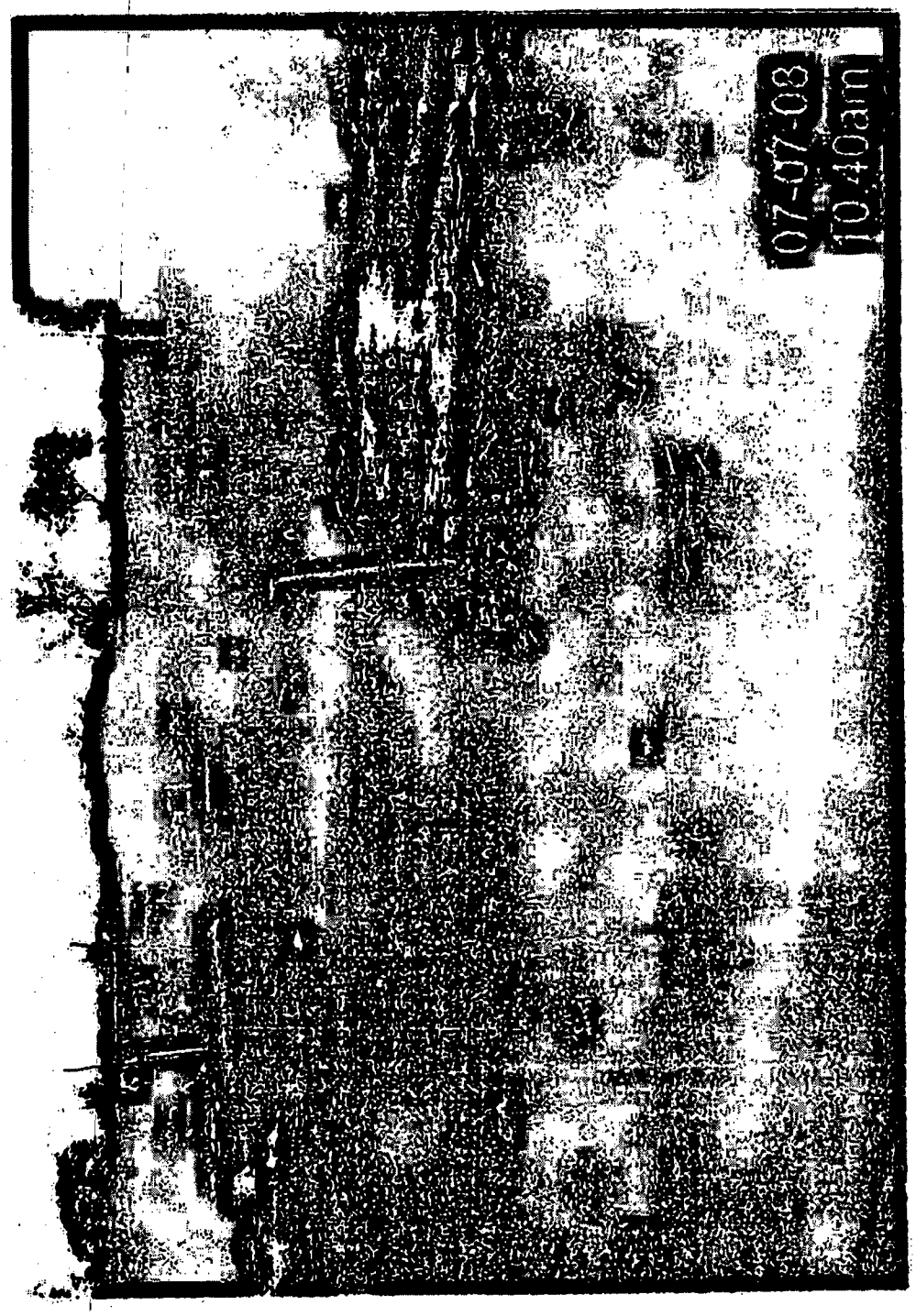
కె. రామారావు

హిత పట్టుగిపురం, గుంటూరు

177



కాదా విలక్ష్య/ కుమార



కాడాల లక్ష్మి కుమారి

179

PHOTOGRAPHS AND FINGERPRINTS AS PER SECTION 32(A) OF REGISTRATION ACT, 1908

Sl.No.	LEFT THUMB IMPRESSION	NAME & ADDRESS	PASSPORT SIZE PHOTO
		వ్రాయించి యిచ్చిన వారు: కొడాలి లక్ష్మీకుమారి భర్త. పిచ్చయ్య ఫ్లాటు నెం.301రు, సౌందర్య అపార్టుమెంట్, రాజేంద్రనగర్, 1వలైను, గుంటూరుసిటి.	
		వ్రాయించుకున్నవారు: కొడాలి సాయిప్రసాద్ తండ్రి. పిచ్చయ్య డోరు నెం.14-104రు, యర్రగొండపాలెం గ్రామం, యర్రగొండపాలెం మండలం, ప్రకాశంజిల్లా.	

Signature of the Witness:

1. K. కృష్ణప్రసాద్
2. [illegible]

కొడాలి లక్ష్మీకుమారి

192 280

ABHAYA GOLD

Savings Bank

Offers

Rs.1,00,000.00

Accident Insurance Cover

आन्ध्रा बैंक Andhra Bank

Comp. No. 13302

पास बुक PASS BOOK

Head Office Sanjabad, Hyderabad - 500 004

Election Commission of India

MPI Card No :

181

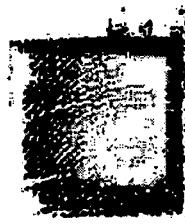
Photographs and Fingerprints As per Section32A of Registration Act 1908

C.S.No./Year: 2285/2008 of SRO: 732(KORITEPADU)

Presentant Name(Capacity): K.L.KUMARI(EX)

Report Date: 07/07/2008 16:25:4

This report prints the Photos and FPs taken on 07/07/2008 16:25:0

SlNo.	Thumb Impression	Photo	Name and Address of the Party	PartySignature
2			(DR) KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI PLOT NO 301,SOUNDARYA APARTMENT LINI RAJENDRA NAGAR,GUNTUR	

Identified by
Witness 1
Witness 2

Photos and TIs captured by me

Capture of Photos and TIs done in my presence

(DOCUMENT No.5)

SETTLEMENT DEED

Sale deed for vacant site for an amount of Rs.4,26,000/- dated 07.07.2008

Name of Executee: Kodali Sai Prasad, S/o. Pitchaiah, aged 39 years, R/o. D.No.14-104, Yerragondapalem Village and Mandal, Prakasam Distirct.

Name of Executor: Kodali Lakshmi Kumari, W/o. Pitchaiah, 57 years, R/o. Saibaba Nagar, Hamlet of Yerragondapalem Village and Mandal, Prakasam District, presently residing at Flat No.301, Soundarya Apartments, 1st lane, Rajendra Nagar, Guntur.

Settlement deed executed by executor.

You are my first son. Due to my natural love and affection towards you and for your comfortable life in order to settle some property in your favour I intend to settle the below schedule property in your favour.

I have purchased some property earlier on 19.05.1989 from Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma W/o. Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, R/o. Ring Road, Guntur city, being Rep. by General Power of Attorney Agent Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Raja Rao R/o. Ring Road, Guntur Town registered as Document No.3309/1989, in 1st book, Volume No.1953, Pages Nos.33 to 35 at Registrar Office, Guntur. Since the date of purchase I have been in absolute possession and enjoyment of the same and it was added in Gorantla Panchayat Area, Koretipadu Village, D.No.63 an extent of 671 sq.yds out of half of Eastern portion which is situated on the Southern side an extent of 166.8 sq.yds of site. As you are my elder son and as I have got natural love and affection and love and affection is the consideration I have settled the property in your name cost of which is Rs.4,26,000/-. From now onwards I am relinquishing all the rights over the schedule property and transferring the same through this settlement deed to you and delivering the possession of the same to you. From now onwards you are the absolute owner of the schedule property and to pay access to the Panchayat without my indulgence and you can enjoy the same with absolute rights by sale, use and gift. In such case either myself or my heirs will not cause or make obstacles to you or your heirs. Earlier I have not sold, mortgaged, gifted, changed, and kept as security the schedule property and it was not assigned by anybody and there are no bank dues over the same so also court attachments and so saying and believing you I have transferred the schedule property in your name by

way of settlement deed. In future if any disputes arose in respect of the property I will resolve the same with my own expenditure and also with my properties. To transfer the schedule property in your name I am herewith enclosing transfer forms along with this deed. The property was not assigned property as per Act 9 of 77. It was not assigned to Government or to its related institutions and it was not mortgaged to such institutions. The original Registered Sale Deed No.3309/1989 relates to schedule property was burnt in fire accident. I have taken certified copy of the same on 21.12.2005 vide Certificate No.8342/2005 and I am handing over the same to you. This deed was executed with my own will and volition in respect of the vacant site.

DECLARATION: In respect of the property which was transferred through this deed if there are any changes found subsequently and also changes in respect of market value of the Government and if they were found at a later point of time I am liable for the action to be taken by you as per Sections 27 & 64 of Indian Stamp Act.

::SCHEDULE::

Guntur District – Koretipadu Sub Registration District – Gorantla Gram Panchayat – Koretipadu Village – D.No.63 – an extent of Ac.4.97 cents – out of which I have got right over 671 sq. yds of site and half share which is on its Eastern side situated on the Southern side i.e.166.8 sq.yds of site bounded by:

East	:	Site boundary of T. Suryanarayana etc.	-	45.5 ft
South	:	10 ft. width Road boundary Site	-	33 ft
West	:	My remaining land boundary	-	45.5 ft
North	:	Site boundary which was settled by me in the name of my second son Kodali Krishna Prasad by way of settlement deed	-	33 ft

Within the above said boundaries an extent of 166.8 sq. yds or 139.46 sq. mtrs of vacant site.

RULE III STATEMENT

NAME OF VILLAGE WHERE PROPERTY IS SITUATED	D.NO.	EXTENT (In Sq. yards)	RATE PER 1 Sq. Yard	SLAE DEED VALUE
Koretipadu, Gorantla Panchayati	63	166.8 Sq. yds	Rs.2,550/-	Rs.4,26,000/-

WITNESSESS:

Sd/-

1. K.Krishna Prasad

Sd/-

Kodali Lakshmi Kumari

५०००रु. Rs 5000

पाँच हजार रुपये FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES

SUB TREASURY OFFICE
GUNTUR

14

199128

1000 Rs.

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

Rs 1000

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES

SUB-REGISTRAR OFFICER

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] కుశేశ్వర అయ్యంగారు తండ్రి భావనాచార్యులు

2. [illegible] నృసింహ కిశోర్, 3. దిలీప చక్రవర్తి, 4. [illegible]

5. [illegible] కుశేశ్వర అయ్యంగారు

6. [illegible] భావనాచార్యులు తండ్రి భావనాచార్యులు

[illegible] కిషోర్ [illegible]

[illegible] 6, 7 వెం॥ గా॥ తండ్రి [illegible]

[illegible] యిద్దరి స్థిరాస్తి [illegible] రిజిస్ట్రేషను దస్తావేజు

[illegible] పెద్దలు దాటలా భూమి మా [illegible] మా

[illegible] భావనాచార్యులు గారు 1976 లో [illegible]

[illegible] పెద్దలు దాటలా [illegible] సర్వస్వతంత్రార్థ

... 3

129

1000Rs

एक हजार रुपये ONE THOUSAND RUPEES

Asstt. Officer

పాకులు కలిగి అనుభవించుచున్నాము. మా అన్నదమ్ములు [illegible]
[illegible] ప్రకారం భాగపంపిణీ చేసుకొని ఎవరి వాటాలకు వచ్చిన [illegible]
[illegible] అనుభవించుచున్నారు, సర్వసంపూర్ణ హక్కులతో అనుభవించుచున్నారు.
[illegible] పట్టాదారు పాస్‌బుక్కులు దాటియున్నవి.

పట్టాలు జారీచేసిన మాకు సంబంధించిన [illegible]
[illegible], పలువురు బంధువులు సరిహద్దులు విధిస్తున్నారు, [illegible]
[illegible] పాస్‌బుక్కులు మా వద్ద [illegible]
[illegible], కనుక [illegible]
[illegible], మా జీవితకాలం [illegible]
[illegible], లాగాయితీదారు [illegible]

20130

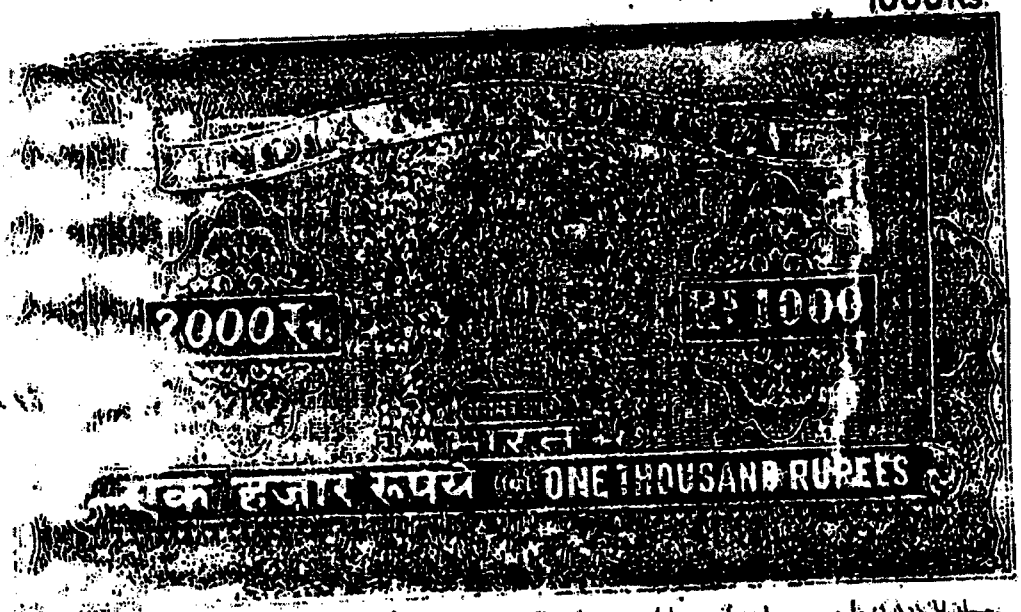
1000Rs.

INDIA

2000 Rs.

Rs 1000

भारत



एक हजार रुपये ONE THOUSAND RUPEES

SUB, T. [illegible] OFFICER
GUNTUR

[illegible]

[illegible]

131

1000R

१000 रु. Rs 1000

एक हजार रुपये ONE THOUSAND RUPEES

[illegible]

[illegible]

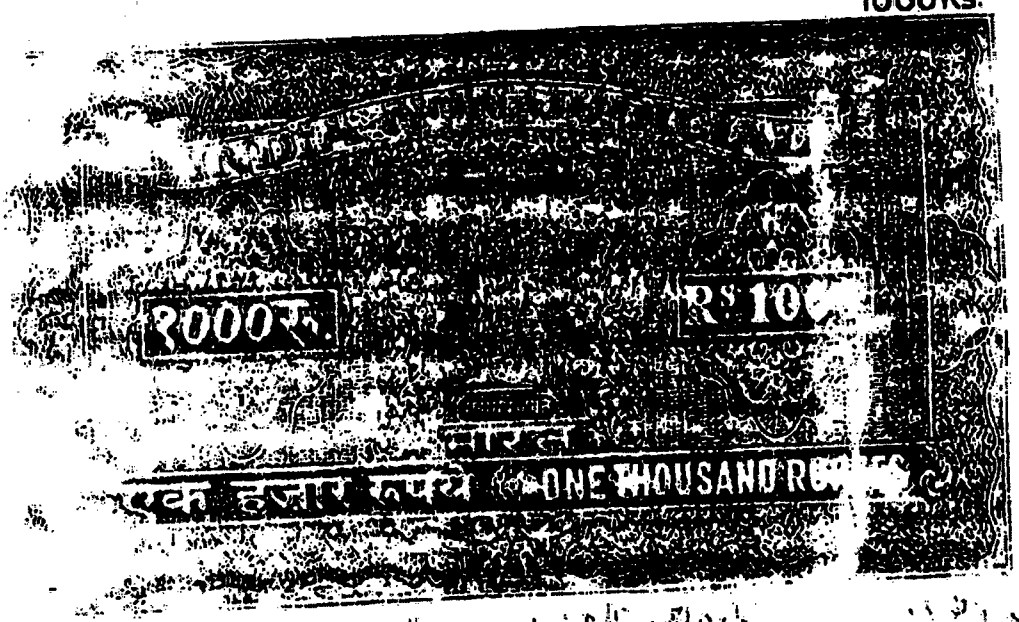
[illegible]

[illegible]

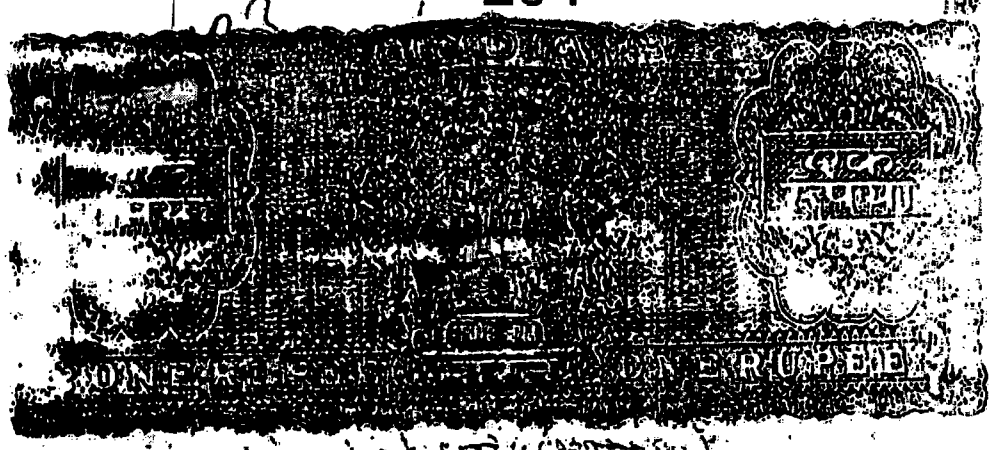
[illegible]

203 132

1000Rs.



SUB TREASURY OFFICER
GUNTUR



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 560 [illegible]

[illegible] 5వ [illegible] 375-375 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 585 [illegible]

[illegible] 63 [illegible]

[illegible] - 1

[illegible] - 1

[illegible]

8వ పేజీ

[illegible] 507 [illegible]

[illegible] = 30[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 4-97 [illegible]

[illegible]-17-7-82 [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

2 [illegible] 4 [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible] కుమార్

7. [illegible]

8. 7 [illegible]

[illegible]

135

(DOCUMENT No.9)

DOCUMENT NO.8343/1982

Sale deed for immovable property worth Rs.1,00,000/- dated 11.08.1982

Name of Executees: 1. Dr. Kondabolu Lakshmi Prasad, S/o. Basava Punnaiah 2. Kondabolu Seethamahalakshmi, W/o. Lakshmi Prasad 3.Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah, S/o. Raja Rao 4.Kondabolu Venkata Subbamma, W/o. Basava Punnaiah 5. Dr.Kondabolu Varaprasad, S/o. Basava Punnaiah 6. Konda Krishna Prasad, S/o.Basava Punnaiah 7.Dr. Bandlamudi Suryanarayana, S/o. Subbaiah 8.Bandlamudi Lakshmi, W/o. Suryanarayana, all are residents of Guntur 9.Moparthi Ramalingeswara Rao, S/o. Sitaramaiah, R/o. Thakkellapadu 10. Moparthi Babu Subbarao, S/o. Suryanarayana, R/o. Uppalapadu 11. Peddinti Kulasekhara Iyengar 12. Devendra Nrusimha Kishore 13. Dilipa Chakraborty being minor Rep. by father Peddinti Kulasekhara Iyengar 14. Peddinti Narasimhacharyulu 15. Dashika Sridhar Kumar 16. Giridhar Mohan Kumar Dasika Sridhar and Giridhar Mohan Kumar being minors Rep. by father Peddinti Narasimhacharyulu.

Name of Executors: Peddinti Kulasekhara Iyengar S/o. Bhavanacharyulu 2.Devendra Nrusimha Kishore 3. Dilipa Chakraborty 4. Sri Krishna, 2 to 4 being minors Rep. by father Peddinti Kulasekhara Iyengar 5.Narasimhacharyulu S/o. Bhavanacharyulu 6. Dashika Sridhar Kumar 7.Giridhar Mohan Kumar, Nos.6 and 7 being minors Rep. by father Narasimhacharyulu.

Sale deed executed by executors in respect of vacant site.

The below schedule property is my ancestral property.

My father Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu was expired in the year 1976. After his death myself and my brothers have got divided the schedule property and enjoying our respective shares with absolute rights. The first item fell to Nos.1 to 4 and second item fell to Nos.5 to 7 in the partition list. In the schedule property as we are not getting proper income and to discharge the family debts and as the leaseholders are not paying the debts and due to recent Lease Acts we are unable to do cultivation we felt that in the present situation it is better for us to sell the schedule property and on 31.08.1980 you have paid the consideration and obtained possession of schedule property. Thereafter, after paying due amounts to the leaseholders you took possession of schedule property. Since then the schedule property is in your possession

and enjoyment. At the time of agreement you have paid Rs.25,000/- and today at i.e. at the time of registration of this deed you have paid Rs.75,000/- and as such we have received the entire consideration. Hence, we are relinquishing the total rights over the schedule property and delivered the same to you. Since now onwards you are absolute owner of the schedule property and you can pay cess and you can enjoy it by gift, sale, use and either myself or my heirs will not cause any hindrance or obstacles to you or your heirs. In future if any disputes arose we will resolve the same with my own expenditure. Earlier I have not encumbered the property to any other and there are no court attachments, injunctions, securities, mortgages over the same. There are no binding debts, pro-note debts and making you to believe so I have sold the property and executed the registered sale deed. This sale deed relating to immovable property was executed with our own will and volition.

::SCHEDULE::

Guntur District – Guntur Sub Registration District – Garlavaripalem Village, Garlavaripalem Gram Panchayati Area – Koretipadu Revenue Area - D.Nos.63, 64, 65 – an extent of Ac.46.62 cents – out of which we have got Ac.31.12 cents – out of which the land sold in D.No.63 i.e. an extent of Ac.4.97 cents to you bounded by:

1st Item:

East	:	2nd Item Land	-	585 ft
South	:	Land in D.No.57 to some extent and land in D.No.56 to some extent	-	375.875 ft
West	:	Our remaining land	-	569 ft
North	:	Our remaining land in D.No.655	-	375.875 ft

Within the above said boundaries an extent of Ac.4.97 cents of dry land.

2nd Item:

East	:	Our remaining land 2nd item land	- -	585 ft 585 ft
South	:	Land in D.No.56	-	836 ft
West	:	Land in Item No.1	-	587 ft
North	:	Our 5th person's land in D.No 65	-	585 ft

Within the above said boundaries an extent of Ac.0.80 cents of dry land. The total extent of the above two items is Ac.4.97 cents or 1.16 hectares of wet land. As per Ordinance 2/77, this land was not assigned by Government. The cost of land is Rs.20,000/- per annum. I have not obtained Pass book. I

obtained Urban Land Ceiling Permission, Guntur in Dis.No.1358/82, dated 17.07.1982

WITNESSESS:

Sd/-

1. M. Sita Rama Rao

2. K. Venkateswara Rao

Sd/-

1. Peddinti Kulasekhara Iyengar

2. Devendra Nrusimha Kishore

3. Dilipa Chakraborty

4. Sd/- XXX
   being Minor, rep. by father Peddinti Kulasekhara Iyengar

5. Peddinti Narasimhacharyulu

6. Dashika Sridhar Kumar

7. Giridhar Mohan Kumar
   6 and 7 being minors Rep. by father Narasimhacharyulu

SCRIBE

Sd/-

POCHIRAJU NAGABHUSHAN RAO

obtained Urban Land Ceiling Permission, Guntur in Dis.No.1358/82, dated 17.07.1982

WITNESSESS:

Sd/-

1. M. Sita Rama Rao

2. K. Venkateswara Rao

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being Minor, rep. by father Peddinti Kulasekhara Iyengar

5. Peddinti Narasimhacharyulu

6. Dashika Sridhar Kumar

7. Giridhar Mohan Kumar
6 and 7 being minors Rep. by father Narasimhacharyulu

SCRIBE

Sd/-

POCHIRAJU NAGABHUSHAN RAO

[illegible] 210 138

1. [illegible] 19-[illegible]-1982 [illegible] [illegible]
సంవత్సరపు మే నెల [illegible]

2. వ్యాపకున్నవారు:

గుంటూరు జిల్లా, గుంటూరు మునిసిపల్ టౌన్ పరిధిలో నివసించు
కాపిపోతు కాపురస్తులు, శ్రీ శ్రీమాన్ శ్రీధరి భావనాచార్యులు
గారి కుమార్లు [1] నరసింహాచార్యులు [2] వెంకట మురళీ
కృష్ణారావు దీక్షిత అయ్యంగార్ [3] కులశేఖర అయ్యంగార్ అను వారందరు
ఏకపక్షపై వ్యాపకున్న శ్రీ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

3. మన తండ్రిగారైన శ్రీమాన్ భావనాచార్యులుగారు [illegible] 20-[illegible]-[illegible]
దివంగతులైనారు. మన తండ్రిగారి [illegible] మన [illegible]
[illegible] సమిష్టి [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
వారము వ్యక్తిగా [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] మన సమిష్టి [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], మన [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
మనుష్యుల [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 31-[illegible]-1970 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

TADIPARTY SREE ANTHAM ADVOCATE NOTARY Nuzvid Distrito Andhra Pradesh State

[illegible] మన [illegible] మన సమిష్టి [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] వ్యక్తి గతముగా అనుభవించుచున్నట్లు వ్యాపకున్నవారు
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Signed before me on this 19th day of May 1982

TADIPARTY SREE NANTHAM
ADVOCATE NOTARY [illegible]
[illegible]

139

[illegible]

1. [illegible] వారి [illegible] ముల్లా [illegible] ఏ [illegible] ఇవ్వ వివరం:-

గుంటూరు జోను, కారంపాడు గ్రామమునకు చెందిన వ్యవసాయ భూమి --

గి.నెం.	53	...	యం.	5-50 సెంట్లు
"	65	...		10-00 సెంట్లు
"	135	...		9-84 సెంట్లు
"	151	...		6-69 సెంట్లు
		వెరసి	యం.	32-03 సెంట్లు

1. గి.నెం. 53 లో మనలో 1వ వారి వాటాకు రాబడిన యం. 5-50 [illegible] భూమికి హద్దులు:

తూర్పు	: గి.నెం. 51 బాపతు భూమి
దక్షిణం	: గి.నెం. 56 బాపతు భూమి
పడమర	: గి.నెం. 53లో మనలో 3వ వారైన కులశేఖర అయ్యంగారి వాటాకు రాబడిన భూమి
ఉత్తరం	: మనలో 1వ వారి వాటాకు రాబడిన గి.నెం. 65 బాపతు భూమి.

ఈ నాలుగు హద్దుల మధ్యగల యం. 5-50 సెంట్ల భూమి మాత్రం.

2. గి.నెం. 65 లో మనలో 1వ వారి వాటాకు రాబడిన యం. 10-00 ల భూమికి హద్దులు:-

తూర్పు	: గి.నెం. 64, గి.నెం. 51 బాపతు భూమి
దక్షిణం	: మనలో 1వ వారి వాటాకు రాబడిన గి.నెం. 60 బాపతు భూమి
పడమర	: [illegible] మనలో 3వ వారైన కులశేఖర అయ్యంగారి వాటాకు రాబడిన భూమి.
ఉత్తరం	: [illegible] కులశేఖర అయ్యంగారి వాటాకు రాబడిన గి.నెం. 64 బాపతు భూమి.

ఈ నాలుగు హద్దుల మధ్యగల యం. 10-00 భూమి మాత్రం.

NOTARY TADIPARTY SREEKANTHAM ADVOCATE NOTARY For [illegible] Distt.

3. గి.నెం. 135 | యం. 9-04 సెంట్లు | వెరసి యం. [illegible] సెంట్లు
4. గి.నెం. 151 | యం. [illegible] సెంట్లు |

భూమి పక్క ఆంధ్రమైనందున పరగు భూమికి హద్దులు:-

తూర్పు : గి.నెం. 139/3పి మరియు గి.నెం. 150 ల దాపరు భూమి

దక్షిణం : గి.నెం. 154 దాపరు భూమి

పడమర : మనలో 2వ వాగ్దన పి. మురళి రంగశాఖ చేసిన అయ్యంగార్ వాళ్ళకు రాబడిన గి.నెం. 151 మరియు 135ల దాపరు భూమి.

ఉత్తరం : గి. నెం. 137/1 మరియు 136 ల దాపరు భూమి.

ఈ నాల్గు హద్దుల మధ్యగల యం. 16-53 సెంట్ల భూమి మాత్రం వెరసి ముప్పది రెండు ఎకరముల, మూడు సెంట్లు శేరీ మెరక భూమి మాత్రం.

2) పెద్దంటి వెంకట మురళి రంగశాఖ చేసిన అయ్యంగార్‌గారి వాళ్ళకు రాబడి వారి స్వాధీనానుభవములో మన్న టి-షెడ్యూల్ అస్తి వివరం

గుంటూరు టౌను కారిటిపాడు గ్రామం తాలూకు -

గి. నెం.	135	...	యం. 14-00 సెంట్లు
గి. నెం.	151	...	యం. 13-10 సెంట్లు
గి. నెం.	89	...	యం. 2-50 సెంట్లు
గి. నెం.	90	...	యం. 1-74 సెంట్లు
		వెరసి	యం. 31-90 సెంట్లు

3) ఈ మధ్యగా వేరే గి.నెం. 135, 151, 89 మరియు 90 ల దాపరు యం. 31-90 సెంట్ల భూమి పక్క ఆంధ్రమంగా మన్నందున దానికి హద్దులు:-

1. [illegible]
2. P.V.M. K. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

17-5-87

NOTARY
YAUIPARTY SREEKANTHAM, ADVOCATE NOTARY For GUNTUR District Andhra Pradesh State

[illegible]
ADVOCATE & NOTARY [illegible]
[illegible]

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తూర్పు : [illegible] గారి వాటాకు రాబడిన గ్రామ సెంటు 135 మరియు 131 ల దాపకు భూమి.

దక్షిణ : గ్రా.నెం. 132, 133, 65 మరియు 64 ల దాపకు భూమి.

పడమర : గ్రా.నెం. 66, 63 మరియు 61 ల దాపకు భూమి

ఉత్తరం : గ్రా.నెం. 148, 133 మరియు 134 ల దాపకు భూమి.

ఈ నాల్గు హద్దుల మధ్య గలయ. 31-60 సెంట్లు వెరసి ముప్పది ఒక్క యకరం యాబది సెంట్లు! శేరి మెరక భూమి మాత్రం.

3. పెద్దింటి కులశేఖర అయ్యంగారు గారి వాటాకు రాబడి వారి స్వాధీనానుభవములో మున్న సి - సెక్యూలు ఆస్తి వివరము:-

గుంటూరు టౌన్, తాడిపాడు గ్రామ తాలూకు —

గ్రా. నెం. 63	..	యం. [illegible]
గ్రా.నెం. 64	..	యం. [illegible]
గ్రా.నెం. 65	..	యం. [illegible]
	వెరసి	యం. 31-[illegible] సెంట్లు

NOTARY
TADIPARTY SREEKANTHAM
ADVOCATE
NOTARY
For GUNTUR
District
Andhra Pradesh State

1. గ్రా.నెం. 63 లో మనలో 3వ వారి వాటాకు రాబడిన యం. [illegible] సెంట్లు భూమికి హద్దులు:-

తూర్పు : ఇదే నెంబరులో 1వ వారైన పెద్దింటి నరసింహాచార్యులు గారి వాటాకు రాబడిన యం. 5-30 సెంట్లు భూమి.

దక్షిణ : గ్రా.నెం. 67 దాపకు భూమి.

పడమర : గ్రా.నెం. 66 దాపకు భూమి.

ఉత్తరం : గ్రా.నెం. 65 దాపకు భూమి.

ఈ నాల్గు హద్దుల మధ్యగల యం. 13-39 సెంట్లు భూమి మాత్రం.

[illegible]

TADIPARTY SREEKANTHAM
ADVOCATE & NOTARY
PRODUCER, GUNTUR [illegible]

2. గే. నెం. 64 లో 3వ వారి వాటాకు రాబడిన యం. 13-08 సెంట్ల భూమికి హద్దులు:-

తూర్పు	:	గే.నెం. 51 బాపతు భూమి.
దక్షిణ	:	గే.నెం. 72 మరియు 68 బాపతు భూమి.
పడమర	:	గే.నెం. 72 బాపతు భూమి
ఉత్తరు	:	మ్యాచు వారి డాంక

పై నాల్గు హద్దుల మధ్యగల యం. 13-08 సెంట్ల భూమి మాత్రం.

3. గే.నెం. 65లో 3వ వారి వాటాకు రాబడిన యం. 4-65 సెంట్ల భూమికి హద్దులు:-

తూర్పు	:	ఒక నెంబరు బాపతు మనలా 1వ వారిన పెద్దిలి నరసింహారార్యులుగారి వాటాకు రాబడిన భూమి.
దక్షిణ	:	3వ వారి వాటాకు రాబడిన గే.నెం. 63 బాపతు భూమి
పడమర	:	గే.నెం. 67 బాపతు భూమి.
ఉత్తరం	:	3వ వారి వాటాకు వచ్చిన గే.నెం. 64 బాపతు భూమి మరియు గే.నెం. 72 బాపతు భూమి.

ఈ నాల్గు హద్దుల మధ్యగల యం. 4-65 సెంట్ల భూమి మాత్రం.

నెరశి యం. 31-12 సెంట్లు (ముప్పది ఒక్క యకరం పన్నెండు సెంట్లు మాత్రం).

[illegible]

[illegible]

19.5.82

TADIPARTY SREEKANTHAM
ADVOCATE & NOTARY FOR GUNTUR DIST.
BROADPET GUNTUR Dist. 522 002.

NOTARY
TADIPARTY SREEKANTHAM
ADVOCATE
NOTARY
For GUNTUR
District
Andhra Pradesh

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[illegible]

ఈ పార్టీషన్ సిస్టును మూడు కాపీలుగా [illegible] మూడు కాపీలకు ముగ్గురము సంతకములు చేసికాని రాజా నిమిత్తం ఒక్కొక్కరము ఒక్కొక్క కాపీని తీసికొన్నాము.

ఇది మన ముగ్గురి సమ్మతిన వ్యాసుకున్న [illegible] విభాగముల సిస్టు.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. K. [illegible] Rao
([illegible] Rao
S/o K. [illegible] Vasudeva [illegible])

2. [illegible]

I hereby certify that this Partition [illegible] in my presence [illegible] in my office on this 14th day of May 19[illegible] [illegible] by me as Document No. 33 at page [illegible] 33 of the Notarial Register [illegible] under the Notaries Act of 1952.

[illegible]
14-5-1962
TADIPARTY SREE [illegible]
ADVOCATE [illegible]
[illegible]

NOTARIAL NOTARIAL NOTARIAL

TADIPARTY SREEKANTHAM, ADVOCATE NOTARY [illegible]

//Translation//
//Page 1//
Family Settlement Deed

Dt. 19-09-1982. In the year of One thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Two, in the Ninth Month, Nineteenth Day.

Executed by

This deed is executed between the following three members, who are sons of Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu:

1. Narasimhacharyulu
2. Venkata Murali Ranganatha Desika Ayyangar
3. Kulasekara Ayyangar
   (Residents of Koretipadu Village, Guntur Municipal Town, Guntur District)

Our father Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu expired on 20-8-19xx. As we three did not wish to stay together as a Joint Family, in the presence of elders and well-wishers, we have have divided our shares into three equal parts. Since then, we have been living separately with our respective families. The property was orally partitioned on Dt: 31-03-1970, and the division was based on equal shares.

To avoid any future disputes among the three of us concerning the scheduled properties, we have decided to record this partition through a registered deed. This ensures that there will be no future complications, and we may further pass our respective shares to our coparceners without any disputes.

Sd/-
1. Narasimhacharyulu
2. Venkata Murali Ranganatha Desika Ayyangar
3. Kulasekara Ayyangar

//Page 2//

1) Schedule A Property which fell to the share and which are in possession of Peddinti Narasimha Chari.

Sy No	Extent
63	Ac 5-50 Cents
65	Ac 10-00 Cents
135	Ac 9-84Cents
151	Ac 6-69 Cents
Total	**Ac 32-03 Cents**

1. **Land belonging to the 1st Party in Sy. No. 63:**

- **East**: Land in Sy. No. 01
- **South**: Land in Sy. No. 58
- **West**: Land belonging to a third person (signatory of this deed)

- **North**: Land belonging to the landowner
  Extent: Ac 5-50 Cents — Agricultural land — Property of the 1st party.

2. **Land belonging to the 1st Party in Sy. No. 65:**
- **East**: Lands in Sy. Nos. 64 and 51
- **South**: Land allotted to 1st party through partition
- **West**: Land of 3rd party, Kulasekara Iyengar
- **North**: Land of 3rd party (signatory of this deed)
  Extent: Ac 10-00 Cents — Agricultural land — Property of the 1st party.

Sd/-
1. Narasimhacharyulu
2. Venkata Murali Ranganatha Desika Ayyangar
3. Kulasekara Ayyangar

//Page 3//

3. **Land belonging to the 1st Party in Sy. Nos. 135 and 151:**
- **East**: Lands in Sy. Nos. 139/3C and 150
- **South**: Land in Sy. No. 154
- **West**: Land of 2nd Party
  North: Lands in Sy. Nos. 137/1 and 136
  Extent: Ac 16-53 Cents — Agricultural land — Property of the 1st party.

2) Schedule B Property which fell to the share and which are in possession of Venkata Murali Ranganatha Desika Ayyangar:

Sy No	Extent
135	Ac 14-00Cents
151	Ac 13-18 Cents
80	Ac 2-58 Cents
90	Ac 1-74 Cents
Total	**Ac 31-50 Cents**

The land belonging to the 2nd party in Sy. Nos. 135, 151, 80, and 90:

Sd/-
1. Narasimhacharyulu
2. Venkata Murali Ranganatha Desika Ayyangar
3. Kulasekara Ayyangar

//Page 4//

- **East**: Land belonging to xxxx
- **South**: Lands in Sy. Nos. 135 and 151
- **West**: Land in Sy. No. xxxxx
- **North**: Lands in Sy. Nos. 140, 133, and 134
  Extent: Ac 31-60 Cents — Agricultural land — Property of the 2nd party.

3) Schedule C Property which fell to the share and which are in possession of Kulasekara Ayyangar:

Sy No	Extent
63	Ac 13-39 Cents
64	Ac 11-08 Cents
65	Ac 8-65Cents
Total	Ac 31-12 Cents

1. **Land in Sy. No. 63** belonging to the 3rd Party:
- **East**: Land of the 1st party
- **South**: Land in Sy. No. 58
- **West**: Land belonging to a third person (signatory of this deed)
- **North**: Land of the landowner
  Extent: Ac 13-39 Cents

Sd/-
1. Narasimhacharyulu
2. Venkata Murali Ranganatha Desika Ayyangar
3. Kulasekara Ayyangar

//Page 5//

2. **Land in Sy. No. 64** belonging to the 3rd Party:
- **East**: Land in Sy. No. 51
- **South**: Land in Sy. No. 72
- **West**: Land in Sy. No. 72
- **North**: Land owned by Surya
  Extent: Ac 13-08 Cents

3. **Land in Sy. No. 65** belonging to the 3rd Party:
- **East**: Land of 1st Party
- **South**: Land in Sy. No. 63
- **West**: Land in Sy. No. 67
- **North**: Lands of 3rd Party in Sy. Nos. 64 and 72
  Extent of the above lands: Ac 4-65 Cents
  Total: Ac 31-12 Cents (Thirty-one acres and twelve cents)

This Partition List is divided into three copies with all three of us signatures to enable us to retain one copy each.

The above lands are divided among the three parties with mutual consent, and all three have agreed to this division.

Signatures of the Parties:
1. Narasimhacharyulu
2. Venkata Murali Ranganatha Desika Ayyangar
3. Kulasekara Ayyangar

//Notary//

I certify that this Partition List has been executed in my presence
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

on the Kundálí *khál*, 13 miles east of the Brahmaputra. Lat. 24° 26′ 20″ N., long. 90° 48′ 40′ E. Population (1872) 13,637; (1881) 12,898, namely, Hindus, 5587, and Muhammadans, 7311. The town is a second-class municipality, with an income in 1883–84 of £365, of which £312 was derived from taxation; average incidence of taxation, 5⅝d. per head of the population (13,114) within municipal limits. Kisoriganj is connected with the Brahmaputra by a road, and also by the Kundálí *khál*, which, however, is only navigable during the rainy months. A fair is held here annually during the Jhulan *jatra*, a festival in honour of the birth of Krishna, lasting for a month, from the middle of July to the middle of August.

Kisoriganj.—Market village in Rangpur District, Bengal; situated on or near the Sankos river. Exports of rice, jute, and tobacco.

Kistawár.—Town in Kashmír State, Northern India, and former capital of a small principality. Situated in lat. 33° 18′ 30″ N., long. 75° 48′ E.; on the southern slope of the Himálayas, near the left bank of the Chenáb (Chináb), which here forces its way through a gorge with precipitous cliffs some 1000 feet in height. Ill-built houses; small *bázár*; fort. Manufacture of inferior shawls and coarse woollens. Elevation above sea-level, about 5000 feet.

Kistna (*Krishna*).—A British District in the Madras Presidency. It lies along the coast of the Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the river Kistna or Krishna, which gives it the name it bears; between lat. 15° 35′ and 17° 10′ N., and between 79° 14′ and 81° 34′ E. Bounded on the north by Godávari District; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by Nellore; and on the west by the Nizám's Dominions and Karnúl (Kurnool). The District was formed in 1859 by the amalgamation of the two Collectorates of Guntúr and Masulipatam, a small portion of the latter being assigned to Godávari District. Prior to 1859 there had been in existence the three Districts of Guntúr, Masulipatam, and Rájámandri (Rájáhmundry); but these were afterwards consolidated into the two Districts of Kistna and Godávari, each containing its own irrigation system, constructed in the deltas of the two rivers which give their names to the Districts. Area, 8471 square miles, or about the size of Wales. Population (1881) 1,548,480 persons. The administrative head-quarters are at MASULIPATAM.

Physical Aspects. — Kistna District is, speaking generally, a flat country; but the interior is broken by a few low hills, the chief of which are Bellamkondá, Kondavír, Kondapallí, Jamalavayadurga, and Medurghát, the highest being 1876 feet above sea-level. The principal rivers are the KISTNA (*q.v.*), which cuts the District into two portions known as the Masulipatam and Guntúr divisions; the Munyeru, Paleru, and Naguleru (tributaries of the Kistna), and the Gundlakamma; the first only is practicable for navigation. The KOLAR (Koller) LAKE, which covers

an area of 21 by 14 miles, and the Romperu swamp, are natural receptacles for the drainage on the north and south sides of the Kistna respectively. Koller Lake is navigable from June or July, according to the setting in of the heavy rains, till February. The whole coast is fringed with ridges of blown sand, the most recent formation in the District. These ridges or sandhills attain a height of from 30 to 50 feet, and the belt of sand is sometimes more than a mile in width. In some places the sand is bound by spinifex, ipomœa, and other plants, while in some nooks grow cashew-nut bushes (Anacardium occidentale). Plantations of the casuarina trees are being extended on these sands.

The geological survey of the District is completed. Iron and copper exist, and at one time the mines were worked; but the smelting of copper is now a thing of the past, and that of iron is also dying out. Diamond mines are still worked, to a very slight extent, in five bordering villages belonging to the Nizám; and at other places in the District there are traces of mines which were abandoned long ago. Garnets and small rubies are also found. The most trustworthy account of the Kistna diamond mines is that of the French jeweller, Tavernier, who made six journeys to India to purchase precious stones. At one mine he visited, he relates that he found 60,000 people at work. From these mines were obtained the Koh-i-núr and the Regent diamonds.

A few tigers and leopards are found in the Kondavír and Kondapallí Hills, and in the hilly part of the Nuzvír *zamíndárí* and the Palnád; antelopes in the plain; and spotted deer and *sámbhar*. Every variety of the game birds of India, except the pheasant, woodcock, and hill partridge, abounds in the District; and almost all the known inland aquatic birds are found on the Kolár (Koller) Lake, when it is full. The most deadly of poisonous snakes, the Russell viper (Daboia russellii), the cobra (Naja tripudians), carpet snake (Echis carinata), and one kind of *karait* (Bungarus arcuatus), are also met with.

Forests.—There is now very little forest within the limits of the District, though formerly the hills of the remote Palnád were covered with timber. A small revenue of £1368, derived from jungle conservancy, is spent in planting groves, etc. Soap-nut jungle (Sapindus emarginatus) is found in the Bápatla and Gudiváda *táluks*. Repalle *táluk* supplies firewood to Masulipatam. A plantation of casuarina trees in the barren sandy wastes on the coast of Bápatla *táluk* lost 10,000 trees in the cyclone of 1879; the trees were sold as they lay for 3d. each, and fetched 1s. each when brought by sea to Madras. The chief obstacle to the formation of forest reserve is the Opuntia vulgaris or prickly-pear cactus. As is the case with most hill forts in India, custard-apple trees are found near the old strongholds of Konda-

pallí, Kondavír, and Bellam Konda. Generally speaking, the District is bare of trees.

History.—The history of Kistna District may be divided into four periods: — the early or Hindu period; the Muhammadan period; the French period; and the period of British administration. The early history of the District is inseparable from that of the NORTHERN CIRCARS and GODAVARI DISTRICT. The earliest tribes to settle in the forests that once covered the District, were the hunters, whose representatives still survive as the Chentsus and Yerikalas. For some time before and after the Christian era, Buddhism was firmly established on the banks of the Kistna. The Bráhmans were invited in the third century A.D. The kingdom of Andra, with its capital Vengi, is mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese pilgrim, who came to India in 640 A.D. to visit its Buddhist monasteries. By that time the Pallava kings of Vengi had been conquered by the Chálukyan kings of Kalyánpur. The Chálukyan kings were succeeded by Chola kings from the south, and in the Guntúr country are found traces of the rule of Chola viceroys. The Jain kings of Dharnikota were the next, if not contemporary, rulers. And it was during the Jain *régime* in 1290 that the Venetian, Marco Polo, landed at a fishing village in the Bápatla *táluk* of this District. The Reddi kings of Kondavír shortly afterwards divided the sovereignty of the country with Orissa Rájás from Bengal. Reddi kings reigned from 1328 to 1424. The Gajapatis of Orissa, who succeeded the Reddi dynasty, went down before the great Karnátik kingdom of Vijayanagar. With the capture of the Kondavír fortress in 1579, the Hindu rule of Vijayanagar gave place to the Muhammadan conquerors.

The first Musalmán king to enter Kistna District was Muhammad Sháh, second of the Báhmani line; and a general delegated by him, with the title of Nizám-ul-Mulk, established a Muhammadan garrison in the fort of Kondapallí. On the fall of the Báhmanis and the partition of their kingdom into the five States of Bijápur, Bídar, Berár, Ahmadnagar, and Golconda, the region round Kondapallí fell to the share of Golconda. A series of attempts made by the neighbouring Rájás to wrest the District from Musalmán hands were all attended with failure. From this time until 1759, when the British received Masulipatam and other portions of the District, the reign of Muhammadan princes was only disturbed by the occurrences which took place in what has been called the French period.

In 1611, the English and Dutch were engaged in trade at the Kistna ports of Masulipatam and Nizámapatam. In 1686, Masulipatam was seized by the Dutch. Three years afterwards (1689), the Dutch were expelled by the forces of Aurangzeb, and the District was included in one of the twenty-two Provinces of the Mughal Empire. From the

death of Aurangzeb in 1707 until the British took possession half a century later, Kistna District formed part of the Subah of the Deccan; and it was during the Subahdárship of the last Muhammadan viceroy, Salábat Jang, that the incidents of the French period occurred.

The French period is remarkable for the first active interference of a European in the internal politics of the Deccan. In 1741, Monsieur Dupleix was governor of Pondicherri, and in 1750 French troops stormed and took Masúlipatam. A few months later was fought the battle in which Násir Jang, then Subahdár of the Deccan, was slain. Muzaffar Jang was by French aid installed at Haidarábád. Salábat Jang succeeded Muzaffar Jang, and came also under the influence of the French. During the tenure of Salábat, the assistance of the French was required against the Maráthás, and the exertions of French troops were rewarded by a grant of the province of Kondavír. After a short time, mainly through the instrumentality of the enterprising Monsieur de Bussi, Monsieur Dupleix administered a territory with six hundred miles of seaboard, and larger than any as yet possessed in India by a European power. Monsieur de Bussi was superseded by the Marquis de Conflans, on the arrival of Count Lally at Pondicherri. Meanwhile the English in Bengal became alarmed at the progress of the French in the Karnátik, and a detachment under Colonel Forde and Captain Yorke was sent to Masulipatam. The place fell before their gallant and almost desperate assault. Salábat Jang, on the defeat of his allies, found himself compelled to sign a treaty with the English by which he resigned the greater portion of Kistna District.

The opening of the British period was disturbed by a prospect of the restoration of French influence; but with the return of Lord Clive to Bengal in 1765, British authority was confirmed, and imperial *sanads* were obtained from the Emperor of Delhi granting to the East India Company the five Northern Circars. The publication of the *sanads* took the Nizám by surprise; and abandoning a war he had on hand with the Maráthás, he turned his forces against the English. The Nizám was joined by Haidar Alí of Mysore, but the hostilities which broke out in 1767 speedily ended with a treaty which left the Company tributary to the Nizám for most of the territory at stake. Guntúr was assigned to Basálat Jang, brother of the Nizám, for life, and became during the next twelve years a focus for French and Haidarábád intrigue against the English. But in 1788, with the rendition to the Company of the Guntúr Circar, Kistna District, excepting the wild country of the Palnád, became an integral part of the East India Company's possessions. The absolute right of sovereignty over the whole District was not obtained until 1823.

Population.—As in other Madras Districts, the population has been roughly counted every five years by the agency of the village

establishments. In 1861, it was estimated at 1,296,652. In 1871, when the first regular Census was taken, the population was returned at 1,452,374. According to the Census taken on the night of February 17, 1881, the population was 1,548,480, showing an increase of 96,106, or 6·6 per cent., in the ten years. The density of population in 1871 was 171 persons to the square mile; in 1881, the density was 183. Kistna ranks fifteenth in respect of density of population among the Districts of the Madras Presidency. Males in 1881 numbered 780,588; females, 767,892. Classified according to age, there were in 1881—under 15 years, males 310,158, and females 300,326; total children, 610,484: 15 years and upwards, males 470,430, and females 467,566; total adults, 937,996. Number of towns, 13; villages, 1810; occupied houses, 268,849; unoccupied, 18,963; towns and villages per square mile, ·215; occupied houses per village, 148·5; persons per occupied house, 5·8. Distributed according to religion, Hindus numbered 1,425,013, or 92 per cent.; Muhammadans, 87,161, or 5·6 per cent.; Christians, 36,194, or 2·3 per cent.; Jains, 8; and 'others,' 104.

Taking the Hindu population by caste, there were—Bráhmans (priests), 94,893; Kshattriyas (warrior caste), 11,569; Shettis (traders), 69,854; Vallálars (cultivators), 522,696, or over 36 per cent. of the whole; Idaiyars (shepherds), 101,578; Kammálars (artisans), 34,528; Kannakan (writers), 305; Kaikalars (weavers), 47,199; Vanniyan (labourers), 24,459; Kushávan (potters), 16,363; Sátáni (mixed and depressed castes), 18,606; Shembadavan (fishermen), 5573; Shánán (toddy-drawers), 30,643; Ambattan (barbers), 16,557; Vannán (washermen), 44,276; pariahs and 'others,' 385,914. Divided into their tribes, the Muhammadans were thus returned—Arabs, none; Mughals, 52; Patháns, 88; Sayyids, 204; Shaikhs, 1979; and 'other' Muhammadans, 84,838. The Christian population according to sect consisted of—Protestants, 24,471; Roman Catholics, 9804; and 'others,' 1919. The Christian population included Europeans and Americans, 52; Eurasians, 73; native converts, 15,967; and 'others,' 20,102. About half the population were returned as workers; of the workers, 34 per cent. were women.

The Census of 1881 distributed the males into the following six groups as regards occupation:—(1) Professional class, including State officials of every kind and the learned professions, 21,961; (2) domestic servants, inn and lodging-house keepers, 3986; (3) commercial class, including bankers, merchants, carriers, etc., 19,617; (4) agricultural and pastoral class, including gardeners, 340,224; (5) industrial class, including all manufacturers and artisans, 100,254; (6) indefinite and non-productive class, comprising general labourers, male children, and persons of unspecified occupation, 294,546.

Of the 1823 towns and villages in Kistna District, 289 in 1881 contained less than two hundred inhabitants; 517 from two to five hundred; 495 from five hundred to one thousand; 403 from one to two thousand; 80 from two to three thousand; 28 from three to five thousand; 8 from five to ten thousand; 1 from ten to fifteen thousand; 1 from fifteen to twenty thousand; and 1 from twenty to fifty thousand. The urban population forms 7·9 per cent. of the whole, distributed through the following thirteen principal towns:—Masulipatam (35,056); Guntúr (19,646); Jaggayapet (10,072); Bezwáda (9336); Chirala (9061); Bápatla (6086); Núzvíd (5657); Mangalagíri (5617); Chellapalli (5615); Kondapallí (4289); Nizámpatam (4128); Vallúr (4070); and Mylaveram (3704). Masulipatam and Guntúr are municipalities, with a total income in 1883–84 of £4766, the incidence of taxation being 10¾d. per head of the municipal population. The language spoken in the District is Telugu. The Chentsus and Yerikalas speak dialects of their own. The Yanádis and Banjáras are gipsy tribes. In 1881, the Yerikalas numbered 5914; the Banjáras, 5565; and the Yanádis, 11.

The people of Kistna District are generally poor, but an exception must be made in the case of the *ráyats* of the Delta, who are as a rule very well off. Throughout the Delta, the houses are for the most part built with brick walls, and tiled or terraced roofs; in other parts, they are of mud walls with tiled roofs. Rice is the food of all classes in the Delta, but only well-to-do people use it in the other parts of the District. The total monthly expenditure of a prosperous shopkeeper's family, consisting of five persons, would be about 28s., and that of an ordinary peasant about 16s.

Agriculture.—Of the total area of 4,093,718 acres, 667,696 were in 1882 held as *inám* or rent-free; of the remaining 3,426,022 acres, 1,461,964 acres were under cultivation, of which 12,615 acres were twice cropped; the whole untilled but cultivable area was returned at 964,108 acres, and the uncultivable waste at 879,126 acres. In 1882–83, of the total area (Government and *inám*) of 4,093,718 acres, 1,886,063 acres were under actual cultivation, of which 14,123 acres were twice cropped; cereals occupied 1,264,608 acres; pulses, 111,841; fibres, 202,874; dyes (chiefly indigo), 122,975; oil-seeds, 112,385; sugar (palm or palmyra), 6680; condiments and spices (mostly chillies), 55,105; drugs and narcotics (principally tobacco), 20,170; orchard and garden produce, 3201; and starches (chiefly potato), 357 acres. The staples raised in the District are rice, maize, *rágí*, pulses, hemp, flax, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, oil-seeds, chillies, wheat, garlic, indigo, and various kinds of fruit. There are three classes of crops grown — namely, *punása* (early crop), sown in May or June, and reaped in September; *pedda* (great or middle), sown from July to September, and cut between November and February; and *paira*

(late crop), sown in November and December, and gathered in February and March. Rice of all kinds is sown in *regar* or black soil. The area under rice in 1882–83 was 351,330 acres, or 18 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. The price of the best rice per *maund* (80 lbs.) was, in the same year, 5s. 3d.

The Delta is irrigated by the water of the Kistna river, which has been diverted into channels by the anicut at Bezwára at a cost of £69,741. In 1881, the area irrigated from this source, within Kistna District, was 165,136 acres; in addition, 6019 acres were fertilized by the Godávari channels, and 19,941 acres were irrigated from tanks. The total assessment on the irrigated area was £109,688. During the same year the total area irrigated from the Kistna canals amounted to 287,027 acres, the ultimate area irrigable by the works, when carried to completion, being 475,000 acres. Manure of inferior quality is generally used. The District contains numerous wells.

Of a total area of 8471 square miles, 5112 square miles were assessed in 1881 for revenue, of which 3479 square miles were cultivated, 1238 square miles cultivable but not cultivated, and 395 square miles uncultivable waste. The agricultural population of the District in 1881 numbered 471,318, or 30·4 per cent. of the total population. Total amount of Government assessment, including local rates and cesses on land, £478,951, or an average of 4s. 3d. per cultivated acre. Total amount of rental actually paid by cultivators, including rates and cesses, £635,460, or an average of 5s. 6d. per cultivated acre. According to the returns of 1882–83, the farm stock included 105,159 ploughs, 25,854 carts, 713 boats, 167,094 buffaloes, 358,352 bullocks and cows, 2154 horses and ponies, 304,820 goats and sheep, 33,301 pigs, 8977 donkeys, and 3 camels.

The current prices of the chief articles of food during 1882–83 were, for a rupee—rice, 30 lbs.; *rágí*, 64 lbs.; wheat, 23 lbs.; and gram, 44 lbs. The daily wages of coolies and agricultural day labourers in 1850 were from 1½d. to 3d.; in 1882, from 4½d. to 6d. Skilled labourers in 1882 earned 10½d. a day; while sixteen years ago they earned 3¾d. to 6d.

Natural Calamities.—Famines occurred in 1423, 1474, 1686, and 1793, but of these there is no detailed account extant. The great famine of 1832–34 caused a decrease of 200,000 in the population. It was worst in the Guntúr portion, and was due to the failure of both the monsoons, causing, it is said, a loss of revenue in Guntúr District estimated at £2,270,000. Prices rose enormously. Public works were opened, but the bulk of the people would not avail themselves of them, and wandered away to other Districts. The loss of population was only in part due to deaths. Kistna District was but slightly affected by the great South Indian famine of 1876–78.

Although the cultivated area temporarily fell off by 14·2 per cent., the local scarcity did not reach famine point. Inundations of the sea overwhelmed the town of Masulipatam in the years 1779 and 1864; and in both cases they were due to a storm-wave forced on to the coast by the violence of a cyclone. The reported loss of life on each occasion was between 20,000 and 30,000 persons. In the last cyclone, the salt water penetrated to a distance of 17 miles inland.

Manufactures, etc.—Next to agriculture, the most important industry in the District is weaving. The chintzes and coloured cloths of Masulipatam once enjoyed a wide reputation, and these goods were formerly sent to the Persian Gulf to the value of £50,000; but the annual value of this export has now fallen to £5000. In other parts of the District also the competition of cheap piece-goods from Manchester has almost destroyed the manufacture of the more durable native cloth. At Bezwáda a considerable trade is carried on in dressed hides. In the villages, the chief manufacture is still cotton-weaving, sometimes from native hand-made thread. In some of the villages saltpetre is refined. A little silk is made at Jaggayapet, and in the large towns there is some trade in copper and brass vessels. At Kondavír and Kondapallí certain manufactures are a specialty: at the former, essences and fragrant oils are distilled; at the latter, small figures and toys are cut out of the light wood (Gyrocarpus Jacquini) found on the neighbouring hills.

A curious export of the District is the feathers of the white-breasted king-fisher, which are bought up by the dealer for £1, 12s. per 100. Cotton and indigo are exported in considerable quantities from Cocanáda in Godávari District, a far easier port of shipment than Masulipatam. The only business carried on by European agency is a steam cotton-press at Guntúr. Cotton is brought there to be pressed, and thence sent by road and canal to Cocanáda, where the purchasers from the west reside. In 1874–75, the total sea-borne imports into the District were valued at £190,058, and the exports at £251,206; in 1881–82, the figures were—imports, £114,009; exports, £274,231. The gross duty paid in the former year was £1507; in the latter year, £2713. In March 1882, the customs import duties, with the exception of those on liquors, arms and ammunition, and one or two other articles, were abolished throughout British India. The largest exports are of grains, seeds, and spices. The three seaports are Masulipatam, Nizámpatam, and Ipurpalayam. Lighthouses have been built at Masulipatam and Point Devi. Seventeen thousand tons of salt were made in 1881, manufactured in the 4 factories of the District, situated at Pandraka, Manginapudi, Nizámpatam, and Chinna Ganjám. The value of the inland trade, with the Nizám's territory, in 1881 was £182,127 passing coastwards, and £245,921 passing inland.

The principal roads are — from Masulipatam to Haidarábád (Hyderábád); from the Palnád *viâ* Sattanapalle to Guntúr, and thence to Bezwáda; from Bhadráchalam *viâ* Tirvúr to Bezwáda; and from Nellore District to Pondogala on the Kistna and thence to Haidarábád. Total length of road communication, 537 miles. Length of navigable rivers, 231 miles. There is water communication between Bezwáda and the Godávari Canals. Length of navigable canals, 172 miles. Bezwáda was but a little village when the anicut was made, and the Kistna irrigation system established; it is now a flourishing town, and the busiest place in the District.

Administration.—The total revenue of Kistna District in 1870–71 amounted to £548,469, of which £359,172 was derived from the land. In 1882 it was £440,058, of which £386,996 was derived from the land. It appears that from the earliest times there were public officers in each village, with duties corresponding to those of a *kurnam* and *munsif* at the present day. The Musalmáns first introduced the system of renting out villages to middlemen, or *zamíndárs*, originally mere collectors of revenue, who gradually raised themselves to the position of hereditary landowners, and at last asserted their independence of the sovereign power. When negotiations were going on between the Nizám and English, soon after the capture of Masulipatam by Colonel Forde in 1759, it was urged by the Company that, as the Nizám had not for a considerable period received any money from the Circars, he would lose nothing by surrendering his nominal rights to the English.

When the English undertook the government of that part of the Circars which now comprises the present District of Kistna, the lands were divided into *háveli* and *zamíndári*. The *háveli* lands were divided into *mútahs*, and were sold; the whole District, including the old *zamíndáris*, and the recently sold *háveli* lands, being brought under the permanent settlement of 1802. In course of time many of the *zamíndárs* fell into arrears, and an inquiry into the causes of this was held by Mr. (now Sir) Walter Elliott, reported on in 1846. In 1846, all the *zamíndáris* in Guntúr District, and some in Masulipatam District, came under the hammer, and were purchased by Government. On the Masulipatam side of the river, the custom was to let the whole village for a fixed sum to the chief inhabitants, or any one who would outbid them, leaving it to the villagers to apportion the revenue and lands among the cultivators. But when Guntúr fell to Government, the strict *rayatwári* system of dealing with each *rayat* for his land was ordered. The revenue was fixed either by measurement or by the yearly out-turn of crops. In 1859, the new settlement, to ascertain the productive value of the land, was begun, and finished in 1873. The assessment then fixed will hold good for thirty years.

Kistna District contains 13 *táluks*, and several *zamíndári* estates. The District is administered by a Collector and Magistrate, with 4 Assistants and 37 subordinate judicial officers. The police force consists (1882) of 1346 men, controlled by a superintendent and his assistant, who reside at Masulipatam and Guntúr respectively. Cost of police (1882), £17,583. There is a District jail at Guntúr, and 21 subsidiary prisons. The average daily number of prisoners in Guntúr jail in 1882 was 129, maintained at a cost of £8 per prisoner.

The country people, save Bráhmans and Komatís, are generally uneducated; but in the towns, the inhabitants gladly avail themselves of the schools that have been established. The Church Missionary Society has a station at Masulipatam, and the American Lutherans at Guntúr. In 1823, the number of vernacular schools teaching Telugu was 465; Persian, 19; and Sanskrit, 49. In 1882–83, the total number of educational institutions, Government, aided, and unaided (including 3 normal schools and 44 girls' schools), was 1102, with 23,119 pupils. The Census Report of 1881 returns 19,161 boys and 1262 girls as under instruction, besides 58,365 males and 2378 females able to read and write, but not under instruction.

Medical Aspects.—The District surgeon resides at Masulipatam, and there is also a civil surgeon at Guntúr who has charge of the District jail. The cost of the hospitals founded in both these places is defrayed by local funds. Local funds also maintain dispensaries in every *táluk*, there being three in the Palnád, where malaria is prevalent. Advice and medicine are given free. Births per thousand registered in 1882, 29; deaths per thousand registered, 17. Rainfall in 1882, 47·9 inches; average of nineteen years ending 1881, 36·7 inches. [For further information regarding Kistna, see the *Manual of the Kistna District*, compiled for the Government of Madras, by Mr. G. Mackenzie, C.S. (Madras, 1883). Also the *Settlement Report* of the District, by Mr. W. W. Wilson, C.S. (1867); the *Madras Census Report* for 1881; and the several Annual Administration and Departmental Reports for the Presidency from 1880 to 1883.]

Kistna (*Krishtna, Krishna*).—River of Southern India, which, like the Godávari and Káveri (Cauvery), flows almost across the peninsula from west to east. In traditional sanctity it is surpassed by both these rivers, and in actual length by the Godávari; but the area of its drainage basin, including its two great tributaries, the Bhíma and Tungabhadra, is the largest of the three. Its total length is about 800 miles, and the total area of its catchment basin about 97,050 square miles.

The source of the Kistna is in 18° 1′ N. lat., and 73° 41′ E. long., near the Bombay sanitarium of Mahábaleshwar, in the Western Gháts, only about 40 miles from the Arabian Sea. Here stands an ancient

MADRAS.—BOARD OF REVENUE.

ACT NO. X OF 1849

[*Passed on the 26th May, 1849.*]

Recites expediency of empowering G. to depute one Member of Board of Revenue to perform duties of Board in any districts, &c.

1. *Enacts, G. in C. of Fort St. G. may depute Member of Revenue Board to Perform in any district, duties of Board collectively.*

2, 3. *Empowers Commissioner so deputed to exercise all powers mentioned in Commission,* (3) *Commission to be published in Gazette.*

4. *Correspondence ,&c. under Commission to be deposited with and deemed Records of Board of Revenue.*

An Act for appointing a Commissioner of Revenue at Madras.

Whereas it is expedient that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council should be empowered to depute a Member of the Board of Revenue, to perform in any of the Districts of that Presidency all or any of the duties which, by the General Regulations and Laws of the Presidency, belong to the Board of Revenue collectively, It is enacted as follows:

I. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, from time to time, whenever he shall see fit, depute a member of the Board of Revenue to perform alone, in any of the Districts of that Presidency, all or any of the duties which, by the General Regulations and Laws of the Presidency, belong to the Board of Revenue collectively.

II. When a special Commission shall be given to a Member of the Board of Revenue under this Act, the Member of the Board named therein shall, by virtue thereof, be empowered to exercise, within the limits of his Commission, all the powers and duties which by Law are vested in the Board of Revenue collectively, without exception, or subject to any exceptions or restrictions, which shall be prescribed in such Commission; and all Regulations and Acts concerning the Board of Revenue shall be deemed to apply to the said Commissioner within the limits of his Commission, and with regard to all things concerning the Revenue of the Districts included in it, so far as is necessary to give full effect to his Commission and to this Act.

III. Every such Commission shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette, and the Commissioner shall enter on his Office from the date of such publication; and in like manner the revocation or other determination of any such Commission shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

IV. The correspondence and other documents belonging to any such Commission shall be deposited on the determination there of, in the Office of the Board of Revenue, and shall be deemed records of the said Board.

HISTORY OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The history of Land Administration dates back to the olden days of kings and kingdoms. The Land revenue was the major source of revenue in those days. The present system of preparing and maintaining land records originated from the Moguls period and it reached its scientific form during the British Rule.

During the British Rule, the Revenue Department was the pivot of Administration. The Revenue Board, that wielded extraordinary powers administered it. The Collector was the virtual monarch at the District.

The Revenue Board was established in Madras State in 1786, with the sanction of the Court of Directors of East India Company. The Board under the control of Governor, has to superintend the whole administration, revenue collection and subordinates control. It marked the beginning of departmentalization of functions of Government.

In 1803, the Revue Regulation, de-linked administration of Civil Justice from Board. It gave statutory foundation to the Board and spelled out its main duties like Collection of Revenue, recommending sources for augmenting the income of the Government and punishing the subordinates.

In 1849 decentralization was introduced. The Board of Revenue ACT 1883 dispensed with the Collective nature of the Board. Each member was assigned some subjects and his orders were treated as those of the board. In 1894 the Board received operational freedom. Senior members of the ICS were selected as board members.

The Board seems to have received a setback from 1915 to 1926 when its jurisdiction shrank. Separate Departments were constituted and certain sources of Revenue were transferred to Center. However from 1937 it regained its importance. Further in the wake of Independence it was asked to coordinate Food Production, Community Development and National Extension Service.

ANDHRA BOARD OF REVENUE:

With the formation of separate Andhra State, the Andhra Board of Revenue was formed in 1953. It was a replica of Madras Board (pre-independence). But it has 2 members, where as Madras Board has 5 members drawn from ICS.

It was the link between the Government and the Districts. The first member was senior even to the then Chief Secretary to Government.

BOARD OF REVENUE IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

The integrated Board of Andhra Pradesh (Madras Board & Hyderabad Board), constituted on Madras Board pattern, enjoyed some of the powers of Hyderabad Board also. It was administered through the Board Standing Orders, that form the basis of administration even today, and had 5 members on board.

In 1957 National Savings Scheme was put under its charge.

Gradually the Board lost its position as the highest Body of Revenue. In some matters Board Standing Orders were altered by statutory amendments. Again special Secretaries to Government were created in 1961 and Board lost its distinction as the only administrative body with senior most officers, though Chief Secretaries were drawn from the Board Members.
It lost its control over minor irrigation in 1962 and Endowments in 1964. The Panchayat Raj was withdrawn in 1970. But Tribal Welfare and PWD were added.
In the Revenue Department, Commissioner of Revenue assisted the Board in its functioning. Secretary, Board's Land revenue and Irrigation Branch, in turn will assisted the Commissioner.
At District Level District Collectors, District Revenue Officers performed the revenue and administrative functions. Revenue Divisional Officers and Sub Collectors at Divisional Level, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars at Tahsil Level, Revenue Inspectors and Girrwars at the Firka/ Circle Level and Village Officers/ Village Servants at the Village Level assisted the Collector.

COMMISSIONERS ACT 1977:

The Board of Revenue was abolished by the "AP Board of Revenue replacement by Commissioners Act 1977". Commissioners were appointed in place of Board Members. The Commissioner of Land Revenue, Commissioner of Survey & Settlement, Commissioner of Excise, Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and Commissioner of Land Reforms & Urban Land Ceiling exercised the powers of Members.

In 1999 the posts of Commissioners – Survey Settlement & Land Records and Land Reforms & Urban Land Ceiling were abolished. The post of Commissioner Land revenue was re-designated as Chief Commissioner of Land Administration (CCLA). Commissioner of Appeals in a Cadre post of IAS and Commissioner of Legal Affairs in the cadre of District & Sessions Judge were created to assist the CCLA.

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11 SEP 1939

MADRAS

THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT.

(ACT I OF 1925)

WITH

The Original Bill (12 of 1922), the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Notes on Clauses, Select Committee's Report, H. E. The Governor's Message returning the Bill for reconsideration by the Council, H. E. The Governor-General's Communique giving Assent to the Act, the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act (XIV of 1920, Govt. of India) and the Religious Endowments Act (XX of 1863, Govt. of India).

BY

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High Court Vakil, Madras.

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PREFACE.

The publication of this edition of the bare text of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (I of 1925) requires but little justification. A copy of it should be in the hands of every public-spirited Hindu interested in the question of Religious Endowments, whether he is a supporter of the policy of the Act or a dissenter therefrom. It is with the object of placing within the easy reach of all concerned a handy copy of the Act that this book has at present been brought out.

In compiling the text, the Act, as finally amended, approved and passed, has first been given. Foot-notes have been added to the text, indicating the changes effected from time to time in the several provisions of the Act during its passage through the Legislature. Seven Appendices have been given at the end of the text. Appendix A gives the Statements of Objects and Reasons with the notes on clauses of the original Bill (12 of 1922) as introduced in the Legislative Council on the 18th December, 1922. At the end of such notes on each clause, the corresponding section of the Act, as finally passed, is given in thick black types for facility of reference. Appendix B gives the Report of the Select Committee with the minutes of dissent as recorded in February 1923 by the several dissentient members. Appendix C reproduces the original text of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill (12 of 1922) as first introduced in the Legislative Council. His Excellency the Governor's messages, dated the 9th December, 1923 and the 17th March, 1924, deciding, under section 81-A of the Government of India Act, to return the Endowments Bill to the Legislative Council for reconsideration with the annexure thereto, as well as the message to the Legislative Council from His Excellency the Governor, dated the 31st March, 1924, under Standing Order No. 69, have been printed as Appendix D. Appendix E gives the text of the statement of His Excellency the Governor-General containing the reasons which have moved him, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 81 (3) of the Government of India Act, to assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act. The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act (14 of 1920) and the Religious Endowments Act (20 of 1863) of the Government of India have been reproduced in Appendices F and G. A subject-index has also been added. It is hoped that the public will find this edition timely and useful.

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It is a matter of common knowledge that every thinking Hindu has been feeling that the management of Religious Endowments should be improved and made more efficient and pure. The need for legislation in this respect has been felt for a long time, at least in this Presidency, from the year 1866. The Religious Endowments Act (20 of 1863) was passed by the Imperial Legislature with the object of relieving the Government of all direct superintendence and control of Religious and Charitable institutions in the whole of India and transferring their functions to Managers or Managing Committees and merely making provisions for intervention by the Civil Courts on application made for that purpose by interested parties. In this Presidency, however, the necessity seems to have been more keenly and widely felt for resuming and assuming the effective control over, at least, Hindu Religious Endowments, than in any other part of India. Attempts to improve the Act of 1863 originated so early as 1870, and the subsequent course of such attempts has been succinctly re-capitulated by the Hon'ble Minister responsible for the introduction of the Act in these words:—

"As early as 1870, it was recognized that the Act of 1863 utterly failed to attain its object. Ever since, the people have been anxious to introduce amendments to the Bill. The first attempt at legislation to amend the Bill was made by the late Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar. He drafted a Bill in 1870 and the Bill was referred to the then Advocate-General, who, on examining the Bill, thought that the Bill was incomplete and did not remedy all the defects, though it would improve the existing law. Thereupon the Advocate-General was asked to prepare the outline of a fresh Bill and a Committee was appointed with Sir William Robinson as President. The Committee investigated the matter and drafted a Bill which was submitted in due course to this Government. This Government referred the Bill with the report and the connected papers to the Government of India, who thought that the Bill was rather untimely. Later on, another Committee was appointed whose President was the Hon. Mr. Sullivan. That committee too prepared a report which was submitted to the Government of India. On this occasion, the Government of India were not willing to sanction the introduction of the Bill. They said they would prefer a Bill which was more limited in scope and less in conflict with the Act of 1863. Sir Muttuswami Ayyar Committee's Bill too met with more or less the same fate. More recently in 1903, an attempt was made by a member of the local

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Legislative Council, Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao of Madura, to introduce a Bill into the local Council with the object of making provision for the preparation of accounts by trustees as well as for the limitation of the tenure of office of the committee. That attempt too failed. Still later, my Hon. friends, Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar and Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar, prepared a draft Bill, but that also was not allowed to be introduced in this Council on the ground that at that time the Government of India were contemplating to introduce legislation on the matter into their Council."

The inertia that was so long standing in the way of all the attempts to improve the management of our Religious Institutions being removed by the recent constitutional changes in the Government, under which Religious Endowments are a transferred subject, advantage has been taken of such changes to bring into existence a law for the better management of Hindu Religious Endowments.

The Act bears in its provisions ample evidence of a mind firmly convinced of the existence of, and determined at all costs to sweep away, corruption, abuse and delay in the management of the Religious Endowments of this Presidency; and while evincing great anxiety and desire not to lightly interfere with long-standing customs and usages and in a manner making provision for reference, under certain circumstances, to the regular tribunals and the Advocate-General, the Act vigorously works out the policy of keeping out all agencies that may have a tendency to allow matters to drift and delay.

The Act applies only to *Hindu public* religious Endowments and not to private ones, and it reserves power to extend its provisions to Jain Endowments also.

But the Act leaves out of its scope Mahomedan Religious Endowments. The reason assigned for this omission was stated to be that the time was not opportune for their inclusion. Another reason for such exclusion that weighed with the authors of the present Act was that, in most of the earlier Bills, Mahomedan Endowments had been excluded from their scope. The idea is also cherished that the working of the present Act might induce the taking of measures to bring Mahomedan Religious Endowments also under the operation of the Act, though it may be observed in passing that these reasons do not seem to have convinced the critics.

Again, the city of Madras has been omitted from the operation of the Act, and the reason alleged for such omission is

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that the Government of India desire that the local Legislature should not interfere with the jurisdiction of the Chartered High Courts.

The Bill, as introduced into the Legislative Council on the 18th December, 1922, contained only forty-five sections, but, after its passage through the Select Committee and after the discussion of its principles in the Legislative Council, it has come out with nearly double the number of the original sections, and it is said that the Act in its final shape is almost entirely new.

The Act contains nine chapters. Chapter I deals with the usual preliminary matters, such as, the application of the Act, the saving of powers and general definitions. Chapter II gives power to the Local Government to constitute Boards of Commissioners for the whole Presidency, or, for any specified part thereof, having jurisdiction over a mutt, temple or endowment connected therewith, and provides for the working and constitution of such Boards, such as, the appointment of a President, the tenure of office of the Commissioners, the meetings of the Board and the power of the Boards to make by-laws. It is provided that the Commissioners of a Board shall be persons professing the Hindu religion, though it is not expressly provided that the President should also be a Hindu. Chapter III deals with temple committees, for the creation, variation and abolition of which the Local Government is given power. This chapter lays down the minimum and maximum strength of these Committees, their tenure, the manner in which they should be appointed, the election of its members, the qualifications of electors etc., etc., and it empowers these committees to make regulations, not inconsistent with the Act, to carry out the objects entrusted to such committees. But these committees are not given any jurisdiction over mutts or excepted temples or the trustees thereof. Chapter IV then goes on to deal with Religious Endowments in general. The Board is required to maintain a register of these endowments, containing full particulars relating to their management, and it lays down the duties of the trustees of such endowments as well as the manner in which services in these endowments should be enforced. Provision is also made for the maintenance of accounts by the Board, the committees and the trustees appointed under the Act and for audit. Chapter V deals with temples and non-hereditary trustees and does not apply to excepted temples or the trustees thereof. It is laid down that the trustee of every temple should be a Hindu. The qualifications of such trustees, their subordination to temple com-

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mittees, the preparation of budgets by such trustees and their liability to furnish accounts are all provided for in this chapter.

Chapter VI goes on to deal with mutts or excepted temples and subjects the trustees of every such institution to certain conditions; for instance, every such trustee has to submit annual budgets and accounts. The Board is, under certain circumstances, authorised to hold an enquiry about the management of such endowments and settle schemes for them, though a trustee or any interested person may institute a suit in the Court of a District Judge for having the scheme modified or set aside. Chapter VII then deals with the most important matter of the application of the endowment funds. It applies the *cypres* doctrine to endowment funds. In consequence of the strong criticism that was evoked against this provision, the clause as originally framed has no doubt been considerably narrowed ; but, as a comparison of clause 33 of the Bill and section 63 of the Act will show, the decision as to the diversion of funds, given by the Bill to the Court in the first instance, has been given to the Board and the resort to the Court provided for has been made to follow the Board's decision. It is enacted that the Board, constituted under Chapter II, may hold an enquiry and decide whether and how far the funds of an endowment may be diverted for purposes of a religious, educational or charitable nature, not inconsistent with the objects of the particular mutt or temple. Chapter VIII deals with Finance. It makes provision for contribution from the endowments to the Board and Committee for their upkeep and for the recovery of such contributions from the concerned endowments, and makes arrangement for the funds necessary for carrying on the work entrusted to the Boards and the Committees. Chapter IX deals with miscellaneous matters ; for instance, the Local Government is empowered to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act ; rights of suits are given to the Board, the Committee or to any interested persons to obtain decrees for securing the purposes mentioned in section 69 of the Act. Section 71 makes provision for re-opening and modifying schemes previously settled under section 92 of the Civil Proceedure Code. Alienation of the immoveable properties of the trusts concerned are prohibited under certain conditions. Provision is also made for the court-fees leviable on documents and for the grant of copies of proceedings etc. Provisions of a transitory nature in regard to existing committees are enacted. The Board has been invested with power to decide questions as to whether any mutt or temple falls under the operation of this Act and as to whether any temple is

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an excepted one. Finally, power is reserved to the Local Government to interfere in case of difficulties that may airse in administering the Act and to do anything it may think necessary for the removal of such difficulties. There are three schedules also added. Schedule I lays down the qualifications and disqualifications of the electors of the members of temple committees referred to in section 21. Schedule II lays down the court-fees payable on the documents referred to in section 77. Schedule III contains the transitory provisions referred to in section 79.

The above is a very brief and imperfect summary of the important provisions of the Act. The thing that strikes one at the outset is that the machinery of the management of the endowments governed by the Act has been made costly. Perhaps, this is the inevitable and natural result of trying to democratise time-honoured and conservative institutions, over which oligarchies, however benevolent and well-intentioned, were formerly presiding. The natural result of setting up such a costly machinery is the enactment of the provisions contained in Chapter VIII relating to financial contribution. The second noteworthy feature of the Act is that the jurisdiction of the regular courts is much curtailed, a feature which has been severely criticised as not being a move in the right direction, on the ground that the tendency in these days must be more and more to bring everything under the superintendence and jurisdiction of the regularly constituted courts. But the justification for such a curtailment seems to be that there has been too much of litigation formerly and that it should be put down. It is to be supposed that the Act will be so interpreted as to give more and more jurisdiction to the Courts. The most important provisions of the Act relate to the power given to the bodies constituted under the new Act to interfere with the internal administration of the endowments and to the diversion of funds. The power of interference is stated to be really the crux of the whole Bill, and it was stated in justification of it that all the earlier draft Bills contained a similar provision.

As regards the provision relating to the diversion of funds, much has been said for and against it. It is stated that it is only an application of the doctrine of *cypres*, which is a doctrine of English Chancery. The doctrine only means that, when a definite function or duty is to be performed, and it cannot be done in exact conformity with the scheme of the person or persons who have provided for it, the duty may be performed with as close approximation to that scheme as reasonably practicable. It is generally applied where a testator or donor has only declared

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some indefinite, illegal or ineffectual charitable purpose, in other words, it applies only where a literal compliance with the condition of a bequest becomes impossible from unavoidable circumstances. The doctrine may not be applied to justify the diversion of the original funds for purposes other than those for which such funds were endowed and on the strength of which the endowments came into existence. It is probably in recognition of this fact that, in the final shape given to the provisions relating to this matter, it is enacted that the diversion should be for purposes *not inconsistent with the object of the mutt or temple.* The application of the doctrine of *cy pres*, it is said, may be very proper in societies where the distinction between ethical, charitable and useful purposes on the one hand, and religious or spiritual purposes on the other is not maintained or realised or understood. But, in a country like India, where, among the Hindus, there is a clear, deep-seated distinction between ethical and spiritual purposes, it is really going out of the way to enact for the diversion of funds given for spiritual purposes to institutions and purposes of a charitable or ethical nature. It is pointed out by the critics that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have again and again recognised that the image of the deity of the Hindu pantheon is a juristic entity vested with the capacity of receiving gifts and holding property. Religious institutions known under different names are regarded as possessing the same juristic capacity, and gifts are made to them *eo nomine.* When the gift is directly to an idol or temple, the seisin to complete the gift is necessarily effected by human agency. In almost every endowment, called by whatever name, the temporal recipient is only a manager and custodian of the idol of the institution and the real recipient or donee is the deity. Therefore, the complaint is that to divert funds given away to a deity is a very serious matter, as it certainly interferes with the fundamental conceptions of the Hindu Religion. No temporal power, judicial or executive, say the objectors, can take away what has been given in perpetuity and eternity to such a deity, if this distinction between ethical and spiritual purposes is clearly kept in view. The scope of western ethics and the scope of religious or spiritual teaching do not coincide and are not, in the eyes of the Hindu, of the same kind. The orthodox Hindu, therefore, seems to feel that this diversion is the most objectionable feature of the Act. It is one thing to legislate for the efficient and proper management of an endowment and another thing to divert its funds to purposes other than those for which it was brought into existence.

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Apart from the illegality of such a procedure, which was pointed out by one of the speakers, namely, the illegality of a local Legislature interfering with the rights of bequest and other rights created by the Imperial Legislature, it is believed that this diversion of funds to non-religious, though ethical, purposes, not intended by the original founders, offends the primordial religious intuitions of the Hindu, intuitions which are considered by philosophers to be evidence in themselves of the existence of a spiritual world. By all means, say these critics, see that the institution is properly managed and its funds conserved, but do not divert such funds for other purposes, however analogous and akin they may be, in the opinion of posterity, to such original purposes. We may arrange to increase the funds originally endowed and thus enable the endowment owning the funds to better carry out its original objects; but, if we divert the funds to other purposes, there is great danger of their not being available to the original endowment itself for any emergency. The divergent views on the question can only be stated in a general fashion within the present limits, but it is a matter, according to the critics, deserving the serious consideration of all true lovers of the ancient Hindu Religion.

Then, there is the vexed question of the disturbance of settled schemes. That is also a matter in which the local Legislature is considered to have gone far beyond its powers. There are also other provisions in the Act of minor importance which have been criticised and justified by the several speakers from their respective stand-points. In working out this Act, due consideration will have to be given to all the different shades of opinions and the bodies and persons invested with power and responsibility under the Act and interested in putting into operation its provisions should *hasten gently*, remembering that, in matters relating to the reform of long-standing customs and usages connected with an ancient religion, "*festina lente*" is the best motto for adoption. It may be safely predicted, however, that the zeal and wisdom, which have inspired the inauguration of the present measure of reform may well be trusted to arrange for its considerate and pious application.

MADRAS,
10th February, 1925.

P. HARI RAO.

THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT.

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The
Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1925.

(Act, I of 1925.)

[RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF THE GOVERNOR ON THE 7TH APRIL 1924 AND OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE 29TH DECEMBER 1924.]

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better governance and administration of certain religious endowments, and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.
Preliminary.

Title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1923."

Extent.

2. (1) This Act extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras except the Presidency town (1) and applies, save as hereinafter provided, to all Hindu public religious endowments other than Jain religious endowments:

Provided that the Local Government may after consulting the Board exempt any such endowment from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act or vary, alter or cancel such exemption.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification, extend to Jain religious endowments the provisions of this Act and of any rules framed thereunder, and may declare such extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications as they think fit:

Provided that before issuing such notification the Local Government shall publish in the *Fort St. George Gazette* a notice of their intention to do so, fix a reasonable period for the persons interested in the endowments concerned to show cause against

(1) "Except the Presidency town" inserted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

the issue of such notification and consider their objections, if any.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall apply to any math or temple whose average annual gross income, including income from endowments connected therewith, for a period of five years immediately preceding the commencement of this Act, was less than five hundred rupees in the case of maths or two hundred and fifty rupees in the case of temples :

Provided that the Local Government may, at any time, issue a notification declaring that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any such math or temple.

Saving of power of Advocate-General.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect, or in any way derogate from, the powers in respect of religious endowments which the Advocate-General may exercise under sub-section (2) of Section 114 of the Government of India Act . . . . .[1].

Repeal of enactments.

4. The Religious Endowments Act, 1863, and the Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1817, in so far as they apply to Hindu religious endowments, are hereby repealed.

Definitions.

5. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Board" means the Board as constituted under section 6.

(2) "Committee" means a committee as constituted under section 16.

(3) "Court" means the court of the District Judge . . . . . .[2] within whose local limits a committee exercises jurisdiction or a math or temple is situated . . . . .[2].

(4) "Electoral area" means an area containing the electors of a committee.

(5) "Excepted temple" means—

(a) a temple which before 1801 was, and since 1863 has continued to be, under the sole management of a trustee whose nomination did not vest in, nor was

(1) The words "or which the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary Civil Jurisdiction may posses" were ommitted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

(2) The words "or the City Civil Court" and "and includes any Court inferior in grade to the Court of a District Judge which is specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise within such local limits as may be prescribed by the Local Government the whole or any part of the jurisdiction conferred on a Court by this Act" were omitted by on reconsideration.

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exercised by, the Government nor was subject to the confirmation of the Government or of any public officer ; or

(*b*) a temple founded since 1842, the right of succession to the office of trustee whereof is hereditary or specially provided for by the founder.

(6) "Hereditary trustee" means the trustee of a religious endowment, succession to whose office devolves by hereditary right or by nomination by the trustee for the time being, or is otherwise regulated by usage or is specially provided for by the founder, so long as such scheme of succession is in force.

(7) "Math" means an institution for the promotion of the Hindu religion presided over by a person whose duty is to engage himself in spiritual service or who exercises or claims to exercise spiritual headship over a body of disciples and succession to whose office devolves in accordance with the directions of the founder of the institution or is regulated by usage ; and includes places of religious worship other than a temple or places of religious instruction which are appurtenant to such institution.

(8) "Non-hereditary trustee" means a trustee who is not a hereditary trustee.

(9) "Person having interest" means—

(*a*) in the case of a math, a disciple of the math or a person of the religious persuasion to which the math belongs ; and

(*b*) in the case of a temple, a person who is entitled to attend at the performance of worship or service in the temple or who is in the habit of attending such performance or of partaking in the benefit of the distribution of gifts thereat.

(10) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government by rules made under this Act.

(11) "Religious endowment" or "Endowment" means all property belonging to, or given, or endowed for the support of, maths or temples or for the performance of any service or charity connected therewith and includes the premises of maths or temples but does not include gifts of moveable property made as personal gifts or offerings to the head of a math or to the archaka or other employee of a temple.

(12) "Temple" means a place, by whatever designation known, used as a place of public religious worship and dedicated to, or for the benefit of, or used as of right by, the Hindu community, or any section thereof, as a place of religious worship.

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(13) "Trustee" means a person, by whatever designation known, in whom the administration of the affairs of a religious endowment is vested and includes any person who is liable as if he were a trustee.

CHAPTER II.

Boards of Commissioners.

Constitution of Board.

6. (1) The Local Government may, by notification

(*a*) direct the constitution of a Board for the whole Presidency or for any specified part thereof;

(*b*) vary the strength or territorial jurisdiction of any such Board; or

(*c*) abolish any such Board:

Provided that not more than one Board shall have jurisdiction over the same math or temple or the endowments connected therewith:

Provided further that, when the Local Government propose to direct the constitution of more Boards than one under this sub-section or to vary or abolish any Board, a draft of the notification proposed to be issued shall be published in the prescribed manner and laid on the table of the legislative Council and the notification shall not be issued unless the Legislative Council by resolution approves such draft.

(2) The Local Government may pass such orders as they may deem fit as to the transfer or other disposal of the assets and liabilities of a Board which is varied or abolished.

Strength of the Board and its incorporation

7. (1) A Board shall consist of a President and such number of other commissioners not being less than two nor more than four as the Local Government may fix.

(2) Every Board shall by such name as the Local Government may determine be a body corporate and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Qualifications of commissioners and their appointment.

8. (1) The commissioners of a Board shall be persons professing the Hindu religion.

(2) The President shall be—

(*a*) a barrister of England or Ireland or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland of not less than five years standing; or

(*b*) a person having held judicial office not inferior to that

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of a subordinate judge or of a judge of a small cause court; or

(c) a person having been a pleader for a period of not less than ten years.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2), the President and other commissioners of a Board shall be appointed by the Local Government and shall, during their term of office, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Tenure of office of commissioners.

9. (1) Every commissioner of a Board other than the President shall be entitled to hold office for five years from the date of his appointment.

(2) The President shall be entitled to hold office for five years from the date of his appointment:

Provided that if on the date of his appointment as President he is a commissioner he shall be entitled to hold office as President only up to the expiry of his term as commissioner.

(3) An outgoing President or commissioner shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for reappointment.

Remuneration of commissioners.

10. (1) Every commissioner shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office and shall not, without the sanction of the Local Government, engage in any other profession, trade, or business.

(2) The commissioners shall each receive, out of the funds of the Board, such salary as the Local Government may fix:

Provided that such salary shall not exceed one thousand and two hundred rupees per mensem for a President or eight hundred rupees per mensem for any other commissioner.

Power of Government to remove commissioners and their disqualification.

11. (1) The Local Government may suspend or remove any commissioner from his office—

(a) if he is convicted by a criminal court of any offence which in the opinion of the Local Government involves moral turpitude;

(b) if he becomes of unsound mind, or a deaf-mute or suffers from contagious leprosy;

(c) if he applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent; and

(d) for corruption, misconduct or other sufficient cause.

(2) A commissioner shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to profess the Hindu religion.

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Office and meetings of the Board.

12. (1) Every Board shall have an office at such place as the Local Government may fix for the transaction of business.

(2) At meetings of the Board, the President of the Board and in his absence the senior commissioner in order of appointment shall preside.

(3) No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least two commissioners are present.

(4) In case of difference of opinion among the commissioners, the question before the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes; and where the votes are equally divided the President or senior member presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

Officers and servants of the Board, their appointment and punishment.

13. Subject to such control as may be prescribed—

(a) a Board may from time to time determine the number, designations, grades and scales of salary or other remuneration of its officers and servants; and

(b) the President of the Board shall have the power to appoint and transfer such officers and servants and may fine, reduce, suspend, remove or dismiss them for breach of rules or discipline, for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or misconduct or other sufficient cause.

Powers and duties of the Board in general.

14. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any scheme settled or deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act[1],

(1) the general superintendence of all religious endowments within the territorial jurisdiction of a Board shall vest in such Board; and

(2) the Board may do all things which are reasonable and necessary to ensure that maths and temples are properly maintained and that all religious endowments are properly administered and duly appropriated to the purposes for which they were founded or exist.

Board may make by-laws.

15. (1) A Board may make by-laws not inconsistent with this Act or the rules made thereunder or with any other law as to—

(a) the division of duties among the President and commissioners of the Board;

(1) After the words "of this Act" the words "and of any scheme under this Act," inserted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

(*b*) the manner in which their decision shall be ascertained otherwise than at meetings;

(*c*) the procedure and conduct of business at meetings of the Board;

(*d*) the delegation of powers of the Board to individual commissioners or committees of commissioners;

(*e*) the security, if any, to be furnished by officers and servants of the Board;

(*f*) the books and accounts to be kept at the office of the Board;

(*g*) the custody and investment of the funds of the Board, committees and trustees;

(*h*) the form and manner of applications to the Board;

(*i*) the details which shall be included in or excluded from the budgets of committees and religious endowments; and

(*j*) generally the conduct of all proceedings and business under this Act.

(2) No by-law or cancellation or alteration of a by-law made by the Board shall have effect until the same shall have been published for public criticism and there after confirmed by the Local Government.

(3) All by-laws when they shall have been duly confirmed shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and shall thereafter have the force of law.

CHAPTER III.

Temple Committees.

Creation, variation and abolition of committees.

16. (1) The Local Government may, by notification

(*a*) direct the constitution of a committee for any temple or temples or for any class of temples;

(*b*) vary the strength or the jurisdiction of any such committee; or

(*c*) abolish any such committees:

Provided as follows:—

(i) Not more than one committee shall have jurisdiction over the same temple or the endowments connected therewith.

(ii) The Local Government shall, before issuing a notification under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), com-

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municate to the Board and the committee concerned the grounds on which they propose to do so, fix a reasonable period for the Board or committee to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations and objections, if any.

(2) The Board may pass such orders as it may deem fit as to the transfer or other disposal of the assets and liabilities of a committee which is varied or abolished.

Strength of committee.

17. A committee shall consist of such number of elected members as may be fixed by the Local Government, such number to be not less than six and not more than twelve.

Members of new committees to be all appointed.

18. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 17, where the Local Government direct the constitution of a committee for the first time or in place of a committee which has been abolished the members of such new committee shall hold office for such period not exceeding one year as the Local Government may fix and during such period may be all appointed by the Local Government.

Electoral areas and circles.

19. (1) For the purpose of election of members, the Local Government shall, for each committee, notify an electoral area.

(2) A committee may with the approval of the Board divide its electoral area into circles and determine the number of members which each circle shall return.

Electoral roll.

20. (1) For every electoral area, an electoral roll showing the names of persons qualified to vote shall once in every three years be prepared and published by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Where an electoral area has been divided into circles, the electoral roll shall be divided into parts and one part shall be allotted to each circle.

(3) Every person whose name appears on the electoral roll published under this section shall, so long as it remains in force, be entitled to vote at an election; and no person whose name does not appear on such roll shall vote at an election.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) an electoral roll once published shall remain in force till the publication of a fresh electoral roll.

Qualifications and disqualifications of electors.

21. Every person shall be entitled to have his name included in the electoral roll of an electoral area if he professes the Hindu religion

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and possesses the qualifications prescribed for an elector of such area in part I of schedule I and if he is not subject to any of the disqualifications described in part II of schedule I.

Disqualifications of candidates and members.

22. (1) A person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a member of a committee—

(*a*) if his name does not appear on the roll of the electoral area concerned;

(*b*) if at the date of nomination, election or appointment he is

(i) of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or suffering from contagious leprosy; or

(ii) an undischarged insolvent; or

(iii) already a member of the committee whose term of office will not expire before his fresh election or appointment can take effect; or

(iv) a trustee or salaried servant of a temple over which the committee has jurisdiction.

(2) A person who has been sentenced by a criminal court to transportation or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months (such sentence not having been cancelled or reduced to a period of not more than six months or the offence not having been pardoned) shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a member of a committee while undergoing the sentence or during the period for which such sentence may have been suspended or in abeyance and for five years from the date of expiration of the sentence:

Provided that the Local Government may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(3) A member of a committee shall cease to hold his office if he—

(*a*) is sentenced by a court to such punishment as is described in sub-section (2):

Provided that the Local Government may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification;

(*b*) becomes of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or suffers from contagious leprosy;

(*c*) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent;

(*d*) becomes trustee or salaried servant of a temple over which the committee has jurisdiction;

(*e*) ceases to profess the Hindu religion; or

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(*f*) absents himself from the meetings of the committee for three consecutive months, or if three consecutive meetings are not held within that period from three consecutive meetings.

(4) Where a person ceases to be a member under clause (*f*) of sub-section (3), the President of the committee shall report the fact to the committee at its next meeting and also intimate the same in writing to such person. If such person applies for restoration within one month of the receipt by him of such intimation from the President, the committee may, at the meeting next after the receipt of such application, restore him to his office of member of the committee:

Provided that a member of a committee shall not be so restored more than thrice during his term of office.

Term of office of members.

23. Save as otherwise expressly provided, every member of a committee shall be entitled to hold office for a term of five years from the date when his election or appointment is published in the prescribed manner.

President and Vice-President.

24. (1) Every committee shall elect a President and a Vice-President from among its members.

(2) A President or a Vice-President shall hold office for three years from the date of his election, unless in the meanwhile he resigns his office as President or Vice-President or ceases to be a member of the committee.

(3) When the office of President is vacant, the Vice-President shall exercise the functions of a President until a new President assumes office.

Resignation of President and members of committee.

25. (1) A member of a committee other than the President and a Vice-President may resign his office by giving notice to the President, and a President may resign his office by giving notice to the committee.

(2) The resignation shall take effect in the case of a member or Vice-President from the date of receipt of the notice by the President, and in the case of a President from the date on which it is placed before the committee.

Filling up of vacancies.

26. (1) On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a member of a committee, a new member shall, subject to the provisions of section 18, be elected in the same manner as his predecessor was elected.

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(2) If no member is elected at an election held under sub-section (1), a fresh election shall be held.

(3) If no member is elected at such fresh election, the Local Government may appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

(4) If the office of President is vacant and there is no Vice-President, any three members of the committee may, after giving reasonable notice to the other members, convene a meeting for the election of the President.

(5) An outgoing member, President or Vice-President shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

(6) The election or appointment of a member, President or Vice-President shall be notified in the prescribed manner.

Act of committee not to be invalidated by informality.

27. No act of a committee or of any person acting as President, Vice-President or member of such committee shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of a defect in the establishment or constitution of such committee or on the ground that any member of such committee was disqualified for, or had ceased to hold, such office, or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of President, Vice-President or member of such committee.

Incorporation of committee.

28. Every committee shall, by such name as the local Government may determine, be a body corporate and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall, by the said name, sue and be sued.

Officers and servants of committee their appointment and punishment.

29. (1) The committee may, from time to time, determine the number, designations, grades and scales of salary or other remuneration of its officers and servants.

(2) Subject to such control as the Board may impose, the President of the committee shall have the power to appoint and transfer such officers and servants, and may fine, reduce, suspend, remove or dismiss them for breach of rules or discipline, for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or misconduct or other sufficient cause.

President to carry out resolutions.

30. The resolutions of a committee shall be carried into effect by its President in whom the entire executive power of the committee shall, save as hereinafter provided, be vested.

Committee to have general superintendence over temples.

31. (1) Subject to the powers possessed by the Board under section 14 and to the provisions of any scheme settled or deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act, [1] a committee shall be entitled to exercise general superintendence over the temples for which it is constituted.

Committee to make regulations.

32. Subject to such control as may be prescribed, a committee may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act or with any rules or by-laws made thereunder in regard to the following matters:—

(*a*) the time and place of its meetings;

(*b*) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given;

(*c*) the quorum for the transaction of business at meetings;

(*d*) the preservation of order and the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the powers which a President may exercise for the purpose of enforcing his decisions;

(*e*) the manner in which the proceedings of meetings shall be recorded and published;

(*f*) the division of duties among the President, Vice-President and members of the committee;

(*g*) the delegation of the powers, duties or functions of the committee or its President

(i) to the President or Vice-President or a member; or

(ii) to a sub-committee of members;

(*h*) the persons by whom receipts may be granted for money paid to the committee;

(*i*) the accounts, returns and reports to be submitted by trustees of religious endowments;

(*j*) the manner in which the decisions of the committee shall be ascertained otherwise than at meetings; and

(*k*) all other similar matters.

Committee not to exercise jurisdiction over maths or excepted temples.

33. No committee constituted under the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to exercise any jurisdiction over maths or excepted temples or the trustees thereof.

CHAPTER IV.

Religious Endowments in General.

Preparation of register of endowments.

34. (1) For every math and temple a register shall be maintained by the Board showing—

(1) For the words "Subject to the provisions of section 14," the words "Subject to the powers . . . . . under this Act," were substituted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

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(*a*) the names of past and present trustees and particulars as to the custom, if any, regarding succession to the office of trustee;

(*b*) particulars of all endowments of the math or temple, and all title-deeds and other documents relating thereto;

(*c*) particulars of the scheme of administration and of the *dittam* or scale of expenditure;

(*d*) the names of all offices to which any salary, emolument or perquisite is attached and the nature, time and conditions of service in each case;

(*e*) the jewels, gold, silver, precious stones, all vessels and utensils and other movables belonging to the institution, with their estimated value; and

(*f*) such other particulars as the Board may fix.

(2) The register shall be prepared, verified and signed by the trustee of the math or temple and submitted by him to the Board within such period after the commencement of this Act as the Board may fix:

Provided that a register relating to a temple over which a committee has jurisdiction shall be submitted through the committee which may, after making such inquiry as it may consider necessary, recommend such alterations, omissions or additions in the register as it may think fit.

(3) The Board may, after receiving the register from a trustee, make such inquiry as it may consider necessary and direct that the register be approved with such alterations, omissions or additions as it thinks fit to order.

(4) A copy of the register as approved by the Board shall be furnished to the trustee and to the committee, if any, concerned.

Annual verification of the register.

35. (1) The trustee shall annually scrutinize the entries in the register and shall submit to the Board for its approval a verified statement showing the alterations, omissions or additions required therein.

(2) The Board and the committee, if any, may on receipt of the statement make such inquiry as they think necessary and the Board may by order direct the alterations, omissions or additions which should be made in the register.

(3) A copy of the order under sub-section (2) shall be communicated to the trustee and the President of the committee, if any, concerned and he shall carry out the alterations, omissions or additions ordered by the Board in the copy of the register kept by him.

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Care required of trustee and his powers.

36. (1) The trustee of every religious endowment is bound to administer its affairs and to apply the funds and properties of such endowment in accordance with the terms of the trust, the usage of the institution and all lawful directions which a competent authority may issue in respect thereof, and as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such affairs, funds or properties if they were his own.

(2) A trustee shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be entitled to exercise all powers incident to the provident and beneficial management of the religious endowment and to do all things necessary for the due performance of the duties imposed on him.

Power of trustee of math or temple over trustees of specific endowments.

37. The trustee of specific endowments made for the performance of any service or charity connected with a math or temple shall perform such service or charity subject to the general superintendence of the trustee of the math or temple and shall obey all lawful orders issued by him.

Hereditary trustees.

38. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the office of hereditary trustee of a religious endowment and there is a dispute respecting the right of succession to such office; or

when such vacancy cannot be filled up immediately; or

when a hereditary trustee is a minor and has no legally constituted guardian fit and willing to act as such or there is a dispute respecting the person who is entitled to act as such guardian; or

when a hereditary trustee is by reason of unsoundness of mind or other physical infirmity unable to discharge the functions of the trustee;

the Board in the case of maths and excepted temples and the committee in the case of other temples may appoint a fit person to discharge the functions of the trustee of such endowment, until another trustee succeeds to the office or the disability of the trustee ceases to exist, as the case may be.

Nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect anything contained in the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902.

(2) In making an appointment under sub-section (1), the Board or committee shall have due regard to the claims of disciples, if any, in the case of maths, and of members of the family, if any, entitled to the succession, in the case of temples.

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(3) The person so appointed shall be entitled to exercise all the powers which a trustee could exercise in relation to such endowment.

Appointment and punishment of servants of temples.

39. (1) All office-holders and servants attached to a temple or in receipt of any emolument or perquisite from the temple shall be under the orders and control of the trustee; and the trustee may fine, suspend, remove or dismiss any of them for breach of trust, incapacity, disobedience of lawful orders, neglect of duty, misconduct or other sufficient cause:

Provided that the Local Government may, in respect of any specified hereditary office-holder or servant or class of hereditary office-holders or servants and subject to the provisions of section 75, by order restrict and place under such control as they may think fit the exercise by the trustee of his powers of punishment under this sub-section.

(2) Any office-holder or servant of a temple other than an excepted temple punished by a trustee under sub-section (1) may, within such time as may be prescribed appeal to the committee whose decision shall in the case of a non-hereditary office-holder or servant be final.

(3) A hereditary office-holder or servant of a temple other than an excepted temple may, within such time as may be prescribed, prefer a further appeal to the Board against the order of a committee on an appeal under sub-section (2) and the decision of the Board shall be final.

(4) Any office-holder or servant of an excepted temple punished by a trustee under sub-section (1) may, within such time as may be prescribed, appeal to the Board whose decision shall be final.

How to enforce service when endowment is a charge on property.

40. Where an endowment for the performance of a charity or service connected with a temple consists merely of a charge on property and there is failure in the due performance of the charity or service by the person responsible, the trustee of the temple may require the person in possession of the property on which the endowment is a charge to pay to the trustee the expenses incurred or likely to be incurred in causing the charity or service to be performed otherwise. In default of such person making the payment as required by the trustee, the court shall, on the application of the trustee, pass an order for the recovery of the amount and such order may be enforced as if it were a decree of such court :

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Provided that where the person in possession of the property on which the endowment is a charge is not the person responsible in law for the performance of the charity or service, and the amount referred to in this section is recovered from the person in possession, the court shall, on the application of such person, pass an order for the recovery of the amount from the person responsible in law and such order may also be enforced as if it were a decree of such court.

Maintenance of accounts and appointment of auditors.

41. (1) A Board, a committee and the trustee of a religious endowment shall keep regular accounts of receipts and disbursements.

(2) Such accounts shall be aduited annually, or at such other intervals as may be prescribed, by auditors appointed by the Local Government. Auditors so appointed shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

To whom audit reports shall be submitted

42. After completing the audit the auditor shall submit a report—

(*a*) to the Local Government in the case of the accounts of a Board ;

(*b*) to the Board in the case of the accounts of a committee, math or excepted temple ; and

(*c*) to the committee in the case of the accounts of temples over wich it has jurisdiction.

Contents of the audit report.

43. (1) The report of the auditor shall among other things specify all cases of irregular, illegal or improper expenditure, or of failure to recover moneys or other property due to the institution, or of loss or waste of money or other property of the institution caused by neglect or misconduct.

(2) The auditor shall also report on any other matter which the Board or committee may require in respect of any specified religious endowment.

Cost of audit to be recovered from religious endowments.

44. (1) The cost of auditing the accounts of maths and excepted temples shall be payable out of the funds of the Board and the cost of auditing the accounts of other temples out of the funds of the committee.

(2) If, within the time fixed by the Local Government, the amount is not paid, the Local Government may recover it as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

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CHAPTER V.

Temples.

Chapter not to apply to excepted temples.

45. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to excepted temples or the trustees thereof.

Trustee to be a Hindu.

46. No person may succeed, or be appointed, to the office of trustee of a temple unless he professes the Hindu religion.

Non-hereditary trustees, their number and appointment.

47. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) the number of non-hereditary trustees for any temple shall be fixed by the committee, but shall not exceed three.

(2) Non-hereditary trustees shall be appointed by the committee and in making such appointments the committee shall have due regard to the claims of persons belonging to the religious denomination for whose benefit the temple concerned is chiefly maintained.

(3) A non-hereditary trustee shall hold office for five years from the date of the order appointing him, unless in the meanwhile he is removed or dismissed, or his resignation is accepted, by the committee, or he ceases otherwise to be a trustee.

(4) Every non-hereditary trustee lawfully holding office on the date of commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been duly appointed trustee under this Act on such date, but shall be entitled to hold office only for three years from such date.

Trustee to obey orders of committees

48. The trustee of a temple shall be bound to obey all orders issued under the provisions of this Act by the Board or committee or the President of such Board or committee.

Removal and dismissal of trustees.

49. (1) The committee may suspend, remove or dismiss the trustee of a temple—

(*a*) for persistent default in the submission of budgets, accounts, reports or returns; or

(*b*) for wilful disobedience of lawful orders issued by the Board or committee, or the President of such Board or committee; or

(*c*) for any malfeasance, misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty in respect of the trusts; or

(*d*) for any misappropriation of, or improper dealing with, the properties of the temple of which he is trustee; or

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(*e*) for unsoundness of mind or other physical infirmity which unfits him for discharging the functions of a trustee.

(2) When the committee proposes to take action under sub-section (1) it shall frame charges against the trustee concerned and give him an opportunity of explanation, of testing the evidence against him and of adducing evidence in his favour and may place the trustee under suspension pending the disposal of the charges framed. The order of suspension, removal or dismissal shall state the charges framed against the trustee, his explanation and the finding of the committee on each charge with the reasons therefor.

(3) A trustee suspended, removed or dismissed under this section may, within three months of the date of the order of suspension, removal or dismissal, appeal to the Board against such order :

Provided that a hereditary trustee may, in lieu of appealing to the Board, apply within the same period to the court to modify or cancel the order of the committee.

(4) The order of the committee under this section shall, when no appeal is preferred or application made under sub-section (3), be final; and when such appeal is preferred or application is made the order of the Board or the court, as the case may be, shall be final.

Disqualification of trustees.

50. (1) A non-hereditary trustee shall cease to hold his office if he—

(*a*) is sentenced by a court to such punishment as is described in sub-section (2) of section 22 and subject to the proviso contained therein ;

(*b*) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent ; or

(*c*) ceases to profess the Hindu religion.

(2) A hereditary trustee shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to profess the Hindu religion.

(3) If a hereditary trustee becomes subject to any of the disqualifications described in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (1), the committee may supersede him and appoint a fit person to administer the temple until the disability of the trustee ceases to exist or another trustee succeeds to the office.

(4) The Board shall, in cases of dispute or doubt, determine whether a trustee is disqualified under this section and its decision shall be final.

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Fixing of standard scales of expenditure in temples.

51. Subject to the provisions of any scheme settled or deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act. (1)

(1) the trustee of a temple may from time to time submit to the committee proposals for fixing the *dittam* or scale of expenditure in the temple and the amounts which should be allotted to the various objects or ceremonies connected with such temple or the proportions in which the income or other property of the temple may be applied to such objects or ceremonies.

(2) The trustee shall publish such proposals at the temple and in such other manner as the committee may direct, together with a notice stating that, if within one month from the date of such publication any objection or suggestion is received from any person having interest, the committee will consider such objection or suggestion.

(3) After the expiry of the period fixed under sub-section (2), the committee shall consider the objections or suggestions that may have been received and may pass such orders as it thinks fit on the proposals.

(4) The trustee or any person having interest may within six months of the date of the order passed by the committee under sub-section (3), either appeal to the Board against such order or institute in the court a suit to modify or set aside the same.

If such an appeal is preferred or such a suit is instituted the Board or the Court shall give at the expense of the appellant or the plaintiff, as the case may be, notice of the appeal or of the institution of the suit to all persons having interest either by personal service or where from the number of persons or any other cause such service is not reasonably practicable by public advertisement as the Board or Court may in each case direct.

(5) Subject to the result of such appeal or suit as is referred to in sub-section (4) the order of the Committee shall be final. The order of the Board on appeal shall be final. (2)

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(1) The words "Subject to the provisions of . . . . . under this Act," were inserted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

2. For sub-clauses—

"(4) The trustee or any person having interest may within such time as may be prescribed appeal to the Board against the order passed by the committee under sub-section (3).

(5) The order of the committee under sub-section (3) shall, when no appeal is preferred against it, be final, and, when an appeal is preferred, the order of the Board shall be final."

The present sub-clauses 4, Proviso C 5 were substituted by the 1924 Council on reconsideration.

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(6) The *dittam* or scale of expenditure for the time being in force in a temple shall not be altered by the trustee except in accordance with the procedure laid down in this section.

Budgets of temples.

52. (1) The trustee of every temple shall in each year submit to the committee before such date and in such form as the Board may require, a budget showing the probable receipts and disbursements of the temple and the endowments connected therewith during the following year.

(2) Every such budget shall make adequate provision for the *dittam* or scale of expenditure for the time being in force and the due discharge of all liabilities in respect of loans.

(3) The committee may within such time after the receipt of the budget as the Board may fix, direct the trustee to make such alterations, omissions or additions in the budget as it may think fit.

(4) The trustee may, within such time as the Board may fix, appeal against the order of the committee under sub-section (3) to the Board whose decision shall be final.

Settling of schemes for non-excepted temples.

53. (1) When the Board is satisfied that, in the interests of the proper administration of the endowments of a temple, a scheme of administration should be settled, the Board may, after consulting in the prescribed manner the trustee, the committee, if any, and the persons having interest, by order settle a scheme of administration for the endowments of such temple.

(2) The Board may by order and in the manner provided in sub-section (1) modify or cancel a scheme settled under that sub-section. [1]

(3) Every order of the Board under this section shall be published in the prescribed manner.

The trustee or any person having interest may within six months of the date of such publication institute a suit in the

1. For the sub-clauses—

"(1) The order of the Board settling a scheme under sub-section (1) shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) be final and the scheme so settled shall be binding on the committee, trustee and all persons having interest:

Provided that the trustee or any person having interest may, within three months of the date of the order of the Board under sub section (1) apply to the court to modify or correct such scheme and the scheme altered in accordance with the order of the court on such application shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), be final and binding on the parties concerned.

(2) A scheme settled or altered under this section, or a scheme which under section 71 is deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act may at any time be modified or cancelled by the Board in the manner provided in sub-section (1) for the settlement of the original scheme and subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (2)."

The present sub-clauses 2, 3 were substituted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

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court to modify or set aside such order. Subject to the result of such suit every order of the Board shall be final and binding on the Committee, the trustee and all persons having interest.

(4) Any scheme of administration which has been settled by a court under this section or which under section 71 is deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act may at any time for sufficient cause be modified or cancelled by the court on the application of the Board.

Filling up of vacancies among office-holders or servants.

54. (1) Vacancies amongst the office-holders or servants of a temple shall be filled up by the trustee in cases where the office or service is not hereditary.

(2) In cases where the office or service is hereditary, the next in the line of succession shall be entitled to succeed :

Provided that, if there is a dispute respecting the right of succession to such office or service, or in cases where such vacancy cannot be filled up immediately, or where the person entitled to succeed is a minor without a legally constituted guardian fit and willing to act as such, or where the hereiditary office-holder or servant is by reason of unsoundness of mind or other physical infirmity unable to discharge the functions of the office or perform the service, the trustee may appoint a fit person to discharge the duties of the office or perform the service, until another person succeeds to the office or service or the disability of the office-holder or servant ceases to exist, as the case may be.

(3) In making an appointment under the proviso to sub-section (2), the trustee shall have due regard to the claims of members of the family, if any, entitled to the succession.

Trustees to furnish accounts, etc., to committee or Board.

55. The trustee of every temple shall furnish such accounts, returns, reports or other information relating to the administration of the temple in his charge and at such time and in such form as the committee or Board may require.

Inspection by President or member of endowments.

56. The President or any member of the committee deputed by him in this behalf may inspect all movable and immovable property belonging to, and all records, correspondence, plans, accounts and other documents relating to any temple, and the trustee of such temple and all officers and servants working under him shall afford to the President or such member such assistance as may be necessary.

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CHAPTER VI.

Maths and Excepted Temples.

Submission of budgets and annual accounts.

57. The trustee of every math and excepted temple shall in each year submit to the Board before such date and in such form as the Board may require—

(*a*) a budget showing the probable receipts and disbursements of the following year ; and

(*b*) a statement of the actual receipts and disbursements of the previous year.

Board may make inquiry into mismanagement of endowments.

58. When the Board has reason to believe that the trustee of a math or excepted temple has been mismanaging the endowments of such math or temple or has been spending or alienating them for improper purposes, or when not less than twenty persons having interest make an application to the Board stating that in the interests of the proper administration of such endowments a scheme of administration should be settled, (1) the Board may hold an inquiry which shall be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed.

Settling of schemes for maths and excepted temples.

59. (1) If after making the inquiry referred to in section 58 the Board is satisfied that the trustee concerned has mismanaged the endowments of such math or temple or has spent or alienated them for improper purposes, or that, in theinterest of the proper administration of such endowment, a scheme of administration should be settled, (1) the Board may, after consulting in the prescribed manner the trustee and the persons having interest, (2) by order settle a scheme of administration for the endowments connected with such math or temple . . . . . (3).

(2) If in settling (4) a scheme for the administration of the endowments connected with a math, the Board considers it necessary to associate any person with, or constitute any separate body for participating or assisting in the administration of such

(1) For the word "framed" the word "settled" was substituted by the 1924 Council on reconsideration.

(2) For the words "framed a scheme of administration" the words "by order settle a scheme of administration" were substituted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

(3) The words "and cause the same to be filed in Court as hereinafter provided" was omitted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

(4) For the word "framing" the word "settling" was substituted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

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endowments, such person shall be a person having interest and such body shall consist exclusively of persons having interest in such math.

(3) The Board may at any time by order and in the manner provided in sub-section (1) modify or cancel a scheme settled under that sub-section.

(4) Every order of the Board under this section shall be published in the prescribed manner.

The trustee or any person having interest may within six months of the date of such publication institute a suit in the court to modify or set aside such order. (1)

Finality of Board's order.

60. Every order of the Board under section 59 shall, subject to the result of any suit which may be instituted under sub-section (4) of that section, be final and binding on the trustee and all persons having interest.

Variation or cancellation of schemes.

61. Any scheme of administration which has been settled by a court under section 59 or which under section 71 is deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act may at any time for sufficient cause be modified or cancelled by the court on the application of the Board. (2)

CHAPTER VII.

Application of Endowment Funds.

Trustee authorized to incur expenditure on health, etc., of pilgrims and worshippers.

62. The trustee of a math or temple may out of the funds of the endowments in his charge incur expenditure on arrangements for securing the health, safety, or convenience of disciples, pilgrims or worshippers resorting to such math or temple:

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(1) The sub-clauses 3 and 4 were inserted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

2. For clauses 60 & 61—

"60. (1) The scheme framed under section 59 duly signed by the President of the Board shall be filed in court together with the records of the inquiry held by the Board.

(2) The court shall give notice of the filing of such scheme to all persons having interest in such manner as it may think necessary. The notice shall state that if, within three months from the date of publication or service of such notice, any objection or suggestion is received in writing from any person having interest, the court will consider such objection or suggestion.

(3) After the expiry of the period fixed in the notice referred to in sub-section (2), the court shall consider the objections and suggestions that may have been received and may confirm, modify or correct the scheme framed by the Board; and thereupon a decree shall follow in terms of the scheme as confirmed, modified or corrected.

61. Any scheme of administration which has been decreed under section 60 or which under section 71 is deemed to be a scheme decreed under this Act, may at any time be modified or cancelled by the court at the instance of the Board."

The present clauses 60 and 61 were substituted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

Provided that the Board in the case of maths and excepted temples and the committee in the case of other temples may, for reasons to be set forth in writing, restrict and place under such control as they may think fit the exercise by the trustee of his discretion under this section.

Cypres application of endowment or surplus.

63. (1) The Board may, after holding an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed, by order, declare that the purpose of a religious endowment has from the beginning been, or has subsequently become, impossible of realization or that the machinery for effectuating the original purposes of the endowment has failed or no longer exists, or that after satisfying adequately the purposes of the endowment and after setting apart a sufficient sum for the repair and renovation of the buildings connected with the math or temple or the endowments attached thereto there is a surplus which is not required for such purposes; and may, by such order, direct that the amount of the endowment or such surplus as is declared to be available, as the case may be, be appropriated to religious, educational or charitable purposes not inconsistent with the objects of such math or temple.

(2) It shall be competent to the Board when giving a direction under sub-section (1) to determine what portion of such amount or surplus shall be retained as a reserve fund for the math or temple and to direct the remainder to be appropriated to the purposes specified in that sub-section.

(3) The Board may at any time by order and in the manner provided in sub-section (1) modify or cancel an order passed under that sub-section.

(4) The order of the Board under this section shall be published in the prescribed manner. The trustee or any other person having interest may within six months of the date of such publication institute a suit in the court to modify or set aside such order.

Subject to the result of such suit the order of the Board shall be final and binding on the committee, if any, the trustee and all persons having interest.

(5) Any decision of the court under this section may at any time for sufficient cause be modified or cancelled by the court on the application of the Board. (1)

(1) For the clause—

63. (1) Where the purpose of a religious endowment has from the beginning been, or has subsequently become, impossible of realization, or where the machinery for effectuating the original purposes of the endowment has failed or no longer exists or where, after setting adequately the purposes of the endowment and after setting apart a sufficient sum fo-

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CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

Recovery from endowment of expenses incurred by the Board or committee on legal proceedings.

64. All costs and expenses incurred in connexion with legal proceedings in respect of any religious endowment to which a Board or committee is a party shall notwithstanding anything contained in section 70 be payable out of the funds of such endowment.

Annual contribution from endowments to Board and committee.

65. (1) Every math and temple shall pay annually for meeting the expenses of the Board such contribution not exceeding one and a half per centum of its income as the Board may determine.

(2) Every temple other than an excepted temple shall pay annually for meeting the expenses of the committee such contribution not exceeding one and a half per centum of its income as the committee may with the approval of the Board determine.

(3) Religious endowments the administration of which is governed by a scheme settled under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in such scheme, be liable to pay the contribution under this section.

Assessment and recovery of contributions, costs, etc.

66. (1) The costs, expenses and contributions payable under sections 64 and 65 shall be assessed on and notified to the trustee of every math and temple in the prescribed manner.

(2) Such trustee shall, within three months of his receipt of such notice or within such further time as may be granted by the Board or committee, pay out of the funds of the math or temple concerned the amount so demanded to the President of the Board or committee, as the case may be, or to any person authorized by him; and, in default of his doing so, the court shall, on the application of the President of the Board or committee, recover the amount as if a decree had been passed for the amount by the court against the religious endowment concerned:

Provided that the court may for reasonable cause postpone the recovery of the amount or order payment thereof in instalment.

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the repair and renovation of the bulidings connected with the math or temple or the endowments attached thereto, there is a surplus which is not required for such purposes, the trustee of the math or temple concerne, or the commitee, or the Board may apply to the court for sanction to devote the amount of the endowment, or such surplus as may be available, as the case may be, to religious, educational or other charitable purposes not inconsistent with the objects ef such math or temple.

(2) It shall be competent to the court, if it is satisfied that the application is reasonable, to determine what portion of such amount or surplus shall be retained as a reserve fund for the math or temple and to direct the remainder to be devoted to any religious, educational or other charitable purpose approved by the court.

(3) The court may, from time to time on the application of the trustee of the math or temple concerned or the committee or the Board or a person having interest, review, rescind or vary any order passed under this section." the present clause 63 was substituted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

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CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

67. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act not inconsistent therewith.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, they shall have power to make rules with reference to the following matters:—

(*a*) all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;

(*b*) the registration of electors;

(*c*) the nominations of candidates, the times of election, the mode of recording and counting votes and the declaration and publication of the results of elections;

(*d*) the conduct of inquiries and the decision of disputes relating to elections;

(*e*) the powers of the President and commissioners of a Board to hold inquiries, to summon and examine witnesses and to compel the production of documents;

(*f*) the grant of leave, leave allowances and travelling allowances to the President and commissioners of a Board and generally the conditions of service of such President and commissioners;

(*g*) the budgets, reports, accounts, returns or other information to be submitted by Boards;

(*h*) the qualifications for officers and servants of a Board, the grant of leave, leave allowances and travelling allowances to them, the establishment of provident funds for them and generally the conditions of their service;

(*i*) the organization of a staff of auditors, their salaries and allowances, the control of such staff, its relation with Boards, committees and trustees and generally the conditions of service of auditors;

(*j*) the calculation of the cost of audit and its apportionment among Boards and committees;

(*k*) the manner in which the accounts of Boards, committees or endowments shall be audited and published, the time and place of audit and the form and contents of the auditor's report; and

(*l*) the method of calculating the income of a religious endowment.

(3) The power to make rules under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

Altering schedules.

68. (1) The Local Government may make rules altering, adding to, or cancelling any of the schedules to this Act.

(2) All references made in this Act to any of the aforesaid schedules shall be construed as referring to such schedules as amended in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1).

(3) A draft of the rules proposed to be made under this section shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and the rules shall not be made unless the Legislative Council by

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resolution approves the draft either without modification or addition or with modifications or additions ; but upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules on being so made shall be notified and shall thereafter be of full force and effect.

Suits.

69. (1) The Board or committee having jurisdiction over any math or temple or any person having interest and having obtained the consent of the Board may institute a suit in the court to obtain a decree—

(a) appointing or removing the trustee of a math or excepted temple;

(b) vesting any property in a trustee;

(c) declaring what proportion of the endowed property or of the interest therein shall be allocated to any particular object of the endowment ; or

(d) granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

(2) Sections 92 and 93 and rule 8 of order I of the first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall have no application to any suit claiming any relief in respect of the administration or management of a religious endowment and no suit in respect of such administration or management shall be instituted except as provided by this Act. (1)

Court may order costs of suits or applications to be met out of endowment funds.

70. The costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to any suit or application under this Act or to any appeal from a decree or order passed in such suit or on such application shall be in the discretion of the court, which may, subject to the provisions of section 64, direct the whole or any part of such costs, charges and expenses to be met from the property or income of the endowment concerned or to be borne and paid in such manner and by such persons as it thinks fit.

Endowments governed by schemes settled under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code.

71. Where the administration of a religious endowment is governed by any scheme settled under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, such scheme shall, notwithstanding any provisions of this Act which may be inconsistent with the provisions of such scheme, be deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act; . . . . . (2) and such scheme may be modified or cancelled in the manner provided by this Act.

Alienation of immovable trust property.

72. (1) No exchange, sale or mortgage and no lease for a term exceeding five years of any immovable property belonging to any math or temple shall be valid or operative unless it is necessary or beneficial to the math or temple and is sanctioned by the Board in the case of maths and excepted temples and by the committee in the case of other temples.

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(1) For the words "Except in conformity with the provisions of this section" the words "except as provided by this Act." were substituted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

(2) The words "or decreed" were omitted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

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(2) The trustee of the math or temple or any person having interest may, within one year of the date of the order of the Board or committee under sub-section (1), apply to the court for modifying or cancelling such order.

(3) The order of the Board or committee under sub-section (1) when no application is made under sub-section (2) and the order of the court when such application is made shall be final.

Application of the Act to endowments partly religious and partly secular.

73. (1) Where an endowment has been made or property given for the support of an institution which is partly of a religious and partly of a secular character or for the performance of any service or charity connected therewith; or

where an endowment made or property given is appropriated partly to religious and partly to secular uses;

the Board may notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1817, determine what portion of such endowment or property or of the income therefrom shall be allocated to religious uses. Such portion shall thereafter be deemed to be a religious endowment and its administration shall be governed by the provisions of this Act.

(2) Any party affected by an order under sub-section (1) may within such time as may be prescribed apply to the court to modify or set aside such order but, subject to the result of such application, the order of the Board shall be final.

Putting trustee in possession.

74. Where a committee has appointed a person as non-hereditary trustee of a temple or where a Board or committee has appointed a person to discharge the functions of a hereditary trustee and such person is resisted in, or prevented from, obtaining possession of the math or temple or of the endowments connected therewith, the court may, on application by the person so appointed and on production of the order of the Board or committee appointing him, order the delivery to any person the posssession of such property as may be specified therein.

Saving of established customs and usages.

75. Save as otherwise expressly provided in or under this Act nothing herein contained shall affect any established usage of a math or temple or the rights, honours, emoluments and perquisites to which any person may by custom or otherwise be entitled in such math or temple.

Government not to interfere with religious endowments except as provided by this Act.

76. Save as provided in this or any other Act, it shall not be lawful for the Local Government or for any executive officer of the Local Government in his official capacity to undertake or assume the superintendence of any land or other property granted for the support of, or otherwise belonging to, any math or temple, to take any part in the management or appropriation of any endowment made for its maintenance, or to nominate or appoint the trustee of any religious endowment or to be concerned in any way with any religious endowment.

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Court fees leviable on documents under this Act.

77. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the first or second schedule to the Madras Court Fees Amendment Act, 1922, the proper fees for the documents described in columns 1 and 2 of Schedule II shall be the fees indicated in column 3 thereof.

(2) The provisions of the Madras Court Fees Amendment Act, 1922, shall otherwise, so far as may be, apply to the documents mentioned in Schedule II.

Grant of copies of proceedings, etc.

78. The President of a Board or committee may grant copies of the proceedings and records of the Board or committee, as the case may be, on payment of such fees and subject to such conditions as the Board may, by general or special order, determine. Copies shall be certified by the President of the Board or committee concerned in the manner provided in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Transitory provisions to govern existing committees.

79. (1) Every committee established under the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, which is in existence at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been duly constituted under the provisions of this Act.

(2) In their application to the members and Presidents of committees in office at the commencement of this Act and the first reconstitution of such committees in accordance with this Act, the provisions of this Act shall be read subject to the rules contained in Schedule III.

Settlement of certain disputes.

80. (1) If any dispute arise as to whether a math or temple is one to which this Act applies or as to whether a temple is an excepted temple, such dispute shall be decided by the Board.

(2) A trustee affected by a decision under sub-section (1) may within one year apply to the court to modify or set aside such decision but, subject to the result of such application, the order of the Board shall be final.

Removal of difficulties in working Act.

81. If any difficulty arise as to the first constitution or reconstitution of any committee after the commencement of this Act, or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Local Government, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

SCHEDUDE I.

[See section 21.]

Part I—Qualifications of electors.

A person shall be qualified as an elector for an electoral area who has resided in such area for not less than 120 days in the previous year and who—

(*a*) was in the previous year assessed by a municipal council or local board to an aggregate amount of not less than twenty rupees in respect of one or more of the following taxes, viz.—

property tax;

tax on companies, or

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profession tax; or

(b) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax; or

(c) is registered as a ryotwari pattadar or as an inamdar of land of which the annual rent value is not less than fifty rupees; or

(d) holds on a registered lease under a ryotwari pattadar or inamdar land the annual rent value of which is not less than fifty rupees; or

(e) is registered jointly with the proprietor under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, as the occupant of land, the annual rent value of which is not less than fifty rupees; or

(f) is a landholder holding an estate of which the annual rent value is not less than fifty rupees; or

(g) holds, as a ryot or tenant under a landholder, land the annual rent value of which is not less than fifty rupees.

Part II—Disqualifications of electors.

No person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of an electoral area who is subject to any of the following disqualifications:—

(a) is not a British subject;

(b) has been adjudged to be of unsound mind by a competent court; or

(c) is under twenty-one years of age.

SCHEDULE II
[See Section 77.]

Section.	Description of the document.	Proper fee.
		Rs.
39 (2)	Appeal to the committee by any office-holder or servant against an order of punishment by a trustee under sub-section (1)	2
39 (3)	Further appeal to the Board by a hereditary office-holder or servant against an order of the committee on appeal under sub-section (2) ...	2
39 (4)	Appeal to the Board by an office-holder or servant of an excepted temple	2
40	Application to court by the trustee to recover the amount from the person in possession or by the person in possession from the person responsible in law	*
49 (3)	Appeal to the Board or application to court against an order of suspension, dismissal or removal by the committee of a trustee ...	25
51 (4)	Appeal to the Board by a trustee or person having interest against the order of a committee under sub-section (3) fixing standard scales of expenditure	20
51 (4)	Suit under the sub-section	50(1)

* The fee leviable on a plaint for the amount claimed under the Madras Court Fees Amendment Act, 1922.

(1) The entry relating to section "51 (4) Appeal to the Board x x x Rs. 50" were inserted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

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Section.	Description of the document.	Proper fee.
53 (3)	Suit under the sub-section	50(1)
53 (4)	Application to the court by the Board to modify or cancel a scheme	2(2)
58	Application to the Board by not less than 20 persons having interest for framing a scheme of administration for a math or excepted temple ...	50
59 (4)	Suit under the sub-section (1)	50(3)
. . . . . (4)		
61	Application to the court by the Board for modification or cancellation of a scheme of administration	2
. . . . . (4)		
63 (4)	Suit under the sub-section (2)	50
63 (5)	Application to the court to modify or cancel the decision under the section	2(2)
66 (2)	Application to court to recover from the funds of the endowment the contribution leviable by the Board or committee	2
69	Suits under the section	50
72 (2)	Application to the court by the trustee of a math or temple or any person having interest for modifying or cancelling any order of the Board sanctioning alienation of immovable property under sub-section (1)	*
73 (2)	Application to a court to modify or set aside an order of the Board under sub-section (1) allocating any endowmeni, property or the income there from to religious and secular purposes (1) ...	RS. 20(3)
74	Application to the court for delivery of possession of endowments to a trustee appointed by the committee	2
80 (2)	Application to modify or set aside the decision of the Board under sub-section (1)	

* The fee leviable on a plaint under Article 17, Schedule II of the Madras Court Fees Amendment Act, 1922.

(2) The entry relating to section.

"53. (2) Application to court by a trustee or any person having interest to modify or correct a scheme settled by a Board under sub-section (1) Rs. 50".

"63. (3) Application to court by a trustee, committee or person having interest to review, rescind or vary an order passed under this section Rs. 20".

Were deleted and the present entry relating to sections, 53 (3) & (4), 63 (4) & (5) were substituted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

(3) The entry relating to sections "59 (4) & 73 (2)" were inserted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

(4) The entry relating to sections

"60. (1) Application for filing a copy of the scheme of administration in court, Rs. 10."

"63. (1) Application under the section to the court by a trustee, committee or the Board for sanction to devote amount or such surplus as may be available to religious, educational or other charitable purposes. Rs. 20".

Were omitted by 1924 Council on reconsideration.

SCHEDULE III.

[See section 79.]

Transitory Provisions.

1. The Local Government shall fix a date, not being later than three years from the commencement of this Act, on which the term of office of members of committees holding office at the commencement of this Act shall expire:

Provided that a member who is also the President of a committee shall continue to exercise the functions of a President until a new President is elected under rule 4.

2. Any vacancy in the office of President of a committee which is in existence at the commencement of this Act or which occurs before the date on which a new President is elected under rule 4 shall be filled up under the provisions of this Act; and any vacancy in the office of member of a committee which is in existence at the commencement of this Act or which occurs before the date fixed under rule 1 shall be filled up by appointment by the Local Government:

Provided that any person elected or appointed as President or member under this rule shall hold office only up to the date referred to in rule 1.

3. The President of the committee shall cause arrangements to be made for election of members; so that the newly-elected members may come into office on the date fixed under rule 1 for the expiry of the terms of office of members holding office at the commencement of this Act.

4. On or as soon as may be after such date, a meeting shall be held on a day and at a time fixed by the President for the election of a new President.

Appendix A.

The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1925.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is widespread dissatisfaction with the management and control of religious institutions falling under sections 3 and 4 of the Government of India Act XX of 1863. In this Presidency opinion is unanimous that the inadequacy of the provisions of that Act to check the maladministration and misuse of the trust properties is largely responsible for the present condition of these institution. Various efforts have been made from time to time to introduce legislative measures for the removal of the many abuses that admittedly exist in the administration of these endowments. In 1874, 1876, 1884, 1888 and again in 1894, committees were appointed to report upon the state of the existing law and to make suggestions for its modification. Several private Bills on the subject were also introduced both in the local and in the supreme Legislative Councils. The recommendations of the above committees and the Bills above referred to however fell through as they were considered either too wide in their application or were too elaborate in their provisions or were inconsistent in certain respects with the principle and policy on which the Act of 1863 was based.

2. The principal defects in the working of the Act of 1863 are—

(1) there is no provision in it for the exercise of supervision over the large and important class of endowments referred to in section 4 of the Act;

(2) the system of suit by parties interested is costly and has proved inadequate to guard against dishonesty on the part of trustees and members of committees;

(3) the powers and functions of committees are not defined with sufficient precision;

(4) there is no provision enabling committees to raise funds for the purpose of carrying out their duties;

(5) committees cannot enforce their orders save by regular suit to compel obedience;

(6) members of committees hold office for life and cannot be ousted save by regular suit;

(7) the provisions contained in the Act for the due and regular performance of the duty entrusted to committees of preparing the registers of voters and conducting elections of committee members were utterly inadequate; and

(8) there are no provisions in the Act requiring periodical audit of accounts kept by trustees.

The amendments required in the Act of 1863 to remedy these and other defects are so many that it has been considered the preferable course to repeal it altogether and enact a self-contained piece of legislation dealing with the whole subject of Hindu religious endowments in this Presidency.

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3. The main object of the present Bill is to ensure the efficient administration of Hindu religious endowments in this Presidency, and if the principal of strict religious neutrality of the executive Government embodied in the Act of 1863 has been departed from in some of the provisions of the present Bill, it has been done merely to secure this end. The change in the character of the executive Government and the fact that religious endowments are a transferred subject in charge of a Minister responsible to the legislature justify this departure. The Bill aims at efficient control over all classes of Hindu public religious endowments, though certain special privileges have had to be accorded to endowments falling under section 4 of the Act of 1863, especially in the matter of succession, liability to inspection, removal from office, etc. It has to be remembered that such endowments have since 1863 been left practically to themselves. Proprietors of ancient zamindaris are trustees of some of them. Others have, as trustees, members of the Nagarathar community, who are generally regarded in this Presidency as not merely liberal endowers of temples but efficient administrators of the endowments in their charge. Mutts have also been deliberately included within the scope of the Bill as they are endowed with large properties dedicated for public purposes and as complaint of mismanagement have in the case of several of them been pronounced. The Bill provides for regularly constituted committees to supervise and control the management of the religious endowments. The members of such committees will be partly elected and partly nominated. The term of their office has been limited to five years, as the life membership provided by section 9 of the Act of 1863 is, as already stated, acknowledged on all hands as one of the serious defects of that Act. Provision has been made for the maintenance by committees of proper registers of the endowments over which they exercise supervision and also for the preparation and maintenance of a record of the origin and history of the endowments committed to their care. Presidents of committees are also to be definitely invested with the power of inspecting the movable and immovable property belonging to, and all records, etc., connected with the management of, religious endowments and specific provision has been made for the levy of contributions from such endowments for meeting the expenses of the committees. The Bill also gives committees power to settle *dittams* and Government will have power to make rules enabling committees to control establishments and intervene in the internal administration of temples. Care has been taken to provide that the decisions of the committee, the Government, the Collector, or the court should be final in respect of several matters and this will, it is hoped, effectively put an end to the costly pastime—which has in recent years prevailed—of people engaging light-heartedly or for factious or sectarian reasons in litigation relating to religious endowments. In cases where a temple or other religious endowment attracts large crowds and local authorities, have to make special sanitary and other arrangements, the payment by trustees to such local authorities of contributions from the funds of endowments has been made obligatory. This is in consonance with the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act. Specific provision has also been made for the diversion of the surplus

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funds of religious endowments for purposes of public utility other than those for which they were originally intended. The power to order such diversions is vested in the courts and the principles to be observed in ordering such diversion are those which courts ordinarily follow in applying the "cypres" doctrine. During recent years a considerable number of schemes have been settled by courts for the administration of specific religious endowments, many of which have proved unsatisfactory and it is felt in many quarters that administration under some of those schemes is even worse than administration under the Act of 1863. These schemes are however of varying complexity and have settled many matters which do not pertain to nere administration and some of which do not fall within the purview of the Act of 1863 or of this Bill. The Bill therefore contains only an enabling provision in this respect. An application may be made to a court by a committee or a person, whose rights as trustee have been affected, for the abrogation or modification of a scheme and for a declaration that the new legislation will apply to the endowment in question. The Bill exempts from its scope minor village religious institutions except in such matters as the maintenance of proper accounts. Long-established customs and usages in temples are sufficiently safeguarded and it is proposed to prevent the executive Government from interfering with Hindu public religious endowments except in the manner approved by this law. For the rest the notes on clauses sufficiently explained the provisions of the Bill.

NOTES ON CLAUSES OF THE ORIGINAL BILL, OF 1922.*

Preamble and Clause 1—Act XX of 1863 is so badly framed and the amendments required therein are so many that it has been considered the preferable course to repeal it altogether and enact a self-contained piece of legislation dealing with the whole subject of Hindu religious endowments in this Presidency. S. 1.

Clause 2, sub-clause (1).—The new law will apply to all Hindu religious endowments in the Presidency excluding the Presidency town. S. 2 (1).

Sub-clause (2).—There are Jain mutts and shrines in this Presidency to which endowments of considerable value are attached. As the Jains in these matters do not materially differ from the Hindus it is proposed to take power to extend the Act by notification to such endowments. S. 2 (2).

Clause 3—requires no explanation. S. 4.

Clause 4, sub-clause (1)—requires no explanation. S. 5 (2).

Sub-clause (2).—The definition of "court" follows to some extent that in section 2 of the Religious and Charitable Trusts Act, XIV of 1920. S. 5 (3).

Sub-clauses (3) to (6).—These are intended to make substantially the same distinction as that which existed under the Act of 1863 between endowments falling under section 3 and those falling under section 4 of that Act. Broadly speaking the endowments falling under section 3 of that Act would be *non-hereditary* and those falling under section 4 *hereditary*. S. 5 (6) & (8).

* At the end of the notes on each clause the corresponding section of the Act as finally passed is given.

Though the Bill aims at efficient control over the administration of all classes of Hindu religious endowments certain special privileges have had to be accorded to endowments falling under section 4 of the Act of 1863, especially in the matter of succession, liability to inspection, removal from office, etc. It has to be remembered that such endowments have since 1863 been left practically to themselves and several of them have, as trustees, proprietors of impartible estates and of members of the Nagarathar community who are generally regarded in this Presidency as not merely liberal endowers of temples but efficient administrators of the endowments in their charge.

Sub-clause (7)—requires no explanation. S. 5 (10).

Sub-clause (8).—The definition of the term "religious endowment" is comprehensive. Mutts have been deliberately included. They are endowed with large properties and complaints of mismanagement have in their case been very pronounced. The definition will also include *kattalais* which are endowments created by private individuals for the performance of any service or charity connected with a public temple. The definition covers not merely the properties that are endowed for a temple or mutt, but the temple and mutt themselves. S. 5 (11) & (12).

Sub-clause (9).—The term "trustee" has been so defined as to include a manager or superintendent referred to in sections 3 and 4 of the Act of 1863. The definition will include a matadhipathi to the extent that he is a trustee for the secular administration of the mutt and temples in his charge. It also covers the cases of guardians of minors and of persons who get into possession of trust properties without due authority for the time being. S. 5 (13).

Clause 5.—Section 7 of the Act of 1863 empowers the Government once for all to appoint committees in any division or district to take the place and exercise the powers of the Board of Revenue. It has been held that when once a committee has been appointed for a division or a district and the religious endowments there have been handed over to the committee, the Government cannot afterwards, on re-adjusting the boundaries of the divisions or districts, take any of the endowments away from the committee in charge of them and hand them over to a new committee. The proposed clause remedies this and other defects connected with this question. It invests the Local Government with the power of constituting committees for any local area or for any religious endowment or any class of religious endowments in such local area or of varying their constitution or of abolishing them. In constituting committees the Government will, however, keep in view the principle that committees should be on a territorial basis, the unit being ordinarily a district. S. 16.

Clause 6.—The Act of 1863 prescribes a minimum of three members for a committee and fixes no maximum. A minimum of six and a maximum of twelve are prescribed in this clause. As the election will be on a fairly broad franchise it is not unlikely that important minorities will be left unrepresented. Provision is therefore made for a nominated element not exceeding one-third of the sanctioned strength. The power of appointment is vested in the Local Government instead of in the court as in Act XX of 1863. S. 17.

Clause 7—provides for the appointment by the Local Government of all the members of committees newly constituted. This is necessary as when committees are constituted for the first time elections could not be held for want of electoral rolls, etc. **S. 18.**

Clause 8—provides for the division of the area over which a committee has jurisdiction into circles for electoral purposes. And the approval of the Local Government has been prescribed for this division with the object of securing some correlation between circles created for the purposes of this Act and circles created for the purposes of election under other Acts such as the Madras Local Boards Act. This will make the task of the preparation and publication of rolls easier than if each committee were left uncontrolled to determine its own circles. **S. 19.**

Clauses 9, 10, and 11—relating to the preparation of electoral rolls and qualifications and disqualifications of electors and candidates are largely based on similar provisions in other Acts, such as the District Municipalities Act, 1920 and Local Boards Act, 1920. It will be noticed that no non-Hindu can vote or be a candidate for a seat on the committee. **S. 20, 21 & 22.**

Clause 12—limits the term of office of members of committees to five years. The life membership provided by section 9 of the Act of 1863 is acknowledged on all hands to be among the most serious defects of that Act. **S. 23 & 25.**

Clause 13—definitely provides that the President of a committee shall be elected and hold office only for one year. **S. 24.**

Clause 14—provides for the filling up by nomination by Government of vacancies in the office of members or Presidents not filled up by election within a definite period after the occurrence of the vacancies. **S. 26.**

Clause 15—is intended to get over decisions such as the one in XX Madras Law Journal, page 814, viz., that where the number of members of a committee is reduced to two in consequence of vacancies the remaining members are not competent to act as a committee and any acts done by them as a committee are invalid. **S. 27.**

Clause 16—incorporates every committee with a view to give it the right to sue and be sued and to acquire, hold and transfer property. **S. 28.**

Clauses 17 and 18—require no explanation. The language followed in these two clauses is that of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. **S. 29 & 30.**

Clause 19—Sub-clause (1) describes the functions of a committee in general terms. It takes the place in fact of the first sub-paragraph of section 7 of the Act of 1863.

Sub-clause (2) is of some importance. Several committees do not maintain a proper register of the endowments over which they exercise jurisdiction and some of them are ignorant as to the properties comprising such endowments. It is also necessary that committees should be compelled to take interest in preparing and maintaining a record of the origin and history of the endowments committed to their care. Apart from the utility of such a record and register in facilitating the administrative work of committees and trustees, these endowments contain a lot of

history which is worth the while of the committees to unearth and, if need be, to publish in accessible form.

Clause 20—Sub-clause (1) confers power on a committee to make temporary appointments of trustees in cases where there is a dispute as to succession and pending the decision of such disputes by a competent authority. It has to be noted that under section 5 of the Act of 1863 the power to make such temporary appointments was vested in the court and could be exercised only on the application of a person interested in the religious institution. The proposed sub-clause empowers the committee to make such appointments whether an application is made or not.

Sub-clause (2) is calculated to enable the temporary trustee to obtain in cases of difficulty possession of trust properties by summary process of court.

Clause 21—Sub-clause (1) empowers the committee to fix the number of non-hereditary trustees for any religious endowment subject to a maximum of three. S. 47 (1).

Sub-clause (2) empowers the committee to appoint non-hereditary trustees of religious endowments and limits their term of office to five years. S. 47 (3).

Sub-clause (3) empowers committees to fix and vary salaries of non-hereditary trustees subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe.

Sub-clause (4) is necessary as the old Act of 1863 is to be repealed altogether and as provision has to be made for the continuance in office of such non-hereditary trustees of religious endowments as are in existence at the commencement of this Act. S. 47 (4).

Clause 22—Sub-clause (1) gives the power of removal or dismissal of non-hereditary trustees to the Committee. Hereditary trustees can be removed only by regular suit and this has been provided for in clause 37 of the Bill. S. 49.

Sub-clause (2) requires no explanation. S. 49.

Sub-clause (3) provides for appeal to the Government from the orders of the committee under sub-clause (1). S. 49.

Clause 23—A trustee discharges very onerous functions and it is necessary that he should not be permitted to continue in office when he becomes subject to the disqualifications which would be sufficient to terminate membership on a committee, for example. S. 50 (2).

Clause 24—It is notorious that trustees dismissed by committees under Act XX of 1863 have in several instances refused to hand over possession to the persons newly appointed and have defied the committees by remaining in possession pending the end of protracted litigation started by them. This clause is intended to end this scandal. Under it, trustees who have been removed or dismissed or have become disqualified to hold office may be dispossessed by summary process of court. S. 74.

Clause 25—repeats the first portion of section 13 of the Act of 1863. S. 39 (1).

Clause 26—embodies in an elaborated form the substance of the second sub-paragraph of section 13 of the old Act but throws the obligation on the trustee. S. 55.

Clause 27—provides for the regular audit of trustees' accounts by a certified auditor. Compulsory audit is provided by statute in the case only of endowments with an income of not less than

Rs. 3,000 per annum. In other cases, the committee is given discretion to direct regular audit. S. 39 (2).

Clauses 25-27—apply to both hereditary and non-hereditary endowments.

Clause 28—provides for the right of inspection—a right which several trustees have questioned in the past. S. 56.

Clause 29—provides for the variation, without the intervention of a court, of standards of expenditure in temple, or other institution "*dittams*" as they are called. The court can intervene only if there is a difference of opinion between the trustee and the committee in this matter. S. 50 (4).

Clause 30—regularises the levy of contributions from endowments for meeting the expenses of the committee subject to a maximum of three per cent of the gross income. S. 65.

Sub-clause (3) imposes on every trustee the obligation of paying such a contribution, and in default of his doing so the amount is made recoverable by a process of the civil court.

Clause 31—reproduces in substance the last clause of section 13 of the Act of 1863. Provision has been made therein for audit of the committee's accounts and for their publication in the prescribed manner.

Clause 32—renders it obligatory on the part of trustees of religious endowments connected with mutts, temples, etc., attracting a large number of pilgrims or worshippers from outside to pay contributions to the funds of the local authorities for making the necessary sanitary and other arrangements in the localities concerned on the occasions of any fairs or festivals. This is in consonance with the provisions of section 156 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and 128 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

Clause 33—provides for the diversion of the surplus funds, if any, of religious endowments for other purposes such as education, medical relief, etc. The power to order such diversion is vested in the courts and the principles to be observed in ordering such diversions are those which courts ordinarily follow in applying the *cypres* doctrine. S. 63.

Clause 34—enumerates the rule-making powers of the Local Government. S. 67.

Clause 35—There will be two schedules to the new law, one dealing with electoral qualifications and the other making provision for the transition from the old committees to the new ones. These schedules are made alterable with the approval, by means of a resolution, of the Legislative Council--a procedure which follows the one prescribed in the Local Boards Act, section 201. S. 68 (2).

Clause 36—provides for the making of regulations by committees for facilitating the carrying out of their duties under the Act. S. 32.

Clause 37—relates to suits. The avoidance of unnecessary litigation has been kept in view in drafting this clause. The Advocate-General may, by virtue of his office and the rights attached thereto [see also section 114 (2) of the Government of India Act] file a suit. Any person having an interest may also sue but only with the leave of the Collector. The reliefs claimable in such a suit have also been largely restricted. Removal of non-hereditary trustees in charge of endowments having been separately provided for under clause 22, suits under clause 37 may lie only for removal of committee members or hereditary

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trustees or trustees of endowments not subject to the jurisdiction of a committee. The Bill gives powers to settle *dittams* and rules may be made by Government under clause 34 empowering committees to control establishments and intervene in the internal administration of temples. In respect of such endowments as are within the jurisdiction of committees there will be no need hereafter for framing schemes of management. Suits for settlement of schemes under clause 37 will therefore be limited to endowments not subject to the jurisdiction of committees. The limited range of reliefs claimable under clause 37 (1) taken in conjunction with the barring [sub-clause (5)] of suits under sections 92 and 93 and rule 8 of order 1 of the first schedule of the Civil Procedure Code and with the other provisions in the Bill making the decisions of the committees or the court or the Government final in respect of several matters will, it is hoped, effectively put an end to unnecessary litigation. The same reason explains sub-clause (3) which prohibits any appeal from the Collector's order under sub-clause (2). **S. 3 & 69.**

Clause 38—mainly reproduces section 15 of the Act of 1863 and is intended to supersede the decision of the majority of the Full Bench in I.L.R., 42 Mad., p. 360, and is in accordance with the views expressed in that case by Kumaraswami Sastri, J. and Abdur Rahim, J. **S. 5 (9).**

Clause 39—During recent years a considerable number of schemes have been settled by courts for the administration of specific religious endowments. Many of these schemes have proved unsatisfactory and it is felt in many quarters that administration under such schemes is even worse than administration under the Act as it stands. An ex-Advocate-General of Madras expressed himself as follows :—

"My experience both before and after I became Advocate-General is that schemes framed under section 92, Civil Procedure Code, by the courts have not in a majority of cases proved to be successful. They are not more workable or more efficient than the statutory scheme of committees and trustees under the Act of 1863 or the system of hereditary trusteeships."

It has, however, to be remembered that schemes which have come into force are of varying complexity and have settled many matters connected with temples which do not pertain to mere administration and some of which do not fall within the purview of Act XX of 1863 or of this Bill. While therefore clause 39 enables an application to be made to a court for the abrogation of a scheme and for a declaration that the new legislation will apply to the endowment in question, such applications may be made only by the committee, or by a person whose rights have been affected in the case of hereditary endowments by the scheme. Unless on such application the scheme is superseded in whole or in part, so much of the new law as is inconsistent with such scheme will not apply to the religious endowment in question.

Clause 40—There are large numbers of small village temples whose administration is really controlled by the villagers in common and which is not worth the while of a committee to acquire jurisdiction over. This clause exempts such temples from the operation of the new law except in such matters as the maintenance of proper accounts by the trustees, the right of persons having interest to file suits and so on. It may be mentioned here

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that the exclusion of these temples from the purview of a measure of this kind was contemplated even more than thirty years ago by one of the committees which attempted to draft a comprehensive Bill of this description. S. 2 (3).

Clause 41—confers on the Local Government power to delegate their functions subject to certain restrictions and to authorize courts, subordinate to the district court, to entertain suits, applications, etc.

Clause 42—is intended to protect long-established customs and usages in the temple. S. 75.

Clause 43—prevents the executive Government from interfering with public religious endowments except in the manner approved by the new law or any other Act for the time being in force. S. 76.

Clause 44—contains transitory provisions which are necessitated by the repeal of the Act of 1863. S. 79 (1).

Clause 45—is a measure of abundant caution and corresponds to section 239 of the Local Boards Act. S. 81.

Schedule I—deals with the qualifications of persons entitled to vote at elections of members of committees. The franchise is slightly higher than that fixed for election to local bodies.

Schedule II—contains transitory provisions consequent on the repeal of the Act of 1863.

MADRAS.
4th December, 1922.

P. RAMARAYANINGAR.

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Appendix B.

The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, 1922.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill (No. 12 of 1922), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 5th December 1922 and in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese on the 12th December 1922.

3. We have held thirteen sittings in all. At our first sitting, we decided to give all persons and interests, desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity, time till the 22nd January to submit written representations on the provisions of the Bill and requests for the examination of witnesses. A notice to this effect was immediately published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the *Madras Mail*, *Justice*, *New India* and *Daily Express*. By the due date, we received 249 memorials and other communications and 26 sets of witnesses were offered for examination. Our sittings on the 27th, 28th 29th and 31st January and on 1st February were fully occupied with the examination of eleven of these witnesses. With reference to the representations we had received and the evidence that we had taken, we discussed the main issues raised therein at our sittings on the 3rd and 4th February and reached certain conclusions, which involved rather extensive changes in the Bill as introduced. At our sittings on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th instant, we considered in detail a redraft of that Bill prepared for us on the lines of our conclusions and on the 18th instant we met to consider the final draft and our report.

4. While retaining the main features of the original Bill we have elaborated them in some directions and added considerably to them in others. These elaborations and additions have necessitated a rearrangement of the chapters and a regrouping of the clauses of the Bill as originally introduced. We consider that no useful purpose will be served by trying to indicate by any difference in type in the framework of the Bill as introduced the changes that we have carried out.

5. It is admitted that in respect of temples and other religious charities handed over to mathadhipathis in specific trust they should be held strictly accountable as trustees and that there is no objection to their administration of such trusts being brought under control. With regard to properties belonging to the math proper, it is claimed that its head is not in the position of a trustee and that interference with his management of such property would be as little justified as interference with private property. The latter, we think, is an untenable position.

It is admitted that the head of a math is not at liberty to alienate the corpus of the math property except in circumstances which would almost justify alienation of ordinary trust property. As regards the income from such corpus and what the head of a math may himself earn by way of offerings and gifts, he is, according to the evidence that has been given before us, expected to use it only for purposes connected with the math and with himself as head thereof. Any other appropriation of such funds would be deemed to be improper. We cannot, therefore, subscribe to the somewhat extreme view that a math and its endowments and income constitute the absolute personal property of the mathadhipathi for the time being; and it is significant that exponents even of this extreme view have conceded before us that, where the circumstances require such a step, it would be desirable to associate the disciples in the administration of an ill-managed institution. The math as an institution exists for the spiritual welfare of its disciples. The mathadhipathi is an ascetic and could, *ex hypothesi*, have no interests other than those which are proper and which subserve the interests of his disciples. Large properties are in the hands of many of them and there is evidence that several of them have mismanaged and misused the properties in their charge. These facts and considerations are ample justification for our declining to drop maths out of the Bill altogether.

6. We recognize at the same time that the powers of the head of a math over math property, especially the income therefrom, are wider than those of an ordinary trustee and that the mathadhipathi, by virtue of the spiritual veneration in which he is held by his disciples, occupies a position which entitles him to privileged treatment. We have therefore provided that local committees shall have nothing to do with maths, that, ordinarily, the head of a math need send only a budget and an annual account, and that he should maintain proper accounts and get them audited. It is only in cases were mismanagement is proved or where a number of disciples desire such a course that arrangements for greater control may be devised.

7. We have decided to accord similar privileged treatment to certain temples which we have called "Excepted temples" and which are defined in clause 5 (5) of the Bill. We have omitted the term "hereditary temples" which was used in the original Bill to describe temples, all or any of the trustees of which are hereditary trustees. The term "excepted temple" will exclude cases where even one of the trustees of a temple is non-hereditary. Even among temples in sole charge of hereditary trustees it will exclude cases where the hereditary character of the trusteeship came into being for the first time after 1842. The year 1842 has been chosen as that was the year in which Government began abandoning their control over temples in pursuance of the orders of the Court of Directors directing severance of connexion with all idolatrous institutions. When handing over the institutions which had previously had no hereditary trustees the Government started in certain cases a new line of hereditary trustees after 1842, and we consider that institutions in the sole charge of such trustees are not entitled to any privileged treatment. The trustees of most of the

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"Excepted temples" on the other hand are zamindars and other wealthy landholders or other persons who have made and, in some cases, continue to make voluntary contributions for their support. They take strong exception to control by local committees and any alienation of their sympathies is likely to affect prejudicially the pecuniary support which the temples have received and are receiving at their hands.

8. To the machinery of control provided in the original Bill we have by a majority decided to add a Central Board or Boards on the lines of the Charity Commissioners in England. A Board will essentially be an administrative body. The local committees formed under Act XX of 1863 have been left too much to themselves. Their work has suffered for want of guidance, control and co-ordination. The Board that is proposed is intended to supply this want. It will also deal directly with the maths and excepted temples which have been exempted from committee control. It will hear appeals from the decisions of committees and exercise, like the Board of Revenue under Madras Regulation VII of 1817, general superintendence over all religious endowments (clause 14). We think that one Board for the whole Presidency will suffice at the beginning, but it is not unlikely that the volume of work which it will be in charge of will so grow that in the interests of efficient administration more Boards than one will soon become necessary, each having jurisdiction over a group of districts. The Bill makes provision for such a contingency.

9. The original Bill provided that trustees should get their accounts audited by certified auditors. Where the auditors have to look for payment to the persons whose accounts they audit, it is not possible to expect thorough independence. We have therefore unanimously decided in favour of audit conducted by an agency appointed and controlled directly by the Government.

10. The important additions and amendments we have made in the Bill are referred to in the following paragraphs.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

11. *Clause 2.*—In sub-clause (1) we have omitted the words which excluded Madras City from the operation of the Act. Sub-clause (3) repeats in a modified form the exemption in clause 40 of the original Bill but includes maths with incomes of less than Rs. 500.

12. *Clause 3.*—The portion of this clause relating to the Advocate-General is the same as clause 37 (6) of the original Bill and the portion referring to the High Court has been necessitated by our conferring jurisdiction under the Act on the City Civil Court so far as Madras City is concerned.

13. *Clause 4.*—Madras Regulation VII of 1817 also is included in the repeal.

14. *Clause 5.*—We have omitted the definitions of "hereditary endowment" and "non-hereditary endowment" and introduced definitions of "electoral area", "excepted temple", "math" and "temple". The definition of "court" has been altered so as to include the City Civil Court. The definition of "person having interest" is practically the same as clause 38 of the original Bill.

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CHAPTER II.

Boards of Commissioners.

15. *Clause 7.*—The minimum strength of a Board is fixed at three and the maximum at five.

16. *Clause 8.*—It is essential that every commissioner should be a Hindu by religion. We decided by a large majority that the power of appointing the commissioners should be vested in the Government. We have prescribed for the President of the Board qualifications which should secure the services of a trained lawyer or judge for an appointment in which such training and experience are indispensable.

17. *Clause 10.*—We consider that, if the Board is to function efficiently, it should consist of paid commissioners and that their salaries should be attractive enough for competent men. We have accordingly fixed a maximum salary of Rs. 1,200 for the President and of Rs. 800 for other commissioners.

18. *Clause 15.*—The Board should, we think, have power to make by-laws not only for regulating its own work but the activities of committees and trustees as well.

CHAPTER III.

Temple Committees.

19. *Clause 16.*—We have provided that the Board also should be consulted when the strength or jurisdiction of committees is varied or when committees are abolished and that the Board instead of the Government should pass orders as to the disposal of assets and liabilities under sub-clause (2).

20. *Clause 17.*—We have reduced the maximum proportion of the appointed members of a committee to one-fourth and transferred the power of making appointments from the Government to the Board.

21. *Clause 19.*—Under the alterations we have made in clause 16 and in this clause, a committee may be constituted for any temple, any class of temples or all temples, and the Government has to notify an electoral area for each committee.

22. *Clause 21.*—All the qualifications and disqualifications for electors are relegated to Schedule I and they are practically the same as those for electors to the Indian Legislative Assembly.

23. *Clause 22.*—In sub-clause (3) we have added a new item (*f*) providing for disqualification on account of continued absence from meetings of the committees.

24. *Clause 24.*—We have provided for a Vice-President and the term of office of a President (as also a Vice-President) has been extended from one to three years.

25. *Clause 25.*—We have omitted the words requiring the acceptance of the resignations of members and President, and made clear the date from which the resignations will take effect.

26. *Clause 26.*—This clause has been redrafted. We think that in the case of members the electorate should have at least two chances of indicating its choice before its failure to do so is followed by filling up the vacancy by appointment. In the case of the President, we have taken away the power of filling up the vacancy by appointment in cases of default and enabled any three committee members in the absence of a Vice-President to convene a meeting for electing a President.

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27. *Clause 31.*—We think that committees should have powers of general superintendence over the temples in their charge, subject only to the powers possessed by the Board in that behalf.

28. *Clause 33.*—We have definitely declared in this clause that committees shall have nothing to do with maths or excepted temples.

CHAPTER IV.

Religious Endowments in General.

29. *Clauses 34 and 35.*—Clause 19 of the original Bill cast the duty on the committee of preparing a correct record of endowments. Clauses 34 and 35 have considerably elaborated this provision. The trustee is responsible for supplying information as regards all existing endowments of maths or temples, and this should be done within such time after the commencement of the Act as the Board will fix. The information supplied by the trustee will be checked by the committee, if any, and the Board will settle finally the contents of the register for each endowment. We have provided further that the register should be verified and brought up to date from year to year. The want of sufficient or accurate information regarding religious endowments is now a serious handicap to efficient control. We, therefore, consider these two clauses to be of great importance.

30. *Clause 36.*—A general indication of the powers and duties of trustees of endowments is necessary. Sub-clause (1) contains the general principle enunciated in section 15 of the Indian Trusts Act.

31. *Clause 37.*—We have made it clear that the trustees of specific endowments for the performance of a charity or service in a math or temple occupy a subordinate position to that of the general trustee of the math or temple.

32. *Clause 38.*—Clause 20 (1) of the original Bill has been elaborated into sub-clause (1) of this clause which provides for the appointment of interim trustees during occasions when there is a dispute as to succession or there is a temporary break in such succession. Sub-clause (2) draws attention to the preferential claims to these interim appointments of persons belonging to the family or other group in which the succession has by heredity or usage devolved.

33. *Clauses 39 to 42.*—These concern audit. Clause 41 has been so worded as to make it clear that the audit should be more than a mechanical one.

CHAPTER V.

Temples.

34. We have confined the provisions of this chapter to temples other than excepted temples; in other words it relates really to the work of the committees constituted under clause 16 and the administration of the endowments over which they have jurisdiction.

35. *Clause 45.*—We have here drawn prominent attention to the desirability, in making appointments of non-hereditary trustees, of giving preferential consideration to the claims of the community specially interested in the temple concerned.

36. *Clause 47.*—Clause 22 of the original Bill which corresponds to this clause gave committees powers of punishment only over non-hereditary trustees. The present clause extends these powers to hereditary trustees of non-excepted temples. This extension is necessary in the interests of efficient administration. We have provided adequately for appeals against orders of punishment. A non-hereditary trustee may appeal to the Board while a hereditary trustee may appeal either to the Board or to the Court. We would, however, point out that while a committee may remove or dismiss a hereditary trustee it has no powers under the Bill to break the line of succession to the office. When a hereditary trustee is removed or dismissed by a committee, the next in the line of succession is entitled to succeed though, if the circumstances referred to in clause 38 exist, the committee may make an interim appointment.

37. *Clause 48.*—Clause 23 of the original Bill has been elaborated into this clause and the power of determining cases of doubt or dispute as regards disqualifications under the section has been given to the Board instead of the committee.

38. *Clause 49.*—We consider that in the matter of changing the *dittam* or established scale of expenditure in a temple, worshippers besides trustees and committees should have a voice. We have accordingly provided for an opportunity being given to them to submit objections or suggestions to the committee before it passes orders. They will also along with the trustee have the right to appeal to the Board against the committee's order.

39. *Clause 50.*—The submission of annual budgets by trustees to the committee is an important step in the direction of ensuring ordered expenditure in temples. While we hold that it is unnecessary to require the sanction of the committee before a trustee can proceed to act on a budget, we consider that the committee should have power to check extravagance, enforce economy, ensure compliance with the approved *dittam* and insist on repayment in due time of amounts borrowed. The right conferred on the trustee to appeal to the Board against the orders of committees is, in our opinion, a sufficient safeguard against the misuse by committees of the powers conferred on them under sub-clause (3).

40. *Clause 51.*—Even among non-excepted temples, there are institutions where the interests are so important or the funds handled by the *trustee* are so large that the settling of a special scheme of administration will be a more efficient form of control than the one exercised by a committee under the Act. We have provided for the contingency in this clause. The scheme should, we think, be settled by the Board in consultation with the committee, the trustees and other persons having interest in the temple. It is open, however, to the trustee or interested person to apply to the court to modify a scheme settled by the Board.

41. *Clauses 52 and 53.*—The indefiniteness of the existing law as regards the powers which trustees of temples may exercise over office-holders and servants therein, especially those possessing hereditary rights, has been a fruitful source of litigation hitherto. These clauses are an attempt to define these powers in a clear manner. The trustee is given full disciplinary powers over all classes of servants, both hereditary and non-hereditary. He cannot, however, make any, except interim, appointments to

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hereditary offices and even this he can do only in the circumstances and under the conditions set forth in sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 53.

42. *Clause 54.*—The endowment for a service in a temple consists in some cases only of a mere charge on property which continues in the possession of the donor's family, the latter being at liberty to appropriate all the surplus income from the property to private purposes. We have made it clear that if default occurs in the performance of the service in such a case, the trustee should only try to recover the cost of performing the service from the person in possession of the property charged.

CHAPTER VI.

Maths and Excepted Temples.

43. *Clauses 57–61.*—Clause 57 provides for the submission to the Board of the budgets and annual accounts of maths and excepted temples. The submission of an inventory under clauses 34 and 35 and the getting of their accounts audited by auditors appointed by the Government complete, roughly speaking, the obligations which these institutions will under the Bill be subject to in normal times. And it has to be remembered that neither the Board nor anybody else can take any action in the nature of administrative discipline against the trustees except in pursuance of section 58. The latter section provides for the framing of a separate scheme of administration for a math or excepted temple in cases where inquiry establishes mismanagement on the part of the trustee or proves that in the interests of the endowment such a scheme is necessary. The Board will make the inquiry and frame the scheme in consultation with the disciples of a math and the persons interested in the case of a temple. If a controlling or advising authority is considered necessary in the case of a math, sub-clause (2) of clause 58 restricts its personnel to the disciples. Before a scheme framed by the Board can take effect, it has to be decreed by a court and before the decree is granted an opportunity has to be given to persons interested to submit objections and suggestions. While we have been unanimous in the view that no scheme should be framed for maths except after detailed enquiry and in the circumstances detailed in clause 58 some of the members of the committee have strongly urged that the Saiva Sidhanta maths should be brought under strict control immediately and that a scheme for the better administration of such maths should be elaborated and embodied in a schedule to the Bill. It was decided, however, by a majority that such scheduling of a few maths would be invidious, that we had not sufficient materials before us to justify what would amount to a violation of the principles contained in the Bill and that the proper course for the disciples of these maths, who want control over their administration, would be to apply for a scheme immediately the Bill was passed into law. The proposal to schedule a scheme for the Saiva Sidhanta maths was accordingly negatived.

CHAPTER VII.

Application of Endowments Funds.

44. *Clause 62.*—Clause 32 of the original Bill was mainly a repetition in substance of the corresponding provisions of the

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District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act. We consider that this repetition is unnecessary and that it is enough to authorize expenditure on arrangements made for the comfort of pilgrims and worshippers if in his discretion the trustee incurs such expenditure. The proviso is intended as a safeguard against an undue or extravagant diversion of trust funds for such purposes by a trustee.

45. *Clause 63.*—The corresponding clause in the original Bill (clause 33) has elicited the largest volume of criticism. We recognize that public opinion has expressed itself unmistakably in this connexion.

We have considerably narrowed the application of the doctrine of *Cypres* as embodied in the original Bill. The request for a *Cypres* application of endowment funds may, according to the clause as redrafted, be made only by the trustee or the Board. The court to which an application is made has first to determine whether there is a surplus; it has then to determine whether any portion of the surplus should be retained as a reserve fund for the religious institution. If it finally finds that after providing adequately for the original objects and a reserve fund for the institution, funds are available for application elsewhere, it may sanction such application but only to purposes within the meaning of the expression "religious, educational or other charitable purposes not inconsistent with the objects of the math or temple."

CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

46. *Clause 65.*—The Board and the committees will be separate financial units. The Board is entitled to levy a maximum contribution of one and a half per cent. on the income of all institutions including maths and excepted temples. The committees are entitled to a similar percentage for their own purposes on the income of non-excepted temples, the total burden on which will thus amount to three per cent.—the maximum provided in the original Bill also. Under the original Bill, in addition to the three per cent. contribution, every temple had to pay the charges of a certified auditor. We consider that Government should recover the cost of audit out of the funds realized by Boards and committees in the shape of the percentage contribution. Institutions governed by schemes settled by courts are also liable to these contributions.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

47. *Clauses 69 and 70.*—We have redrafted the clause relating to suits in accordance with the changes we have carried out in the Bill. The clause relating to costs (70) has been modelled on section 8 of the Religious and Charitable Trusts Act of 1920.

48. *Clause 71.*—The question of the application of the Act to institutions governed by schemes already settled by courts under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code has engaged our anxious consideration. The Bill is an attempt at a comprehensive enactment of the law that should govern the administration of religious endowments, and itself provides for the making and

alteration of schemes. Many of the schemes framed by courts already have failed to secure efficient management or control. We consider that it is necessary that power should be taken to cancel or modify schemes framed by courts which are either unworkable or have proved unsatisfactory. This clause declares such schemes to be schemes framed under the new law and provides for their modification or cancellation in accordance with the procedure prescribed therein.

49. *Clause 72.*—We consider that a trustee should obtain the Board's or committee's sanction for every substantial alienation of immovable trust property, and that an appeal to the court should be allowed against orders passed in this behalf by a Board or committee.

50. *Clause 73.*—This is an adaptation of the language of section 21 of Act XX of 1863 and is in our opinion necessary for extricating the religious from the charitable portion of a mixed endowment.

51. *Clause 74.*—This is in principle the same as sub-clause (2) of clause 24 of the original Bill, but is more comprehensively worded.

52. *Clause 77.*—We consider that there should be a separate tariff of rates of court fees for certain applications and other documents under the Bill.

53. The reconstruction of the original Bill on lines more elaborate than, and somewhat different from, the arrangement adopted therein has necessarily involved a large number of alterations and additions both in drafting and in substance. But the amendments we have carried out have been discussed on many occasions during the last half a century in connexion with the successive attempts made in this Presidency for remodelling Act XX of 1863. Few of them are therefore altogether unfamiliar to the public. In view, however, of the extensive character of the changes we have made, we recommend that the Bill as amended be republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

P. Ramarayaningar.
C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.
N. Gopalaswami.
T. Desika Chari.
B. Munisami Naidu.
A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.
E. Periyanayakam.
M. Krishnan Nair.
O. Tanikachala Chettiyar.
B. Rajarajeswaran.
C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
C. Ponnuswamy Naidu.
S. Muttumanikkachariar.
M. C. Maduray Pillai.
K. Gopalakrishnayya.
C. R. Reddy.
P. C. N. Ethirajulu Naidu.
S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad.
C. Natesan.
* M. C. T. Muthiah Chetty.
* T. N. Sivagnanam.
* M. Ramachandra Rao.
* T. Somasundara Mudaliyar.
* C. Arunachala Mudaliyar.
* L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar.
* T. A. Ramalingam.

* Subject to a minute of dissent.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

(1)

I would only suggest another sub-clause (*h*) as follows:—

After sub-clause (*g*) in part I of schedule I: "(*h*) is trustee of endowment for a service or kattlai of an annual value of fifty rupees of his own founding or of ancestors of his family."

The "maths" are a peculiar conglomeration of letters and I would like that a phonetic spelling is adopted and that the term is printed as "matam" and recognized as such.

M. C. T. MUTHIAH CHETTY.

(2)

Paragraph 17.—I object entirely to the proposed system of payment of salary to the President or any members of the Board.

Persons possessing the necessary qualifications and willing to serve their country gratuitously are available in plenty as is evidenced by the presence of similar classes of persons in the Legislative Council. It will be quite sufficient if the members and the President of the Board are paid their travelling allowance when they go on tour.

Paragraph 45.—At present the contribution levied by the Tinnevelly Siva Devasthanam Committee from the temples under its control is 2 1/2 per cent. The amount thus collected is not quite sufficient to carry on efficiently the supervision over the temples. I therefore object to any reduction in the present rate of contribution.

22nd February 1923. T. N. SIVAGNANAM.

(3)

I have signed the report subject to an expression of my views on some of the provisions embodied in the Bill as revised by the Select Committee. As pointed out in paragraph 53 of the report, the Bill has been so materially altered and added to both in drafting and in substance that it is in my opinion almost entirely a new Bill. Some of the provisions now introduced in the Bill, it is no doubt true, were discussed in connexion with the proposals made by the Robinson Committee and the other committees that sat after it, but I believe that these proposals were not hitherto published much less discussed in public. I feel that these provisions in the Bill have not received in Committee that careful and deliberate consideration that they deserve. I do not wish to refer at length to the extensive character of the changes made in the Bill at the Select Committee stage but shall content myself by referring to some of the more important changes in regard to which I am not in agreement with my colleagues.

2. The Bill as originally introduced empowered the Local Government to direct the constitution of committees for any local area or for any religious endowment or classes of endowment and the committees so constituted were intended to control religious endowments within their jurisdiction. It was proposed to empower them to inspect religious endowments, to approve standard scales of expenditure and to appoint trustees in cases of disputed succession pending the establishment of their rights in a Court

of Law, to call for accounts and so on. In fact, the committees under the Bill as introduced were to exercise certain specified functions of supervision and control. This machinery of control has now been very much enlarged by the constitution of a Central Board on the lines of the Charity Commissioners in England. This Board has been given the right of general superintendence of all religious endowments and of a general control for securing their proper administration. The provision for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners is a fundamental change and has altered the whole scope of the Bill. The object of the original Bill was to lay down the duties of the trustees and to provide for a certain amount of specified supervisory control over their actions through the committees. The Bill as now revised creates an entirely new body which is to exercise "general superintendence" of all religious endowments, and which is empowered "to do all things which are reasonable and necessary to ensure that mutts and temples are properly maintained and that all religious endowments are properly administered and duly appropriated to the purposes for which they were founded or exist." I am wholly opposed to the creation of a central authority such as that proposed by my colleagues. The Bill as originally introduced created a widespread alarm throughout the Presidency and its provisions have provoked a good deal of opposition and the provisions of the Bill as now amended will further actuate this feeling. The success of a legislative measure such as this very much depends upon the extent to which the community as a whole would accept its provisions as necessary and desirable. In the matter of the control of religious endowments it would be a sound legislative policy to feel one's way and go about cautiously at first and to gradually develop the machinery of control in the light of experience. It is therefore neither necessary nor desirable to put forward a comprehensive legislative measure and to attempt heroic remedies from the outset for bringing these institutions under control. From this point of view, I am in general agreement with those portions of the Bill that aim at securing a correct register of endowments, the maintenance of proper accounts, an independent audit and an efficient system of local control over religious endowments than has hitherto existed. The necessity at present for the establishment of a central authority such as that proposed in clause 6 of the Bill has not been established and such a Board with the extensive jurisdiction and powers proposed to be conferred on it is likely at the present stage to do more harm than good. The inevitable tendency of all central authorities like the Board of Commissioners is to develop their own control at the expense and to the detriment of local control and in a matter such as this it is far more important that efficient local control should be developed rather than that control should be exercised by a body of commissioners from Madras. Another equally important reason against the proposal is that a Board of Commissioners exercising their function from Madras would be a very costly undertaking. The President and the four commissioners and their office establishments are likely to cost at least a lakh of rupees per annum and if the Board has to exercise the duties efficiently they should have inspectors to go round the Presidency in exercise of the

general superintendence vested in them. In fact one of the enthusiastic exponents of this proposal who gave evidence before the committee was driven to admit that a Central Board such as that proposed in the Bill would cost two to three lakhs of rupees per annum. This amount has to be found from the mutts and temples.

3. In paragraph 8 of the report my colleagues justify the creation of a Central Board on the ground that the committees constituted under Act XX of 1863 have been left too much to themselves and that their work suffered for want of guidance, control and co-ordination and that the proposed Board is intended to supply this want. I do not agree at all with this view. I think the guidance, control and co-ordination that is required and that is likely to prove more efficient and less costly and more judicial in its character is that of the court in the district as defined in the Bill. Instead of having one central authority in Madras it is certainly more desirable to place these district committees under the guidance and control of the district court in each district. This will be much more effective control than that of a Central Board. The Bill prepared by the Muttuswami Ayyar Committee in 1891 made provision of this kind of control. It may perhaps be pointed out that some of the earlier drafts such as the Robinson Committee Bill and the Sullivan Bill made preserve for a Central Board, but these proposals were subsequently abandoned in favour of the control of the committees by the district judges as proposed by the Muttuswami Ayyar's Committee in 1893. The prohibitive cost of this new machinery of administration provided in the Bill is in my opinion such as to make it distinctly unpopular with the communities affected by the Bill. Under the provisions of Chapter VIII mutts and temples have to make annual contributions to the Board and the committees. They have to pay the charges for auditing their accounts and all costs and expenses incurred in connexion with the legal proceedings initiated by a Board or committee and the court fees leviable under Schedule II will have to be paid in most cases out of the funds of the endowments. It seems to me that the cumulative effect of all these provisions apart from all others is likely to make the administration of the endowments under this Bill unacceptable on the ground of cost. This measure aims for the first time at bringing the religious endowments in this Presidency under effective control and it would be wise to avoid as much as possible giving room to any criticism that the funds of the temples and mutts are to be used for the maintenance of a costly machinery, the necessity for which has not been fully established.

4. There is another difficulty in financing the scheme of control embodied in the Bill. The Scheme of the present Bill is that a contribution of not more than 3 per cent. should be levied from all the temples and mutts for financing the Central Board and committees. No accurate data are at present available for the purpose of forecasting what funds would become available if such a contribution is levied. It has been suggested that the aggregate income of all the temples and mutts is about a crore of rupees and that a levy of 3 per cent. on that income is likely to yield three lakhs of rupees. There is nothing reliable in

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support of this estimate. Unless there is more accurate information on the subject it is not desirable to set up a costly machinery and then look about to find the funds. In fact, the proposals under clause 65 for levying contribution from temples for which schemes have been framed by the courts does not appear to be justifiable except for the reason that funds have to be found for the maintenance of the Central Board.

5. Another objection is that the exact scope and nature of the functions of the Central Board have not been carefully considered. The Central Board would not be merely an administrative body. The Board will have the power to frame schemes for mutts and excepted temples, to hold inquiries into the mismanagement of endowments, to frame schemes for non-excepted temples, to hear various appeals from the committees. I have no doubt that in the exercise of these different functions the Board will have to take evidence to call for records and to compel the attendance of witnesses and parties. If it is to discharge its functions efficiently it must have the same powers as a "court" under the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 and the Board should also have the power of administering an oath under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873. No such provision has been made in the Bill and I believe that the Board as constituted under the Bill would be an ineffective body. The Bill also seeks to invest the orders of the Board with finality in many matters.

This is not desirable. I believe that in at least the orders of the Board which affect vested rights the parties concerned should have the right to resort to the ordinary courts with appropriate safeguards against the frivolous use of the power as may be found necessary.

While on the one hand there is a desire on the part of my colleagues to shut out the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts in regard to many matters relating to the administration of religious endowments and to vest the same in the Central Board and the committees they do not see any objection to treat them practically as courts for the levy of heavy court-fees provided in Schedule II for the different applications and appeals that may be made to the Board or the committees.

6. I do not wish to refer at any length to the other proposals of the Bill with which I am not in agreement. I have a good deal of hesitation and doubt about the inclusion of mutts in the Bill. I do not minimise the serious allegations of mismanagement that have been made from time to time against some of the matadhipatis in Southern India and I sympathize with those of my colleagues who are anxious for a reform in their administration. I feel, however, that it would have been more satisfactory if legislation were undertaken separately for them after a thorough inquiry into the origin of these mutts and the directions in which control is desired by all those concerned in their administration.

In view of the long current of decisions in this Presidency defining the position of matadhipatis the fact that the heads of mutts have frequently abused their position is itself not a sufficient reason for bringing them under this Bill without a due deliberation of the questions involved and without having all the materials before us. The definition of "mutt" and "religious

endowment" read together makes it quite clear that even voluntary offerings of disciples like "gurupuja" or "pathapuja" given by disciples to the heads of the mutts will have to be accounted for by them. I think the Bill has gone too far in this respect and is likely to lower the position of the spiritual heads of these institutions. The problem is beset with the difficulties and the hasty inclusion of all mutts in the Bill so as to bring them under secular control and the inclusion of even voluntary offerings among properties for which matadhipatis are liable to account are the two features of the Bill to which objection would be legitimately taken.

7. In regard to the temple committees also I think the Bill has proceeded on wrong lines in giving them a general power of superintendence instead of specific powers of supervision and control. The differentiation made between the "excepted temples" and other temples will result in anomalies in temple administration which it is difficult to justify. The provisions of clause 71 relating to endowments governed by existing schemes are neither clear nor desirable. The requirements of the case will be sufficiently met if the Central Board is enabled to apply to the court for the modification or cancellation of the scheme.

I am not also in favour of repealing section 92, rule 8 and order 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the powers of the Advocate-General regarding public charities. The provisions in clauses 62 and 63 relating to the application of surplus funds of temples are an improvement over those contained in the Bill as originally introduced but they are capable of still further modification in the light of public criticism. There are various other matters of detail in regard to which a further examination and modification of the provisions of the Bill is necessary. Finally I feel that a measure such as this should not be brought into force wholesale throughout the Presidency all at once. There are districts in this Presidency where the maladministration of religious endowments has been a crying evil and there are others in which there have been a very few or no complaints at all. I am of opinion that the provisions of the Bill should be brought into force in areas where complaints have existed and that only in response to a demand from the people of the locality for the application of the Act to the institutions in their neighbourhood. A wholesale constitution of committees in all districts working under the supervision of a Central Board in Madras is neither necessary nor expedient. Suitable provisions in the Bill for the extension of the Bill on application by local authorities and in areas to be notified under the Bill is very desirable.

23rd February 1923. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.

(4)

1. The definition of "excepted temple", clause 5 (5), is not accurate and clauses (*a*) and (*b*) may be put into one. Since the abandoning of the temples began only in 1842 and it cannot be positively said that all temples were handed over in 1842 itself and as it is well known that the properties of the temples were handed over long subsequently, it is necessary to fix another later date. Some other definitions also may require some alterations, but it is not necessary to refer to them now being matters of detail.

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2. In paragraph 8 of the report the Board is said to be essentially an administrative body. Though under the Bill as now presented it may be said to be so, the functions of the Board ought to be varied and enlarged and at least in a number of the various instances in which resort to the Court is provided for in the Bill, the Board ought to adjudicate as a judicial body. One of the main considerations in forming the Central Board was cutting short litigation with regard to religious trusts and providing a speedy remedy, and, if this is not achieved, the Board will be of limited utility and it may be said whether the Board is worth having to discharge the limited functions assigned to it under the Bill as it is. Clause 6 is not quite clear. What is intended is that there shall be at least one Board and there may be more. So the word "may" in clause 6 is inappropriate unless it is said that "may" means "shall". This should be made clear and necessary alterations made. The limitation of the period of appointment of the Commissioners to five years is not desirable as it will not be possible to get efficient men for a short period only even though there may be a precarious chance of reappointment. The Commissioners should not, under any circumstances, engage in any trade or profession during appointment and the words "without the sanction of the Local Government" in clause 10 ought to be omitted. The qualifications for the President and other Commissioners should be the same.

3. The working of the committee under the Act of 1863 has been found to be very unsatisfactory and it is open to doubt whether it is advisable to continue them even with the alterations suggested in the Bill. When the Bill provides for more than one Central Board it is desirable to abolish the committee altogether so that the administration of all the religious institutions in the Presidency may be on uniform principles without leaving to the various district commitees so evolve their varying principles of administration. If the committees are to continue the provision in clause 19 (2) for division of the electoral area into circles is not desirable.

4. The mutts of each class must be placed under a separate committee composed of disciples of that class of mutts and to bring them under the immediate control of the Central Board which may be composed of gentlemen of diverse communities is not desirable and rather derogatory to the status of the religious heads and offensive to the feelings of the disciples of the mutts. The powers given to the Board under Chapter VI must be given in the first instance to the disciples committee subject to an appeal to the Board. The Saivite mutts at least may be treated as above.

5. In clause 38 (2) instead of saying that in the matter of appointment due regard shall be had to the claims of disciples and family, it should be stated that the appointment should be from among the disciples or members of the family or relations of the last trustee.

6. In clause 44 in prescribing the qualification for trustees, it should be said that the trustee should not be of any class or community the members of which are not by custom or usage entitled to enter the temple, as otherwise it may lead to great rioting and unwholesome struggle. If our suggestion of

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abolishing the committee is adopted, the trustees of each temple may be elected by the voters in an electoral area to be formed for each temple.

7. In clause 59 (1) after the words "proper administration" and before "of such endowments" the words "or proper utilization of the funds" should be added. The provisions of Chapter VI are not adequate to deal with the defaulting trustees who have misappropriated trust funds and provision should be made for removing them and recovering the amounts misappropriated.

In clause 63 the application to utilize funds need not be to the Court. It should be to the Board and option to apply must be given to persons interested also.

8. Under clause 69 powers similar to those of the Advocate-General are given to the Board and the powers of the Advocate-General are also expressly saved by clause 3. The desirability of vesting the same powers in two concurrent authorities resort to one of which may be made, while the same relief has been refused by the other, is open to doubt.

9. From the Bill it is not clear what the effect of the Bill will be as regards the administration of institutions for which schemes have been framed by Courts in suits under section 92, though clause 71 refers to such cases. This should be freed from doubt.

10. The Bill has been redrafted so many times and important alterations made each time and in quick succession so that we hope we will be excused if we say that it is rather difficult to forget altogether the impression produced by the earlier drafts and comprehend fully the present draft alone though to one who reads the final draft for the first time without knowledge of the previous drafts it may be much easier. So, besides what we have stated above, there may be other particulars in which variations may be necessary, liberty to suggest which may be reserved to the members of the Select Committee also.

T. SOMASUNDARA MUDALIYAR.
C. ARUNACHALA MUDALIYAR.

23rd February 1923.

(5)

Very soon after the passing of the Religious Endowments Act of 1863, its provisions were found unsuited to the needs and conditions of religious endowments in this Presidency and attempts were made from time to time to have the Act amended suitably so far at any rate as this Presidency is concerned. When the Religious Endowments Bill was first published in December last it naturally evoked considerable public interest in the Presidency and there was a wide demand that some appreciably long time should be given to the public to consider the provisions of the Bill in detail to submit their criticisms. Even as it was, the Bill met with widespread opposition and over two hundred representations were made to the Legislative Council and the Select Committee disapproving of the important provisions of the Bill. The Bill as revised by the Select Committee is very different from the Bill as referred to it and is even more drastic and sweeping in its amendment of the existing Act. There are limits to the scope and the implication of the fact that the subject of religious

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endowments is a transferred subject and under the control of a Minister. In making the above observations I am not unmindful of the fact that in one important particular to which a large portion of public criticism was directed, viz., the application or the diversion of surplus funds of the religious endowments, there has been an amendment of the original provisions of the Bill in greater consonance with public feeling, though even here I must say that it is desirable to know what the public have to say on the amended provision before it is made a part of the Statute.

What in my opinion would have met the needs of the situation is a suitable modification of those provisions of Religious Endowments Act XX of 1853 which were found in practice to be unsatisfactory and the introduction into the Act of a provision for the application of surplus funds and not a root and branch reform of the Act such as necessitates its total repeal. The susceptibilities of a large portion of the population are likely to be touched by the present measure and it behoves the Council to pursue the line of least resistance.

One feature to which I am constrained to take special objection as distinguishing the Bill is the excessive dread that it displays of interference by the ordinary courts and the pains taken to keep out their jurisdiction.

The revised Bill makes provision for the institution of a Board of Commissioners. Their functions according to the Bill are largely of a judicial character rather than administrative—if not even more of a judicial character than administrative. Before the Board of Charity Commissioners were established in England, a long and protracted inquiry was undertaken by Commissions instituted for the purpose who made 32 reports on the strength of which a Select Committee of the House of Commons and later on. i.e., in 1849 a Royal Commission were appointed to make recommendations. It was these recommendations that were eventually embodied in the Charitable Trust Act of 1853. It has also to be noted that the powers of the Commissioners both under the original Act and the later amendments were not anything so wide or exclusive as under the Bill as revised by the Select Committee.

The Bill as introduced in the Council made no reference to such a Board and the public have had no opportunities of knowing of the proposal to create a Board of Charity Commissioners and of expressing their views on the desirability of having such Boards especially with the large powers proposed to be given to them. From the volume of work that will devolve upon the Board it may be, as is recognized in the report of the Select Committee that the institution of at least two Boards of five commissioners will be found necessary. Inclusive of the establishment and allowances they would cost between Rs. 125 to 150 thousand a year. The contribution that has to be made by the religious endowments is at a rate not exceeding 1 1-2 per cent. on the gross income of the endowments. One has to be assured that the institutions to contribute have incomes aggregating to Rs. 80 lakhs a year if not a crore. The Committee have been given no data to justify such an optimistic view. Under clause 65 (3) even religious endowments which at the commencement

of the new Act are governed by schemes previously settled by the courts have to contribute 1 1-2 per cent. on their income towards the expenses of the Board even if the Board has nothing to do in respect of those endowments. This seems to be an unjustifiable provision. Except where the Board has to frame a scheme for mutts or excepted temples, the orders of the Board whether of an administrative or a judicial character are final. I think that it is not desirable to invest the orders of the Board, with finality in the way contemplated by the the Bill and that at least where the orders affect vested rights, the parties affected should have the right to resort to the ordinary courts with such safeguards against the frivolous use of this power as may be found necessary.

In respect of the constitution of the committees the Bill provides for a proportion of the members not exceeding one-fourth of the total strength of the committee being nominated by the Board. I do not think that sufficient justification has been shown for departing in this instance from the provision of the Act of 1863 by which the members of the committee are in the first instance to come in by election. Even if power to nominate be considered necessary to be taken such power should in my opinion be exercised by the district court and not by the Board.

As regards the qualifications of the electors I see no sufficient reason to depart from the rules now in force and embodied in the Standing Order No. 77 of the Board of Revenue and in the Schedule 1 to the original Bill. It is no doubt true that the number of electors with the qualifications therein stated will be large but the inconvenience or difficulty if any of holding the elections will be considerably reduced if not altogether removed by constituting electoral circles as contemplated in clause 19, sub-clause 2.

According to the scheme of the Bill, maths which are for the first time brought under special legislation and excepted temples are put upon the same footing and those temples are taken to be excepted temples whose managers had a hereditary right to managership, without the intervention or control of Government in 1842 or before 1801 or in the case of temples founded after 1842 where the succession has been by hereditary right, thus leaving out of their purview those temples which were in existence before 1842, but the trustees of which succeed by hereditary right from or after 1842. I find no reason for putting into a category different from the excepted temples those temples which have hereditary managers from 1842. Eighty years is sufficiently long time to justify their being accorded the same treatment as excepted temples. As recognized in the majority report, the power of the heads of maths over the income of the institutions over which they preside are larger than those of dharmakarthas or managers of temples. Except on the question of succession there is no difference of rights and obligations between hereditary and non-hereditary trustee. It is essentially a wrong principle to adopt to club excepted temples and maths together and make the same provisions applicable to both. I should have preferred provisions relating to the non-hereditary trustees, hereditary trustees and maths to be separately given making the provisions applicable to one class applicable wherever suitable to another class or the other class as well. The fact that the

head of a math has very large powers of disposition over the income of the math, such disposition not being inconsistent with the purposes of the math even though it may not be necessitated by the exigencies of the math, has not been given due recognition in the Bill. And this is largely due to the fact that maths and temples have been clubbed together. It is no doubt true that there are certain maths in the Presidency whose history reveals considerable mismanagement in the past but that fact does not justify the same treatment being accorded to all the maths. It is, I think, necessary that power should be taken to except particular institutions or classes of institutions from the scope of the Bill. The Select Committee have not been put in possession of sufficient materials to justify the same provisions being applicable to all the maths in the Presidency. In fact such materials as have been placed before the committee justify an opposite conclusion. In my opinion when any relief is found necessary to be given in the case of maths, the initiative should be exclusively taken by the disciples of the math concerned without the intervention of the Board and the courts whose functions are entirely judicial are much better situated and able to determine what schemes may be necessary for the administration of the maths than the Board and the Board need not have any function assigned to it in the matter of a settlement of schemes for maths. All that is necessary is to give power to courts to frame schemes in appropriate cases in regard to maths. It has to be remembered that maths are brought under the purview of special legislation for the first time now and prudence suggests the observance of considerable caution in deciding how far their present management should be interfered with and what machinery should be created for such interference.

As regards institutions for which schemes have already been framed by the courts I do not think that it should be in the power of the Board to get them scrapped. Under clause 71 when a scheme has been already settled for a religious endowment by the court it must be considered to have been settled or decreed under the new Act so that the other provisions of the Act will apply to it, i.e., leave it to the Board and to the committees in the case of temples under their control to modify or cancel the scheme. Most of the temples for which schemes have been already settled by the courts will be Committee Temples under the new Act so that the intervention of the courts is altogether removed. No justification was made out for this extraordinary provision. I think that the requirements of the case will be sufficiently met by enabling the Board or even the committee to apply to the Court that has settled the scheme to modify its provisions whenever in the opinion of the Board or the committee as the case may be a modification is found necessary. I do not also approve of the provisions of clause 69 (2) by which section 92 and rule 8, Order (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, are repealed altogether in respect of religious endowments in general. I would retain the powers of the Advocate-General under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code.

In my opinion the Bill has undergone alterations of a fundamental character in the select committee stage and needs wide publication in the different languages of the Presidency to elicit

public criticism respecting its details and sufficient time should be given for the purpose.

25th February 1923. L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR.

(6)

I am sorry I cannot agree with the majority in one important matter and in one or two minor matters. So far as the Saiva Siddhanta mutts are concerned there is a pretty general desire on the part of the people interested in them that the disciples should in some way or other be associated with the heads of the mutts in their administration. Even in the Select Committee this view was supported by nine members as against eleven who voted against it. The majority thought that the special treatment asked for would be invidious and that they had not sufficient materials for them to support action on the line proposed by the minority. In spite of the fact that the other view was also put forward, the majority was swayed by the feeling that the minority view was imposing a disability on the mutts for which special treatment was asked to be provided. There is much in the past history of several of these mutts that will justify greater and stricter control being imposed in the management of these mutts. But the minority marked the special provision to be made as a matter of additional privilege to the people interested. As is well known these mutts came into existence as centres of religious and educational advancement and religious propaganda was one of the guiding ideas of action with most of the early matadhipatis. The properties given to these mutts were given in most cases on account of the work done by these mutts and for the purposes of the objects they stood for. It cannot be said that the endowments were personal to the matadhipati. In at least one case, the mutt of Thirupanandal, the matadhipati has no disciples. He is himself a disciple of the Dharmapuram mutt and he continues as such even after he becomes the head of the Thirupanandal mutt. The majority did not agree with the view put forward by those who urged that the matadhipati for the time being is absolutely entitled to treat the income of the mutt properties as he liked and to the mutts being excluded from the Bill altogether. So they have tacitly accepted the principle of the matadhipati being a trustee. After having accepted the principle I think they are bound to go further and see what is the best arrangement for the benefit of the trust and what is the general decision of the beneficiaries. In the case of the Smartha mutts and Udipi mutts the persons interested did not want any special provisions. So the minority did not ask that the special provisions they wanted for the Saiva Siddhanta mutts should apply for all mutts. In the case of the Saiva Siddhanta mutts all the evidence given both orally and in writing was in favour of the disciples being associated in the management of them. Even M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai who voted with the majority said that the general desire was in favour of the special provision but he was not sure whether the Saivites would ask for it if the special provision was to apply to the Saivite mutts alone and not to other mutts. A mahazar influentially signed and sent recently shows that even in Tinnevelly there is a large body of opinion in favour of the special provision.

The argument that the Board may be moved afterwards if necessary does not meet the case. The object of the Bill is to devise satisfactory provisions for the management of the endowments and to avoid costly litigation. In the absence of the provision asked for by the minority, it would not have attained either of the objects so far as these mutts are concerned.

I may state that we have got evidence that even in the Tirupati mutt, there is a panchayat of disciples and that it is consulted in important matters by the Mahant.

27th February 1928. T. A. RAMALINGAM.

Appendix C.

The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, 1922.

BILL No. 12 of 1922.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the better governance and administration of certain religious endowments, and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

Title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 192".

Extent.

2. (1) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras except the City of Madras and applies, save as hereinafter provided, to all Hindu religious endowments.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification, extend to Jain religious endowments the provisions of this Act and of any rules framed thereunder, and may declare such extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications as they think fit.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Act XX of 1863, in so far as it applies to Hindu religious endowments, is hereby repealed.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) 'Committee' means a committee as constituted under section 5.

(2) 'Court' means the court of the District Judge.

(3) 'Hereditary endowment' means a religious endowment all or any of the trustees of which are hereditary trustees.

(4) 'Hereditary trustee' means the trustee of a religious endowment, succession to whose office devolves by hereditary right or by nomination by the trustee for the time being, or is regulated by usage or is specially provided for by the founders, so long as the scheme of succession is in force.

(5) 'Non-hereditary endowment' means a religious endowment which is not a hereditary endowment.

(6) 'Non-hereditary trustee' means a trustee who is not a hereditary trustee.

(7) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by the Local Government by rules made under this Act.

(8) 'Beligious endowment' includes a temple, mutt or other place used as a place of public religious worship or religious instruction, by whatever designation known, and dedicated to, or for the benefit of, or used as of right by, the Hindu community or any section thereof, as a place of religious worship or religious instruction and all property endowed for the support of such place of worship or instruction or for the performance of any service or charity connected therewith.

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(9) 'Trustee' means the person, by whatever designation known, in whom the administration of the affairs of a religious endowment is vested, or who holds any property therefor and includes any person who is liable as if he were a trustee.

CHAPTER II.

Committees and their constitution.

Creation, variation and abolition of committees.

5. (1) The Local Government may, by notification,

(*a*) direct the constitution of a committee for any local area, or for any religious endowment or any class of religious endowments in such local area;

(*b*) vary the constitution and the territorial or other limits of the jurisdiction of any such committee; or

(*c*) abolish any such committee:

Provided as follows:—

(i) Not more than one committee shall have jurisdiction over the same place of religious worship or religious instruction or the endowments and properties connected therewith.

(ii) The Local Government shall, before issuing a notification under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), communicate to the committee concerned the grounds on which they propose to do so, fix a reasonable period for the committee to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations and objections, if any.

(2) The Local Government may pass such orders as they may deem fit as to the transfer or other disposal of the assets and liabilities of a committee whose jurisdiction is varied on account of a notification issued under clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) or which ceases to exist on account of a notification issued under clause (*c*) of sub-section (1).

Strength of committees and the proportion of elected members.

6. (1) A committee shall consist of such number of members as may be fixed by the Local Government, such number to be not less than six and not more than twelve.

(2) The Local Government may notify what proportion of the total number of members shall be elected:

Provided that such proportion shall not be less than two-thirds.

(3) The remaining members shall be appointed by the Local Government.

Members of new committees to be all appointed.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 6 where the Local Government direct the constitution of a committee for the first time or in place of any committee which has been abolished the members of such new committee shall hold office for such period not exceeding two years as the Local Government may fix and during such period shall be all appointed by the Local Government.

Electoral.

8. A committee may, with the approval of the Local Government, divide the local area over which it exercises jurisdiction into circles for the purpose of election of members and determine the number of members which each circle may return.

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Electoral roll.

9. (1) An electoral roll for the local area over which the committee exercises jurisdiction showing the names of persons qualified to vote shall once in every two years be prepared and published by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Where such local area has been divided into circles, the electoral roll shall be divided into parts and one part shall be allotted to each circle.

(3) Every person whose name appears in the electoral roll published under this section shall, so long as it remains in force, be entitled to vote at an election; and no person whose name does not appear in such roll shall vote at an election.

(4) The electoral roll published in any year shall remain in force till the publication of a fresh electoral roll.

Disqualifications of electors.

10. (1) No person who is of unsound mind or a deaf-mute shall be qualified to vote.

(2) No person shall be included in the electoral roll as qualified to vote unless—

(*a*) he is a British subject or a subject of a State in India;

Provided that the Local Government may exclude from the scope of this restriction any aliens or class of aliens;

(*b*) he has attained the age of twenty-one years in the calendar year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published;

(*c*) he professes the Hindu religion; and

(*d*) he possesses one or more of the qualifications described in Schedule I.

Disqualifications of candidates and members.

11. (1) A person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a member of a committee—

(*a*) if his name does not appear on the electoral roll of the area for which the committee is constituted;

(*b*) if at the date of nomination, election or appointment he is

(i) of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or suffering from contagious leprosy, or

(ii) an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent, or

(iii) already a member of the committee whose term of office will not expire before his fresh election or appointment can take effect, or

(iv) a trustee of a religious endowment over which the committee has jurisdiction.

(2) A person who has been sentenced by a criminal court to transportation or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months (such sentence not having been reversed or the offence not having been pardoned) shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a member of a committee while undergoing the sentence and for five years from the date of expiration of the sentence:

Provided that the Local Government may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(3) A member of a committee shall cease to hold his office if he—

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(a) is sentenced by a court to such punishment as is described in sub-section (2).

Provided that the Local Government may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification;

(b) becomes of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or suffers from contagious leprosy;

(c) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent;

(d) becomes trustee of a religious endowment over which the committee has jurisdiction; or

(e) ceases to profess the Hindu religion.

Term of office of members.

12. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided, every member of a committee shall hold office for a term of five years from the date when his election or appointment takes effect.

(2) A member of a committee may resign his office by giving notice to the president, and until such resignation is accepted by the committee he shall be deemed to be in office.

President.

13. (1) Every committee shall elect one of its members to be its president.

(2) A president shall be entitled to hold office for one year from the date of his election, unless in the meanwhile he resigns his office as president or ceases to be a member of the committee.

(3) If the office of president is vacant, the member of the committee who has served as such for the longest period shall exercise the functions of a president until a new president is elected.

(4) If the longest period for which any member has served as such is the same for more than one member, the Local Government shall determine which of them should exercise the functions of president until a new president is elected.

Filling up of vacancies.

14. (1) On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of an elected member a new member shall, in the absence of any direction to the contrary issued under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 6 of this Act, be elected within three months after the occurrence of the vacancy.

(2) If such vacancy shall not be filled up within the time prescribed, the Local Government may appoint a person to the vacancy.

(3) The Local Government may also appoint a person to the office of president of committee if the committee fails to elect a president within three months of its constitution or within three months after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office.

(4) An outgoing member or president shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

(5) The election or appointment of a member or president shall be notified in the prescribed manner.

Act of committee not to be invalidated by informality.

15. No act of a committee or of any person acting as president or member of such committee shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of a defect in the establishment or constitution of such committee or on the ground that any member of such committee was disqualified for, or had ceased to hold, such office or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of president or member of such committee.

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Incorporation of committee.

*16. Every committee shall, by the name of the local area or the religious endowment, or the class of religious endowments, for which it shall have been established, be a body corporate and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall, by the said name, sue and be sued. Subject to any restrictions or qualifications imposed by this or any other enactment, it shall also have power to acquire, hold or transfer property, movable and immovable, to enter into contracts and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of this Act.

President to carry out resolutions.

†17. The resolutions of a committee shall be carried into effect by the president.

Servants of committee, their appointment and punishment.

18. (1) The committee may, from time to time, determine the number, designations, grades and scales of salaries or other remuneration of its servants.

(2) Subject to such control as the committee may impose, the president shall appoint and transfer such servants, and may fine, reduce, suspend, remove or dismiss them for breach of rules or discipline, for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or misconduct.

Duties of committee in general.

19. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a committee may do all acts which are reasonable and necessary to ensure that all religious endowments within its local limits or subject to its jurisdiction are properly administered and that the income therefrom is duly appropriated to the purposes for which they are founded or exist.

(2) Every committee shall, in such manner and with such details as may be prescribed, keep a register of such endowments and prepare and maintain as accurate a record as possible of the origin and history of each such endowment, and for the purpose of keeping such register and preparing and maintaining such record, shall have such powers for compelling the production or submission by trustees, managers, officers and servants of endowments of documents, returns, reports and other information as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER III.

Committees and Trustees.

Hereditary trustees.

20. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the office of a hereditary trustee, or there is a dispute respecting the right of succession to such office or, in the case of a trustee who is a minor or a lunatic, respecting the person entitled to discharge on behalf of such minor the functions of such office, the committee may appoint a fit person to discharge the functions of trustee of such endowment until some other person shall, by means of a suit or otherwise, have established his right to such office or to discharge such functions.

(2) The person so appointed shall be entitled to exercise all the powers which the lawful trustee could exercise in relation to such endowment, and for the purpose of dispossessing the person,

*[Section 6 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.]

†[Section 21 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.]

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in any, who is in possession of the movable and immovable property belonging to, and the title-deeds, account books and other documents relating to, the religious endowment and of putting the person so appointed in possession thereof, the committee and court may act in the manner prescribed in section 24.

Non-hereditary trustees, their number and appointment.

21. (1) The number of non-hereditary trustees for any religious endowment shall be fixed by the committee, but shall not exceed three.

(2) Every non-hereditary trustee shall be appointed by the committee and shall be entitled to hold office for five years from the date of the order appointing him, unless in the meanwhile he is removed or dismissed, or his resignation is accepted, by the committee, or he ceases otherwise to be a trustee.

(3) Subject to such rules as may be prescribed, the committee may fix a salary for any non-hereditary trustee and vary the amount thereof. Any salary so fixed shall be payable out of the funds of the religious endowment concerned.

(4) Every non-hereditary trustee lawfully holding office on the date of commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been duly appointed trustee under this Act on such date, but shall be entitled to hold office for three years from such date.

Removal and dismissal of non-hereditary trustees.

22. (1) The committee may remove or dismiss a non-hereditary trustee—

(*a*) for persistent default in the submission of budgets, accounts, reports or returns, or

(*b*) for wilful disobedience of lawful orders issued by the committee, or

(*c*) for any malfeasance, misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty in respect of the trusts vested in, or confided to, him, or

(*d*) for any misappropriation of, or improper dealing with, the properties of the religious endowment of which he is trustee.

(2) When the committee proposes to take action under sub-section (1) it shall frame charges against the trustee concerned and give him an opportunity of explanation and may place the trustee under suspension pending the disposal of the charges framed. The order of removal or dismissal shall state the charges framed against the trustee, his explanation and the finding of the committee on each charge with the reasons therefor.

(3) A non-hereditary trustee removed or dismissed under sub-section (1) may within three months of the date of the order of removal or dismissal appeal to the Local Government against such order.

(4) The order of the committee under sub-section (1) shall, when no appeal is preferred against it, be final; and when an appeal is preferred the order of the Local Government shall be final.

Disqualification of trustees.

23. (1) A trustee shall cease to hold his office, if he

(*a*) is sentenced by a court to such punishment as is described in sub-section (2) of section 11 and subject to the proviso contained therein;

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(b) becomes of unsound mind, or a deaf-mute or suffers from contagious leprosy;

(c) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent; or

(d) ceases to profess the Hindu religion.

(2) The committee shall, in cases of dispute or doubt, determine whether a trustee is disqualified under sub-section (1) and its decision shall be final.

Summary dispossession of removed or dismissed trustee.

24. (1) The committee may direct a trustee who has been removed or dismissed under sub-section (1) of section 22 or who has ceased to hold his office under section 23 to deliver possession of all movable and immovable property belonging to, and of all title-deeds, account books and other documents relating to, the religious endowment concerned to such person as the committee may have appointed under sub-section (1) of section 20 or under sub-section (2) of section 21.

(2) Where a trustee who has been removed or dismissed or has ceased to hold office fails or refuses to obey such a direction, the court may, on application by and on production of the order of the committee, order the issue of the requisite process for delivering to the person named in such order possession of movable and immovable property, title-deeds, account books and other documents in the same manner as if such property, title-deeds, account books and other documents had been decreed by such court to such person.

Trustees to keep regular accounts.

* **25.** The trustee of every religious endowment shall keep regular accounts of the receipts and disbursements connected therewith.

Trustees to furnish accounts, etc., to committee.

* **26.** The trustee of every religious endowment shall furnish such accounts, returns, reports or other information relating to the administration of the religious endowment in his charge and at such time and in such form as the committee may require.

Audit of trustee's accounts.

27. (1) The trustee of every religious endowment which has an income of not less than three thousand rupees per annum shall have the accounts of such endowment audited once a year by an auditor selected from among auditors certified by the Local Government; and shall publish the auditor's report in the prescribed manner.

(2) The committee may direct the trustee of any religious endowment which gets an annual income of less than three thousand rupees to have the accounts of such endowment for any particular period audited as aforesaid and to submit a copy of the auditor's report.

Inspection by president or member of endowments.

28. The president of the committee in the case of hereditary endowments and the president or any member of the committee specially deputed by him in this behalf in the case of non-hereditary endowments may inspect all movable and immovable property belonging to, and all records, correspondence, plans, accounts and other documents relating to, any religious endow-

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*[Section 18 of Act XX of 1863.]

ment and the trustee of such endowment, and all officers and servants working under him shall afford to such president or member such assistance as may be necessary.

Fixing of standard scales of expenditure in places of religious worship.

29. (1) The trustee of any religious endowment may, with the approval of the committee, fix the scale of expenditure in any place of religious worship or religious instruction and the amounts which should be allotted to the various objects of or events connected with such endowment or the proportions in which the income of such endowment should be applied to such objects or events.

(2) In case of difference of opinion between a trustee and the committee on any matter coming under sub-section (1), the committee or trustee may refer it to the court whose decision shall be final.

Committee may levy contributions from trustees.

30. (1) Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, every committee shall by resolution determine the rate not exceeding three per centum of the gross income of any religious endowment at which such religious endowment shall contribute annually for meeting the expenses of the committee under this Act.

(2) The contribution shall be assessed on and notified to the trustee of each such endowment in the prescribed manner.

(3) The trustee of every such endowment shall within three months of his receipt of such notice pay out of the funds of the endowment in his charge the amount of the contribution so demanded to the president of the committee or any person authorized by him; and, in default of his doing so, the court shall, on the application of the president of the committee, recover the amount as if a decree had been passed for the amount by the court against such endowment:

Provided that the court may for reasonable cause postpone the recovery.

Committee to keep regular accounts.

***31.** Every committee shall keep regular accounts of its receipts and disbursements and such accounts hall be audited and published in the prescribed manner.

CHAPTER IV.

Application of Endowment Funds.

Contributions to local authorities for sanitary, etc., arrangements at fairs, festivals, etc.

32. Where a temple, mutt or other place of religious worship or instruction attracts, either throughout the year or on particular occasions, a large number of persons, and where in consequence special arrangements for public health, safety and convenience have to be made by the local authority concerned, the trustee of such religious endowment shall make such recurring or non-recurring contribution to the funds of the local authority as the local Government may determine. The trustee may, with the consent of the local authority concerned, himself make such arrangements and meet the cost out of the funds of such religious endowment.

*[Section 18 of Act, XX of 1863.]

Application of surplus.

33. (1) Any local authority or any committee may apply to the court for an order directing the trustee of a religious endowment to make out of the income of such endowment a contribution to a local authority or any private person or body of persons for expenditure on education, on medical relief, on water-supply, on poor relief or on any other object of public utility.

(2) The trustee of a religious endowment may himself apply to the court for an order permitting him to incur out of the income of such endowment expenditure on all or any of the objects mentioned in sub-section (1) or to make a contribution to a local authority or any private person or body of persons for expenditure on such objects.

(3) Where the purpose of a religious endowment has from the beginning been or has subsequently become impossible of realization, or

where the machinery for effectuating the original purpose of the endowment has failed or no longer exists, or

where after satisfying adequately the avowed purpose of the endowment there is a surplus which is not required for the purpose of the endowment,

the court may, on the application of any local authority or the Committee having jurisdiction, or the trustee of the endowment, order the diversion of the whole or a portion of such income or surplus for expenditure on education, on medical relief, on water-supply, on poor relief or on any other object of public utility.

(4) The court shall, before making such order, give notice of such application

(*a*) specifically to the trustee of the endowment or the committee where he or it is not the applicant, and

(*b*) generally to persons having an interest in the endowment by public advertisement or otherwise as the court may think fit

and hearing their objections, if any, to the grant of the application.

(5) When granting such an application, the court shall, as far as possible, select such purposes and places of expenditure as are not already adequately provided for and as approximate most nearly to the intentions of the founder or to the original purposes of the endowment.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

34. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act not inconsistent therewith.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, they shall have power to make rules

(*a*) with reference to all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;

(*b*) with reference to the registration of electors;

(*c*) with reference to the nominations of candidates, the times of election, the mode of recording and count-

ing votes and the declaration and publication of the results of elections;

(*d*) with reference to the conduct of inquiries and the decision of disputes relating to elections;

(*e*) as to the qualifications and certification of auditors, the manner in which the accounts shall be audited and published, the time and place of audit and the form and contents of the auditor's report;

(*f*) as to the powers which committees may in the case of non-hereditary endowments, exercise for directing or controlling the creation, variation, or abolition by trustees of salaried offices under them and the appointment of persons to such offices;

(*g*) as to (i) the disputes relating to matters pertaining to the internal administration of all or any of the temples, mutts or other places of religious worship or religious instruction or of the endowments thereof which shall be referred by the trustee concerned to the committee for decision, (ii) how for such decisions shall be final, and (iii) generally the nature and extent of the control which the committee may exercise over all or any of such trustees in matters of internal administration;

(*h*) as to what shall be deemed to be mere rights to receive honours in temples, mutts or other places of religious worship or religious instruction, what disputes relating to such rights the committee shall have power to take cognizance of and decide, and how far such decisions shall be final; and

(*i*) as to the method of calculating the gross income of a religious endowment.

(3) The power to make rules under sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

Altering schedules.

35.* (1) The Local Government may make rules altering, adding to, or cancelling any of the schedules to this Act.

(2) All references made in this Act to any of the aforesaid schedules shall be construed as referring to such schedules as amended in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1).

(3) A draft of the rules proposed to be made under this section shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and the rules shall not be made unless the Legislative Council by resolution approves the draft either without modification or addition or with modifications or additions; but upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules on being so made shall be notified and shall thereafter be of full force and effect.

Committee to make regulations.

36. Subject to such control as may be prescribed, a committee may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act or with any rules made by the Local Government in regard to the following matters:—

* [Section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.]

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(a) the time and place of its meeting;
(b) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given;
(c) the quorum for the transaction of business at meetings;
(d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings;
(e) the division of duties among the president and members of the committee;
(f) the delegation of the powers of the committee to the president or to individual members of the committee;
(g) the persons by whom receipts may be granted for money paid to the committee;
(h) the accounts, returns and reports to be submitted by trustees of religious endowments;
(i) the security, if any, to be furnished by non-hereditary trustees; and
(j) the manner in which contributions from religious endowments under section 30 shall be assessed and demanded from trustees.

Suits against trustees and committee.

37. (1) Any person having an interest in any religious endowment may institute a suit in the court to obtain a decree—

(a) removing a member of any committee,
(b) appointing or removing a hereditary trustee, or appointing or removing the trustee of an endowment falling under section 40,
(c) vesting any property in a trustee,
(d) directing accounts and inquiries,
(e) settling a scheme in respect of an endowment falling under section 40,
(f) granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

(2) No suit under sub-section (1) may be instituted by any person unless an application is first presented to the Collector for leave to institute such suit and leave is granted: provided that no such leave shall be required where the suit is for the removal of a heriditary trustee and is instituted by a committee.

(3) The order passed by the Collector under sub-section (2) shall be final.

(4) If the court trying the suit is of opinion that the suit has been for the benefit of the endowment and that no party to the suit is in fault, the court may order the costs, or such portion thereof as it may consider just, to be paid out of the funds of such endowment.

(5) Sections 92 and 93 and rule 8 of order 1 of the first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall have no application to any suit claiming any relief in respect of the administration or management of a religious endowment over which a committee has jurisdiction; and no suit claiming any such reliefs may be instituted except in accordance with this section.

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(6) Nothing in this section shall affect any rights or powers in respect of religious endowments which the Advocate-General may exercise under sub-section (2) of section 114 of the Government of India Act.

Who is a person having an interest?

38. Any person who has a right of attendance at the performance of worship or service in any temple, mutt or other place of religious worship or religious instruction, or who is in the habit of attending such performance or of partaking in the benefit of any distribution of alms thereat shall be deemed to be a person having an interest within the meaning of this Act.

Application of Act to endowments governed by schemes.

39. (1) Where the administration of any religious endowment is at the commencement of this Act, governed by any scheme settled by decree of a court under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or otherwise, nothing contained in this Act which is inconsistent with any of the provisions of such scheme shall apply to such religious endowment.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the committee having jurisdiction over the local area in which such religious endowment is situated or in the case of hereditary endowments any person whose rights as trustee threof have been affected by such scheme may apply to the court for an order superseding the scheme or such portion of it as is inconsistent with this Act and declaring that this Act shall thenceforward apply in full to such endowment.

(3) If the court is of opinion that it would be for the benifit of the endowment that the scheme should be superseded in whole or in part, it shall grant the application, and the provisions of this Act shall thereafter apply in full to such endowment.

Act not to be applied to endowments with income of less than Rs. 250.

40. Nothing contained in this Act, except section 25, clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 34, section 37, section 38, section 42 and section 43, shall apply to any place of religious worship whose average gross income, including income from endowments connected therewith, for a period of five consecutive years immediately preceding the commencement of this Act was less than Rs. 250 per annum.

Provided that the Local Government may at any time issue a notification declaring that the provisions of this Act shall apply in full to any such endowment.

Delegation by Local Government.

41. The Local Government may by notification authorize (i) any person to exercise any one or more of the powers vested in them by this Act, except the power to determine the amounts of contributions under section 32 and the power to make rules under section 34, and (ii) any civil court inferior in grade to the court of the district judge to exercise within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such inferior court the whole or any part of the powers conferred on a court by this Act.

Saving of established customs and usages.

42. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, nothing herein contained shall affect any established usage of a place of religious worship, or religious instruction or the powers and duties

of the trustees thereof, or the rights, emoluments and perquisites to which such trustee or any servant employed in, or the holder of any office attached to the place of religious worship or religious instruction may by custom or otherwise be entitled.

Government not to interfere with religious endowments except as provided by this Act.

43. Save as provided in this or any other Act, it shall not be lawful for the Local Government or for any executive officer of the Local Government in his official capacity to undertake or assume the superintendence of any land or other property granted for the support of, or otherwise belonging to, any Hindu place of religious worship, to take any part in the management or appropriation of any endowment made for maintenance of any such place, or to nominate or appoint the trustee of any religious endowment or to be concerned in any way with any religious endowment.

Transitory provisions before existing committees are reconstituted.

44. (1) Every committee established under Act XX of 1863 which is in existence at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been duly constituted under the provisions of this Act.

(2) In their application to the members and presidents of committees in office at the commencement of this Act and the first reconstitution of such committees in accordance with this Act, the provisions of this Act shall be read subject to the rules contained in Schedule II.

Removal of difficulties in working Act.

*45. If any difficulty arises as to the first constitution or reconstitution of any committee after the commencement of this Act, or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Local Government, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

SCHEDULE I.

[*See section* 10 (2) (*d*).]

Electoral qualifications.

A person shall be qualified to vote at elections of members of committees who

(*a*) is registered as a ryotwari pattadar, or as an inamdar, of land in the area over which the committee exercises jurisdiction, the annual rent value of which is not less than twenty rupees; or

(*b*) holds in such area on a registered lease under a ryotwari pattadar or an inamdar, land, the annual rent value of which is not less than twenty rupees; or

(*c*) is registered jointly with the proprietor under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, as the occupant of the land in such area the annual rent value of which is not less than twenty rupees; or

(*d*) holds in such area as a landholder as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, an estate, the

* [Section 29 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.]

annual rent value of which is not less than twenty rupees; or

(*e*) holds, as ryot or as tenant under a landholder as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, land in such area, the annual rent value of which is not less than twenty rupees; or

(*f*) was assessed in the previous year to income-tax in such area; or

(*g*) was, in the previous year, assessed in a municipality or a union included in such area to an amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of the property tax under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, or the house-tax under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920; or

(*h*) was, in the previous year, assessed by any municipal council or local board in such area to the companies' tax or the profession tax; or

(*i*) is a retired pensioned or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces and residing in such area; or

(*j*) is supporting any religious endowment under the control of the committee by annual payments of not less than Rs. 50 or has made to any such religious endowment a donation of not less than Rs. 500.

SCHEDULE II.

[*See section* 44 (2).]

Transitory Provisions.

1. The Local Government shall fix a date, not being less than two years nor more than three years from the commencement of this Act, on which the term of office of members of committees holding office at the commencement of this Act shall expire:

Provided that a member who is also the president of a committee shall continue to exercise the functions of president until a new president is elected under rule 4.

2. Any vacancy in the office of president of a committee which is in existence at the commencement of this Act or which occurs before the date on which a new president is elected under rule 4 shall be filled up under the provisions of this Act; and any vacancy in the office of member of a committee which is in existence at the commencement of this Act or which occurs before the date fixed under rule 1 shall be filled up by appointment by the Local Government:

Provided that any person elected or appointed as president or member under this rule shall hold office only up to the date referred to in rule 1.

3. The president of the committee shall cause arrangements to be made for election of members, so that the newly-elected or appointed members may come into office on the date fixed under rule 1 for the expiry of the terms of office of members holding office at the commencement of this Act.

4. On or as soon as may be after such date, a meeting shall be held on a day and at time fixed by the president for the election of a new president.

Appendix D.

(1)

The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill.

His Excellency the Governor's Message, dated 9th December 1923.

His Excellency the Gevernor has under Section 81-A of the Government of India Act decided to return the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill to the Council for reconsideration with reference to parts of the Bill which will be duly notified to Hon'ble Members.

(2)

The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill.

Message from His Excellency the Governor under Section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act.

His Excellency the Governor has given careful consideration to the representations that have been made to him on the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill which was passed by the Legislative Conncil on 3rd April 1923 and has subjected the provisions of that Bill to a thorough examination with reference to those representations. As a result of such examination he has come to the conclusion that, in respect of the following points, changes were expedient and this decision was communicated to the Legislative Council by a message on 9th December 1923.

2. His Excellency has been advised that the conferment on the Madras City Civil Court of jurisdiction in matters which the High Court, in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, is competent to take cognizance of amounts, to *affecting* the jurisdiction of the High Court. It is not permissible in an Act of the Local Legislature to include any provision having this effect. His Excellency therefore suggests the exclusion from the Bill of the territory subject to the ordinary orginal civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

3. The Board set up under the Bill being a corporate body of considerable authority, it is essential that judicial proceedings outside Madras City should not start in any court lower than the District Court.

4. His Excellency considers that it should be placed beyond any doubt that the powers (1) of general superintendence conferred on the Board under clause 14 and on the Committee under clause 31 and (2) of fixing and altering *dittams* under clauses 51 should be subject to the provisions of any scheme framed or deemed to have been framed under the Act.

5. As it has been contended that the exercise of the powers conferred by clause 51 might in some cases affect indirectly rights and customs to which communities attach great importance, it is desirable that a provision should be inserted that the aggrieved trustee or person having interest should have the alternative to institute a suit for modifying or setting aside an order of the committee under sub-clause (3) of clause 51.

6. It is in His Excellency's opinion desirable that the procedure for the settlement, alteration and cancellation of schemes of administration should be substantially the same both for non-excepted temples and for excepted temples and maths. The Board may initially settle the scheme in both cases but there should in all cases be provision for a regular suit in the Civil Court to set aside or modify a scheme settled by the Board. Further there should be no restriction or doubt as to the right of appeal to higher courts against decrees in such suits.

7. In view of the fears expressed as to the possible abuse of the powers under clause 63 for authorizing the application of endowment funds in accordance with what is known as the cypres doctrine it is desirable that the procedure for settling schemes of administration should be followed in this case also, that the persons interested should be entitled to institute a suit for modifying or setting aside the orders passed by the Board and that their rights of appealing against the decrees in such suits should be unrestricted.

8. With reference to the points referred to in paragraphs 2 to 7 above and in continuation of the message communicated to the Council on 9th December 1923, His Excellency the Governor, under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act, hereby returns, for reconsideration by the Legislative Council, the clauses, sub-clauses and items in Schedule II of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill which are specified in the annexure to this mesage and recommends that the ammendments indicated in the annexure be made in those clauses sub-clauses, and items.

ANNEXURE.

Clause 2.—In sub-clause (1) of clause 2 the words 'except the Presidency town' shall be inserted after the words 'the Presidency of Madras'.

Clause 3.—The words 'or which the High Court . . . may possess' shall be omitted.

Clause 5.—In sub-clause (3) of clause 5 the words 'or the City Civil Court' and the words 'and includes . . . this Act' shall be omitted.

Clause 14.—After the words 'of this Act' in clause 14 the words 'and of any scheme settled or deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act' shall be inserted.

Clause 31.—In clause 31, for the words 'Subject to the provisions of section 14,' the words 'Subject to the powers possessed by the Board under section 14 and to the provisions of any scheme settled or deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act,' shall be substituted.

Clause 51.—(i) The following words shall be inserted at the beginning of sub-clause (1) of clause 51 :—

"Subject to the provisions of any scheme settled or deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act."

(ii) For sub-clause (4), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(4) The trustee or any person having interest may within six months of the date of the order passed by the Committee under sub-section (3) either appeal to the Board against such order or institute in the court a suit to modify or set aside the same.

If such an appeal is preferred on such a suit is instituted the Board or the Court shall give at the expense of the appellant or the plaintiff, as the case may be, notice of the appeal or of the institution of the suit to all persons having interest either by personal service or where from the number of persons or any other cause such service is not reasonably practicable by public advertisement as the Board or Court may in each case direct."

(iii) For sub-clause (5) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(5) Subject to the result of such appeal or suit as is referred to in sub-section (4) the order of the Committee shall be final. The order of the Board on appeal shall be final."

Clause 53.—(i) Present clauses (2) and (3) of clause 53 shall be omitted.

(ii) The following shall be inserted as sub-clauses (2), (3) and (4) of clause 53 :—

"(2) The Board may by order and in the manner provided in sub-section (1) modify or cancel a scheme settled under that sub-section.

"(3) Every order of the Board under this section shall be published in the prescribed manner.

"The trustee or any person having interest may within six months of the date of such publication institute a suit in the court to modify or set aside such order. Subject to the result of such suit every order of the Board shall be final and binding on the Committee, the trustee and all persons having interest.

"(4) Any scheme of administration which has been settled by a court under this section or which under section 71 is deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act may at any time for sufficient cause be modified or cancelled by the court on the application of the Board."

Clause 58.—In clause 58, for the word 'framed', the word 'settled' shall be substituted.

Clause 59.—(i) In sub-clause (1) of clause 59—

(*a*) for the word 'framed' the word 'settled' shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the words 'framed a scheme of administration' the words 'by order settle a scheme of administration' shall be substituted; and

(*c*) the words 'and cause the same to be filed in court as hereinafter provided' shall be omitted.

(ii) In sub-clause (2) of clause 59, for the word 'framing' the word 'settling' shall be substituted.

(iii) The following shall be inserted as sub-clauses (3) and (4) of clause 59 :—

(3) The Board may at any time by order and in the manner provided in sub-section (1) modify or cancel a scheme settled under that sub-section.

"(4) Every order of the Board under this section shall be published in the prescribed manner.

"The trustee or any person having interest may within six months of the date of such publication institute a suit in the court to modify or set aside such order."

Clause 60.—The following shall be substituted for clause 60:—

"60. Every order of the Board, under section 59 shall, subject to the result of any suit which may be instituted under sub-section (4) of that section, be final and binding on the trustee and all persons having interest."

Clause 61.—The following shall be substituted for clause 61:—

"61. Any scheme of administration which has been settled by a court under section 59 or which under section 71 is deemed to be a scheme settled under this Act may at any time for sufficient cause be modified or cancelled by the court on the application of the Board."

Clause 63.—The following shall be substituted for clause 63:—

"63. (1) The Board may, after holding an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed by order, declare that the purpose of a religious endowment has from the beginning been or has subsequently become, impossible of realization or that the machinery for effectuating the original purposes of the endowment has failed or no longer exists, or that after satisfying adequately the purposes of the endowment and after setting apart a sufficient sum for the repair and renovation of the buildings connected with the math or temple or the endowments attached thereto there is a surplus which is not required for such purposes; and may, by such order direct that the amount of the endowment or such surplus as is declared to be available as the case may be, be appropriated to religious, educational or charitable purposes not inconsistent with the objects of such math or temple.

"(2) It shall be competent to the Board when giving a direction under sub-section (1) to determine what portion of such amount or surplus shall be retained as a reserve fund for the math or temple and to direct the remainder to be appropriated to the purposes specified in that sub-section.

"(3) The Board may at any time by order and in the manner provided in sub-section (1) modify or cancel an order passed under that sub-section.

"(4) The order of the Board under this section shall be published in the prescribed manner. The trustee or any other person having interest may within six months of the date of such publication institute a suit in the court to modify or set aside such order.

"Subject to the result of such suit the order of the Board shall be final and binding on the Committee, if any, the trustee and all persons having interest.

"(5) Any decision of the court under this section may at any time for sufficient cause be modified or cancelled by the court on the application of the Board.

Clause 69.—In sub-clause (2) of clause 69 for the words 'Except in conformity with the provisions of this section' the words 'except as provided by this Act' shall be substituted.

Clause 71.—In clause 71, the words 'or decreed' shall be omitted.

In Schedule II the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(i) Between the entry relating to section 49 (3) and section 53 (2) the following shall be inserted :—

	RS.
"51 (4). Appeal to the Board by a trustee or person having interest against the order of a committee under sub-section (3) fixing standard scales of expenditure.	20
51 (4). Suit under the sub-section ...	50."

(ii) For the entry relating to section 53 (2) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

	RS.
"53 (3). Suit under the sub-section ...	50
53 (4). Application to the court by the Board to modify or cancel a scheme.	2."

(iii) After the entry relating to section 58 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

	RS.
"59 (4). Suit under the sub-section	50."

(iv) The entry relating to section 60 (1) shall be omitted.

(v) The entry relating to section 63 (1) shall be omitted.

(vi) For the entry relating to section 63 (3) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

	RS.
"63 (4). Suit under the sub-section	50
63 (5). Application to the court to modify or cancel the decision under the section.	2"

(vii) After the entry relating to section 72, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

	RS.
"73 (2). Application to a court to modify or set aside an order of the Board under sub-section (1) allocating any endowment, property or the income therefrom to religious and secular purposes.	20"

*11th March 1924.

(3)

The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill.

Message from His Excellency the Governor of Madras to the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 69. Dated 31st March 1924.

His Excellency the Governor has perused the amendments, notice whereof has been given, in respect of the Madras Hindu

* Presented to the Council on the 17th March 1924.

Religious Endowments Bill. He considers that it is due to the Legislative Council to point out that after due deliberation and consideration of the various representations received from persons and Associations interested in Religious Endowments, he came to the conclusion that the Legislative Council should consider the amendments which are adverted to in his message, dated 17th March 1924.

2. In deciding upon such a course, His Excellency the Governor was influenced by two considerations:

(*a*) His extreme unwillingness to interfere with the will of Legislative Council, expressed by a large majority at the third reading of the Bill;

(*b*) His desire at the same time to give due weight to the representations which urged a reconsideration of the Bill in so far as it affected the jurisdiction of courts.

3. His Excellency desires to point out the inexpediency of going back on the decision of the Council excepting to the minimum extent. He trusts that the Council will realise this aspect of the matter, and regrets that he is unable to accept any amendments save those which are indicated in the message.

4. His Excellency feels that he cannot assent to any further modifications in the Bill except in the manner and to the extent suggested in that message and trusts that he will have the advantage of the Legislative Council's deliberations in regard to these points.

Appendix E.

A Statement showing the reasons which have moved His Excellency the Governor-General in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 81 (3) of the Government of India Act to assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1924.

STATEMENT.

(1). In view of the large number of memorials which have been addressed to the Governor-General in regard to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, the majority of which prayed His Excellency to withhold his assent and, in view of the difficulty of sending individual replies to the various memorialists, His Excellency considers that it is desirable that he should make a public announcement of the reasons why he has now assented to the Act.

(2). The large number of memorials received and the variety of arguments advanced therein, and by the deputations which waited upon His Excellency in support of the contention that the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act should not become law, have necessitated an anxious and careful consideration of the measure. In the first place, it has been urged that informalities occurred in the passage of the Bill through the Provincial Legislature. It has been rightly pointed out that during the passage of the original Bill amendments were introduced which required the previous sanction of the Governor-General under section 80-A (3) of the Government of India Act, and that such sanction was not obtained. The proviso to that sub-section, however, enables the defect to be cured by the giving of assent. The amendments in question were not such as would have justified the refusal of sanction, and there is, therefore, no reason why the defect should not be cured by assent. In this respect the Bill was in no way exceptional. In the earlier days of the Reformed Constitution the new law of sanction laid down in the Government of India Act was not well-known and was sometimes ignored. But in no case has the Governor-General found it necessary on this ground to withhold his assent from an Act passed by a local Legislature and assented to by the Governor.

(3). It is contended that, inasmuch as a dissolution of the Council took place after the Bill was first passed in April 1923, there was no power under Section 81-A of the Act to return the Bill for reconsideration by the new Council, and that, in any case, in the circumstances the whole Bill should have been thrown upon to consideration. It has been suggested that discussion in the Council was hampered by the terms of the Governor's message in which he brought to the notice of the Council the amendments recommended by him and by the

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President's rulings as to the scope and admissibility of the amendments at the last stage of the discussions on the Bill. The Governor-General, after the careful consideration of these arguments, is satisfied that in themselves they afford no ground for withholding his assent. His Excellency has arrived at the same conclusion in regard to the assertion that the reservation of Bills rules required that the Governor instead of assenting to the Bill, should have reserved it for the consideration of the Governor-General. The rules referred to vest a discretion in the Governor as to whether a particular Bill is of such a nature as to require that it should be reserved.

(4). On the merits of the Bill, the objections raised by the memorialists and by the deputations have been numerous and varied. It is unnecessary to deals with these in detail. It must be recognised that no measure is free from imperfections or will satisfy all the sections of the community which it concerns. An Act must contain provisions vitally objectionable in principle before the Governor-General could consider himself justified in exercising his veto for the purpose of preventing the measure from becoming law. His Excellency has given most careful attention to the representations which have been made to him in regard to the provisions of the Act. He cannot shut his eyes to the fact that there is a large amount of dissatisfaction and apprehension in regard to some portions of the Act and he himself has doubts as to the suitability of some of its provisions. In particular, he is unable to regard as satisfactory the procedure laid down for the modification of schemes already settled or deemed to have been settled under the Act. The measure, however, is one which was passed by a majority of the Local Council of the presidency, which included, in fact, a majority of the members of the community primarily affected. It was not to be expected that a measure of this importance would be enacted in the first instance in an unimpeachable form, and there would be no reflection on the action either of the Minister who was responsible for the measure or of the Council, which passed it, if an amending Bill were to be introduced at an early date to remedy the defects which have been made apparent as the result of the exceptionally close examination which the measure has been subjected to. His Excellency, therefore, being satisfied that the measure as a whole is a fair piece of legislation and that there is an adequate remedy available in the local legislature whether on the motion of the local Government or of a non-official member of the Legislative Council, for the removal of defects in respect of which there is substantial agreement, has decided to signify his assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

Appendix F.

ACT No. XIV OF 1920.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.]

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 20th March, 1920.)

An Act to Provide more effectual control over the administration of Charitable and Religious Trusts.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide facilities for the obtaining of information regarding trusts created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature, and to enable the trustees of such trusts to obtain the directions of a Court on certain matters, and to make special provision for the payment of the expenditure incurred in certain suits against the trustees of such trusts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India:

Provided that the Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that this Act, or any specified part thereof, shall not extend to any specified Province or area, or to any specified trust or class of trusts.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "the Court" means the Court of the District Judge, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Power to apply to the Court in respect of trusts of a charitable or religious nature.

3. Save as hereinafter provided in this Act, any person having an interest in any express or constructive trust created or existing for a public purpose of a charitable or religious nature may apply by petition to the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any substantial part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate to obtain an order embodying all or any of the following directions, namely:—

(1) directing the trustee to furnish the petitioner through the Court with particulars as to the nature and objects of the trust, and of the value, condition, management and application of the subject-matter of the trust, and of the income belonging thereto, or as to any of these matters; and

(2) directing that the accounts of the trust shall be examined and audited:

Provided that no person shall apply for any such direction in respect of accounts relating to a period more than three years prior to the date of the petition.

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Contents and verification of petition.

4. (1) The petition shall show in what way the petitioner claims to be interested in the trust, and shall specify, as far as may be the particulars and the audit which he seeks to obtain.

(2) The petition shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying plaints.

Procedure on petition.

5. (1) If the Court on receipt of a petition under section 3, after taking such evidence and making such inquiry, if any, as it may consider necessary, is of opinion that the trust to which the petition relates is a trust to which this Act applies, and that the petitioner has an interest therein, it shall fix a date for the hearing of the petition, and shall cause a copy thereof, together with notice of the date so fixed, to be served on the trustee and upon any other person to whom in its opinion notice of the petition should be given.

(2) On the date fixed for the hearing of the petition, or on any subsequent date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall proceed to hear the petitioner and the trustee, if he appears, and any other person who has appeared in consequence of the notice, or who it considers ought to be heard, and shall make such further inquiries, if any, as it thinks fit. The trustee may and, if so required by the Court, shall at the time of the first hearing or within such time as the Court may permit present a written statement of his case. If he does present a written statement, the statement shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying pleadings.

(3) If any person appears at the hearing of the petition and either denies the existence of the trust or denies that it is a trust to which this Act applies, and undertakes to institute within three months a suit for a declaration to that effect and for any other appropriate relief, the Court shall order a stay of the proceedings and, if such suit is so instituted, shall continue the stay until the suit is finally decided.

(4) If no such undertaking is given, or if after the expiry of the three months no such suit has been instituted, the Court shall itself decide the question.

(5) On completion of the inquiry provided for in sub-section (2), the Court shall either dismiss the petition or pass thereon such other order as it thinks fit:

Provided that, where a suit has been instituted in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3), no order shall be passed by the Court which conflicts with the final decision therein.

(6) Save as provided in this section, the Court shall not try or determine any question of title between the petitioner and any person claiming title adversely to the trust.

Failure of trustee to comply with order under section 5.

6. If a trustee without reasonable excuse fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (5) of section 5, such trustee shall, without prejudice to any other penalty or liability which he may incur under any law for the time being in force, be deemed to have committed a breach of trust affording ground for a suit under the provisions of section 92 of the Code of Civil

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Procedure, 1908; and any such suit may, so far as it is based on such failure, be instituted without the previous consent of the Advocate-General.

Powers of trustee to apply for directions.

7. (1) Save as hereinafter provided in this Act, any trustee of an express or constructive trust created or existing for a public purpose of a charitable or religious nature may apply by petition to the Court, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any substantial part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate, for the opinion, advice or direction of the Court, on any question affecting the management or administration of the trust property, and the Court shall give its opinion, advice or direction, as the case may be, thereon:

Provided that the Court shall not be bound to give such opinion, advice or direction on any question which it considers to be a question not proper for summary disposal.

(2) The Court on a petition under sub-section (1), may either give its opinion, advice or direction thereon forthwith, or fix a date for the hearing of the petition, and may direct a copy thereof, together with notice of the date so fixed, to be served on such of the persons interested in the trust, or to be published for information in such manner, as it thinks fit.

(3) On any date fixed under sub-section (2) or on any subsequent date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court, before giving any opinion, advice or direction, shall afford a reasonable opportunity of being heard to all persons appearing in connection with the petition.

(4) A trustee stating in good faith the facts of any matter relating to the trust in a petition under sub-section (1), and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction of the Court given thereon, shall be deemed, as far as his own responsibility is concerned, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the matter in respect of which the petition was made.

Costs of petition under this Act.

8. The costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to any petition, and all proceedings in connection therewith, under the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court, which may direct the whole or any part of any such costs, charges and expenses to be met from property or income of the trust in respect of which the petition is made, or to be borne and paid in such manner and by such persons as it thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall be made against any person (other than the petitioner) who has not received notice of the petition and had a reasonable opportunity of being heard thereon.

Savings.

9. No petition under the foregoing provisions of this Act in relation to any trust shall be entertained in any of the following circumstances, namely:—

(a) if a suit instituted in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is pending in respect of the trust in question;

(b) if the trust property is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the Administrator-General, the Official Trustee or any Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; or

(c) if a scheme for the administration of the trust property has been settled or approved by any Court of competent jurisdiction, or by any other authority acting under the provisions of any enactment.

Power of Courts as to costs in certain suits against trustees of charitable and religious trusts.

10. (1) In any suit instituted under section 14 of the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, or under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Court trying such suit may, if, on application of the plaintiff and after hearing the defendant and making such inquiry as it thinks fit, it is satisfied that such an order is necessary in the public interest, direct the defendant either to furnish security for any expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred by the plaintiff in instituting and maintaining such suit, or to deposit from any money in his hands as trustee of the trust to which the suit relates such sum as such Court considers sufficient to meet such expenditure in whole or in part.

(2) When any money has been deposited in accordance with an order made under sub-section (1), the Court may make over to the plaintiff the whole or any part of such sum for the conduct of the suit. Before making over any sum to the plaintiff, the Court shall take security from the plaintiff for the refund of the same in the event of such refund being subsequently ordered by the Court.

Provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

11. (1) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to—

(a) the proof of facts by affidavit,

(b) the enforcing of the attendance of any person and his examination on oath,

(c) the enforcing of the production of documents and

(d) the issuing of commissions, shall apply to all proceedings under this Act, and the provisions relating to the service of summonses shall apply to the service of notices thereunder.

(2) The provisions of the said Code relating to the execution of decrees shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to the execution of orders under this Act.

Barring of appeals.

12. No appeal shall lie from any order passed or against any opinion, advice or direction given under this Act.

Appendix G.

ACT No. XX of 1863.

[PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.]

(*Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 10th March* 1863.)

An act to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of Religious Endowments.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to relieve the Boards of Revenue, and the Local Agents, in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the Presidency of Fort Saint George, from the duties imposed on them by Regulation XIX, 1810 of the Bengal Code (*for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, Colleges, and other purposes; for the maintenance and repair of Bridges, Serays, Kuttras, and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of Nuzzool Property or Escheats*), and Regulation VII 1817 of the Madras Code (*for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, and Colleges or other public purposes; for the maintenance and repair of Bridges, Choultries, or Chuttrums, and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of Escheats*), so far as those duties embrace the superintendence of lands granted for the support of Mosques or Hindoo Temples, and for other religious uses; the appropriation of endowments made for the maintenance of such religious establishments; the repair and preservation of buildings connected therewith, and the appointment of Trustees or managers thereof; or involve any connexion with the management of such religious establishments: and whereas it is expedient for that purpose to repeal so much of Regulation XIX, 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII 1817 of the Madras Code, as relate to endowments for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, or other religious purposes; It is enacted as follows:—

Regulations repealed.

1. * *So much of Regulation XIX, 1810 of the Bengal Code and so much of Regulation VII, 1817 of the Madras Code, as relate to endowments for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, or other religious purposes are repealed.*

Number.

2. In this Act † *words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular.*

Gender.

Words importing the masculine genders shall include females.

"Civil Court," and "Court."

The words "Civil Court" and "Court" shall mean the Principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the District in which the Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment is situate, relating to which,

* Repealed by Act, XVI of 1874. † Repealed by Act, X of 1914.

or to the endowment whereof, any suit shall be instituted or application made under the provsioin of this Act.

Local Government to make special provision respecting Mosques, &c., in certain cases.

3. In the case of every Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment to which the provisions of either of the Regulations specified in Section I are applicable, and the nomination of the Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent whereof, at the time of the passing of this Act, is vested in, or may be exercised by, the Government, or any public Officer; or in which the nomination of such Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent shall be subject to the confirmation of the Government, or any public Officer, the local Government shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, make special provision as hereinafter provided.

Transfer to independent Trustees, &c., of all property belonging to their Trusts, &c., remaining in charge of Revenue Board or others.

4. In the case of every such Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment which, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be under the management of any Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent, whose nomination shall not vest in, nor be exercised by, nor be subject to the confirmation of, the Government, or any public Officer, the local Government shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, transfer to such Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent, all the landed or other property which, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be under the superintendence or in the possession of the Board of Revenue, or any local Agent, and belonging to such Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment, except such property as is hereinafter provided; and the powers and responsibilities of the Board of Revenue, and the local Agents, in respect to such Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment, and to all land and other property so transferred, except as regards acts done and liabilities incurred by the said Board of Revenue, or any local Agent, previous to such transfer, shall cease and determine.

Procedure in case of disputes as to right of succession to vacated Trusteeship, &c.

5. Whenever from any cause a vacancy shall occur in the office of any Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent, to whom any property shall have been transferred under the last preceding Section, and any dispute shall arise respecting the right of succession to such office, it shall be lawful for any person interested in the Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment, to which such property shall belong, or in the performance of the worship or of the service thereof, or the Trusts relating thereto, to apply to the Civil Court to appoint a Manager of such Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment, and thereupon such Court may appoint such Manager, to act until some other person shall by suit have established his right of succession to such office. The Manager so appointed by the Civil Court shall have, and shall exercise, all the powers which, under this or any other Act, the former Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent, in whose place such Manager is appointed by the Court, had or could exercise, in relation to such Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment, or the property belonging thereto.

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Rights, powers and responsibilities of Trustees, &c., to whom any charge shall be transferred.

6. The rights, powers, and responsibilities of every Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent, to whom the land and other property of any Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment is transferred in the manner prescribed in Section IV of this Act, as well as the conditions of their appointment, election, and removal, shall be the same as if this Act had not been passed, except in respect of the liability to be sued under this Act, and except in respect of the authority of the Board of Revenue, and local Agents, given by the Regulations hereby repealed, over such Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment, and over such Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent, which authority is hereby determined and repealed. All the powers which might be exercised by any Board, or local Agent, for the recovery of the rent of land or other property transferred under the said Section IV of this Act may, from the date of such transfer, be exercised by any Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent to whom such transfer is made.

Appointment of Committees.

7. In all cases described in Section III of this Act, the local Government shall once for all appoint one or more Committees in every Division, or District, to take the place, and to exercise the powers, of the Board of Revenue and the local Agents under the Regulations hereby repealed. Such Committee shall consist of three or more persons, and shall perform all the duties imposed on such Board and local Agents, except in respect of any property which is specially provided for under Section XXI of this Act.

Provision as to qualifications for Member of such Committee.

8. The Members of the said Committee shall be appointed from among persons professing the religion for the purposes of which the Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment, was founded, or is now maintained, and in accordance, so far as can be ascertained, with the general wishes of those who are interested in the maintenance of such Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment. The appointment of the Committee shall be notified in the official Gazette. In order to ascertain the general wishes of such persons, in respect of such appointment, the Local Government may cause an election to be held, under such rules (not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) as shall be framed by such local Government.

Every Member to be appointed for life, unless removed for, misconduct, &c.

9. Every Member of a Committee appointed as above shall hold his office for life, unless removed for misconduct or unfitness, and no such Member shall be removed except by an order of the Civil Court as hereinafter provided.

Provision for filling up vacancies.

10. Whenever any vacancy shall occur among the Members of a Committee appointed as above, a new Member shall be elected to fill the vacancy, by the persons interested as above provided. The remaining Members of the Committee shall, so as soon as possible, give public notice of such vacancy, and shall fix a day, which shall not be later than three months from the date of such vacancy, for an election of a new Member by the persons interested as above provided, under rules for elections, which shall be framed by the local Government, and whoever shall be then elected, under the said rules, shall be a Member of the Committee

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to fill such vacancy. If any vacancy as aforesaid shall not be filled up by such elections as aforesaid within three months after it has occurred, the Civil Court, on the application of any person whatever, may appoint a person to fill the vacancy, or may order that the vacancy be forthwith filled up by the remaining Members of the Committee, with which order it shall then be the duty of such remaining Members to comply, and if this order be not complied with, the Civil Court may appoint a Member to fill the said vacancy.

No Member of a Committee to be Trustee, &c., of the Mosque, &c., under charge of such Committee.

11. No Member of a Committee appointed under this Act shall be capable of being, or shall act, also as a Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent, of the Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment, for the management of which such Committee shall have been appointed.

On appointment of Committee, Board and Local Agents to transfer property.

12. Immediately on the appointment of a Committee as above provided, for the superintendence of any such Mosque, Temple or religious establishment, and for the management of its affairs, the Board of Revenue, or the local Agents acting under the authority of the said Board, shall transfer to such Committee all landed or other property which at the time of appointment shall be under the superintendence, or in the possession, of the said Board or local Agents, and belonging to the said religious establishment, except as is hereinafter provided for, and thereupon the powers and responsibilities of the Board and the local Agents, in respect to such Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment, and to all land and other property so transferred, except as above, and except as regards acts done and liabilities incurred by the said Board or Agents previous to such tranfer, shall cease and determine. All the powers which might be exercised by any Board or local Agent, for the recovery of the rent of land or other property transferred under this Section, may from the date of such transfer be exercised by such Committee to whom such transfer is made.

Accounts of receipts and disbursements.

13. It shall be the duty of every Trustee, Manager, and Superintendent of a Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment to which the provisions of this Act shall apply, to keep regular accounts of his receipts and disbursements, in respect of the endowments and expenses of such Mosque, Temple or other religious establishment; and it shall be the duty of every Committee of management, appointed or acting under the authority of this Act, to require from every Trustee, Manager, and Superintendent of such Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment, the production of such regular accounts of such receipts and disbursements at least once in every year, and every such Committee of Management shall themselves keep such accounts thereof.

Any person interested may sue in case of Breach of Trust, &c.

14. Any person or persons interested in any Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment, or in the performance of the worship or of the service thereof, or the Trusts relating thereto, may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, sue before the Civil Court the Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent of such Mosque, Temple, or religious esta-

blishment, or the Member of any Committee appointed under this Act, for any misfeasance, Breach of Trust, or neglect of duty, committed by such Trustee, Manager, Superintendent, or Member of such Committee, in respect of the Trusts vested in, or confided to them respectively, and the Civil Court may direct the specific performance of any act by such Trustee, Manager, Superintendent, or Member of a Committee, and may decree damages and costs against such Trustee, Manager, Superintendent, or Member of a Committee, and may also direct the removal of such Trustee, Manager, Superintendent, for Member of a Committee.

Nature of interest entitling a person to sue.

15. The interest required in order to entitle a person to sue under the last preceding Section need not be a pecuniary, or a direct or immediate, interest, or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the Trusts. Any person having a right of attendance, or having been in the habit of attending, at the performance of the worship or service of any Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment or of partaking in the benefit of any distribution of alms, shall be deemed to be a person interested within the meaning of the last preceding Section.

Reference to arbitrators.

16. In any suit or proceeding instituted under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Court before which such suit or proceeding is pending, to order any matter in difference in such suit to be referred for decision to one or more arbitrators. Whenever any such order shall be made, the provisions of Chapter VI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall in all respects apply to such order and arbitration, in the same manner as if such order had been made on the application of the parties under Section 312 of the said Code.

Reference under Section 312 of Civil Procedure Code.

17. Nothing in the last preceding Section shall prevent the parties from applying to the Court, or the Court from making the order of reference, under the said Section 312 of the said Code of Civil Procedure.

Preliminary application for leave to institute suit.

18. No suit shall be entertained under this Act without a preliminary application being first made to the Court for leave to institute such suit. * *The application may be made upon unstamped paper.* The Court, on the perusal of the application, shall determine whether there are sufficient *prima facie* grounds for the institution of a suit, and if in the judgment of the Court there are such grounds, leave shall be given for its institution. In calculating the costs at the termination of the suit, the Stamp Duty on the preliminary application shall be estimated, and shall be added to the costs of the suit. If the Court shall be of opinion that the suit has been for the benefit of the Trust, and that no party to the suit is in fault, the Court may order the costs, or such portion as it may consider just, to be paid out of the estate.

Costs.

Court may require accounts of Trust to be filed.

19. Before giving leave for institution of a suit, or after leave has been given, before any proceeding is taken, or at any time when the suit is pending, the Court may order the Trustee,

* Repealed by Act VII of 1870.

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Manager, or Superintendent, or any Member of a Committee, as the case may be, to file in Court the accounts of the Trust, or such part thereof as to the Court may seem necessary.

No Civil suit to bar proceedings for Criminal Breach of Trust.

20. No suit or proceeding before any Civil Court under the preceding Sections, shall in any way affect or interfere with any proceeding in a Criminal Court for Criminal Breach of Trust.

Provision for cases in which the endowments are partly for religious and partly for secular purposes.

21. In any case in which any land or other property has been granted for the support of an establishment partly of a religious and partly of a secular character, or in which the endowment made for the support of an establishment is appropriated partly to religious and partly to secular uses, the Board of Revenue, before transferring to any Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent, or to any Committee of Management appointed under this Act, shall determine what portion, if any, of the said land or other property shall remain under the superintendence of the said Board for application to secular uses, and what portion shall be transferred to the superintendence of the Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent, or of the Committee, and also what annual amount, if any, shall be charged on the land or other property which may be so transferred to the superintendence of the said Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent, or of the Committee, and made payable to the said Board or to the local Agents, for secular uses as aforesaid. In every such case the provisions of this Act shall take effect only in respect to such land and other property as may be so transferred.

Government not to hold charge henceforth of property for support of any Mosque, Temple, &c.

22. Except as provided in this Act, it shall not be lawful. * *After the passing of this Act,* for any Government in India, or for any officer of any Government in his official character, to undertake or resume the superintendence of any land or other property granted for the support of, or otherwise belonging to, any Mosque, Temple, or other religious establishment, or to take any part in the management or appropriation of any endowment made for the maintenance of any such Mosque, Temple, or other establishment, or to nominate or appoint any Trustee, Manager, or Superintendent thereof, or to be in any way concerned therewith.

Effect of Act in respect of Regulations therein mentioned, and of buildings of antiquity, &c.

23. Nothing in this Act shall be held to affect the provisions of the Regulations mentioned in this Act, except in so far as they relate to Mosques, Hindu Temples, and other religious establishments; or to prevent the Government from taking such steps as it may deem necessary, under the provisions of the said Regulations, to prevent injury to and preserve buildings remarkable for their antiquity, or for their historical or architectural value, or required for the convenience of the public.

"India."

24. The word "India" in this Act shall denote the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India."

* Repealed by Act XVI of 1874.

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NEXT →

ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1951

Preamble - ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1951

[1]THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1951

[Act No. 19 of 1951]

[28th August, 1951]

PREAMBLE

An Act to provide for the better administration and governance of Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments in the [2][Andhra area of the State of Andhra Pradesh.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to the administration and governance of Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments in the [2][Andhra area of the State of Andhra Pradesh]; It is hereby enacted as follows:--

1. For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Fort St. George Gazette, Extraordinary, dated 14th January 1949, Pt. IV-A, PP. 47-48.

2. the words "State of Andhra" were Substituted for the words "State of Madras" by the A.A.C. 1953 and these words were Substituted for the words "State of Andhra" by A.P. Act IX of 1961.

Chapter I - PRELIMINARY

Section 1 - Short title, extent, application and commencement

(1) This Act may be called [2][the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951].

(2) It extends to the whole of the [1][Andhra area of the State of Andhra Pradesh] and applies to all Hindu public religious institutions and endowments, including the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams and the endowments thereof.

Explanation.--In this sub-section, Hindu public religious institutions and endowments do not include Jain religious institutions and endowments.

(3) It shall come into force on [3]such date as the Government may, by notification in the [4][Andhra Pradesh Gazette], appoint.

1. the words "State of Andhra" were Substituted for the words "State of Madras" by the A.A.O. 1953 and these words were Substituted for the words "State of Andhra" by A.P. Act IX of 1961.

2. Substituted for the original short title by A.P. Act IX of 1961.

3. Came into force on 30th September 1951.

4. The words "Andhra Gazette" were Substituted for the words "Fort St. George Gazette" by the A.A.O. 1953 and these words were Substituted for the words "Andhra Gazette" by the A.P.A.O. 1957.

Section 2 - Power to extend Act to Jain religious institutions and endowments

The Government may, by notification in the [1][Andhra Pradesh Gazette], extend to Jain public religious institutions and endowments, all or any of the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder and thereupon the provisions so extended shall apply to such institutions and endowments as if the expressions 'Hindu' and 'Hindus' therein included 'Jain' and 'Jains' respectively:

Provided that before issuing such a notification, the Government shall publish in the [1][Andhra Pradesh Gazette] a notice of their intention to do so, fix a perioc which shall not be less than two months from the date of publication of the notice, for the persons interested in the institutions and endowments concerned to show cause against the issue of the notification, and consider their objections, if any.

1. The words "Andhra Gazette" were Substituted for the words "Fort St. George Gazette" by the A.A.O. 1953 and these words were Substituted for the words "Andhra Gazette" by the A.P.A.O. 1957.

Section 3 - Power to extend Act to charitable endowments

[2][(1)] Where the Government have reason to believe that any Hindu or Jain public charitable

endowment is being mismanaged and are satisfied that in the interests of the administration of such charitable endowment it is necessary to extend thereto all or any of the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, they may, by notification in the [1][Andhra Pradesh Gazette], extend to such charitable endowments the said provisions and thereupon the provisions so extended shall apply to such charitable endowments as if it were a specific endowment:

Provided that before issuing such a notification, the Government shall publish in the [1][Andhra Pradesh Gazette], a notice of their intention to do so, specifying the reasons for the action proposed to be taken by them and fixing a period which shall not be less than two months from the date of publication of the notice, for the persons interested in the endowment concerned to show cause against the issue of the notification, and consider their objections, if any.

[2][(2) The Government may, at any time, on application made to them, or suo motu, review any notification issued under sub-section (1) on the ground that there was a mistake of fact or law, cancel such notification and restore to the original management, the endowment, subject to any scheme or conditions which the Government may make or impose in the interests of the endowment.]

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1. The words "Andhra Gazette" were Substituted for the words "Fort St. George Gazette" by the A.A.O. 1953 and these words were Substituted for the words "Andhra Gazette" by the A.P.A.O. 1957.

2. S. 3 was renumbered as sub-S. (1) of that S. and sub-S. (2) was added by Act VII of 1954.

Section 4 - Exemptions

The Government may, by notification in the [1][Andhra Pradesh Gazette],--

(a) exempt from the operation of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder, any religious or charitable institution or endowment, the administration of which is for the time being vested in the Official Trustee or in the Administrator-General; or

(b) vary or cancel such exemption.

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1. The words "Andhra Gazette" were Substituted for the words "Fort St. George Gazette" by the A.A.O. 1953 and these words were Substituted for the words "Andhra Gazette" by the A.P.A.O. 1957.

Section 5 - Repeals

(1) The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras Act II of 1927), is hereby repealed.

(2) The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Act, 1932 (Madras Act XIX of 1933), is hereby repealed, but the repeal shall not revive the arrangement made by the Government in 1843 for the management of the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams or the scheme settled by the Privy Council in Appeal No. 6 of 1906 or the rules framed under such scheme.

(3) The following enactments shall cease to apply to Hindu religious institutions and endowments, namely:--

(a) [1][The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1817 (Regulation VII of 1817)];

(b) the Religious Endowments, Act, 1863 (Central Act 20 of 1863);

(c) the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (Central Act 6 of 1890);

(d) the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920 (Central Act 14 of 1920); and

(e) sections 92 and 93 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act 5 of 1908).

1. Substituted for the original short title by A.P. Act IX of 1961

Section 6 - Definitions

In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context--

(1) "Area Committee" means, in relation to any temple or specific endowment, the Area Committee constituted under this Act and having jurisdiction over such temple or endowment;

(2) "Assistant Commissioner" means an Assistant Commissioner appointed under section 8;

(3) "Board" means the Board constituted under section 10 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras Act II of 1927).

(4) "charitable endowment" means all property given or endowed for the benefit of, or used as of right by, the Hindu or the Jain community or any section thereof, for the support or maintenance of objects of utility to the said community or section, such as rest-houses, choultries, patasalas, schools and colleges, houses for feeding the poor and

institutions for the advancement of education, medical relief and public health or other objects of a like nature; and includes the institution concerned;

(5) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner appointed under section 8;

(6) "Court" means--

[1][(i) * * * *]

(ii) in relation to a math or temple [2][* *] the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the math or temple is situated, or if there is no such Court, the District Court having such jurisdiction;

(iii) in relation to a specific endowment attached to a math or temple, the Court which would have jurisdiction as aforesaid in relation to the math or temple;

(iv) in relation to a specific endowment attached to two or more maths or temples, any Court which would have jurisdiction as aforesaid in relation to either or any of such maths or temples;

(7) "Deputy Commissioner" means a Deputy Commissioner appointed under section 8;

(8) "Government" means the State Government;

(9) "hereditary trustee" means the trustee of a religious institution succession to whose office devolves by hereditary right or is regulated by usage or is specifically provided for by the founder, so long as such scheme of succession is in force;

(10) "math" means a Hindu religious institution with properties attached thereto and presided over by a person whose duty it is to engage himself in imparting religious instruction or rendering spiritual service to a body of disciples or who exercises or claims to exercise spiritual headship over such a body; and includes places of religious worship or instruction which are appurtenant to the institution;

Explanation.--Where the headquarters of a math are outside the State but the math has properties situated within it, control shall be exercised over the math in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in so far as the properties of the math situated within the State are concerned.

(11) "person having interest" means--

(a) in the case of a math, a disciple of the math or a person of the religious persuasion to which the math belongs;

(b) in the case of a temple, a person who is entitled to attend at or is in the habit of attending the performance of worship or service in the temple, or who is entitled to partake or is in the habit of partaking in the benefit of the distribution of gifts thereat;

(c) in the case of a specific endowment, a person who is entitled to attend at or is in the habit of attending the performance of the service or charity, or who is entitled to partake or is in the habit of partaking in the benefit of the charity;

(12) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Government under this Act;

(13) "religious charity" means a public charity associated with a Hindu festival or observance of a religious character, whether it be connected with math or temple or not;

(14) "religious endowment" or "endowment" means all property belonging to or given or endowed for the support of maths or temples, or given or endowed for the performance of any service or charity of a public nature connected therewith or of any other religious charity; and includes the institution concerned and also the premises thereof, but does not include gifts of property made as personal gifts to the archaka, service-holder or other employee of a religious institution;

Explanation (1).--Any inam granted to an archaka, service-holder or other employee of a religious institution for the performance of any service or charity in or connected with a religious institution shall not be deemed to be a personal gift to the archaka, service-holder or employee but shall be deemed to be a religious endowment.

Explanation (2).--All property which belonged to, or was given or endowed for the support of a religious institution, or which was given or endowed for the performance of any service or charity of a public nature connected therewith or of any other religious charity shall be deemed to be a "religious endowment" or "endowment" within the meaning of this definition, notwithstanding that, before or after the commencement of this Act, the religious institution has ceased to exist or ceased to be used as a place of religious worship or instruction or the service or charity has ceased to be performed:

Provided that this Explanation shall not be deemed to apply in respect of any property which vested in any person before the commencement of this Act, by the operation of the law of limitation.

(15) "religious institution" means a math, temple or specific endowment;

(16) "specific endowment" means any property or money endowed for the performance of any specific service or charity in a math or temple, or for the performance of any other religious charity, but does not include an inam of the nature described in Explanation (1) to clause (14);

(17) "temple" means a place by whatever designation known, used as a place of public religious worship, and dedicated to, or for the benefit of or used as of right by the Hindu community or any section thereof, as a place of public religious worship;

(18) "Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams" or "Devasthanams" mean the temples specified in Schedule II and the endowments thereof and shall include the educational institutions referred to in Schedule III;

(19) "trustee" means any person or body by whatever designation known in whom or in which the administration of a religious institution is vested, and includes any person or body who or which is liable as if such person or body were a trustee.

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1. Sub-cl. (i) was omitted by the A.A. (Amdt.) O. 1954.

2. The words "situated elsewhere" were omitted by ibid.

Chapter II - THE COMMISSIONER AND OTHER CONTROLLING AUTHORITIES

Section 7 - Authorities under Act

There shall be the following classes of authorities under this Act, namely:--

(a) The Commissioner;

(b) Deputy Commissioners;

(c) Assistant Commissioners; and

(d) Area Committees.

Section 8 - Government to appoint Commissioner, etc

The Government shall appoint the Commissioner and such number of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners as they think fit.

Section 9 - Commissioner, etc., to be Hindus

The Commissioner, every Deputy or Assistant Commissioner and every other officer or servant appointed to carry out the purposes of this Act, by whomsoever appointed, shall be a person professing the Hindu religion, and shall cease to hold office as such when he ceases to profess that religion.

Section 10 - Delegation to Deputy Commissioners

(1) The Commissioner shall with the previous approval of the Government specify the area within which each Deputy Commissioner, if there is more than one, shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties assigned by or under this Act to a Deputy Commissioner as such.

(2) The Commissioner may delegate any of the powers conferred or duties imposed on him by or under this Act [including the powers and duties of an Assistant Commissioner which may be exercised by the Commissioner under the proviso to section 11, sub-section (2), but not including the powers and duties of the Commissioner under sections 18, 19, 38, 39, 52, 56, 61, 64 or 76(2)] in respect of any area or of any class or group of institutions in the State or any area therein to a Deputy Commissioner subject to such restrictions and control as the Government may, by general or special order, lay down and subject also to such limitations and conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order of delegation.

Section 11 - Territorial jurisdiction and powers and duties of Assistant Commissioners

(1) The Commissioner shall, with the previous approval of the Government, divide the State into divisions each of which shall be in the charge of an Assistant Commissioner.

(2) An Assistant Commissioner shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as are assigned to him by or under this Act in respect of his division:

> Provided that the Commissioner may, by order in writing, declare that the exercise and discharge of all or any of such powers and duties shall be subject to such exceptions, limitations and conditions as may be specified in the order, and may himself exercise or discharge any power or duty so excepted.

(3) The Commissioner may delegate to an Assistant Commissioner any of the powers conferred or duties imposed on the Commissioner by or under this Act father than the powers and duties referred to in sections 18, 19, 38, 39, 52, 56, 61, 64 or 76(2)] in respect of the division of the Assistant Commissioner or of any institutions or any class or group of institutions, in that division subject to such restrictions and control as the Government may, by general or special order, lay down and subject also to such limitations and conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order of delegation.

Section 12 - Area Committees

(1) The Government--

(a) shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, by notification in the [1][Andhra Pradesh Gazette], constitute an Area Committee for all temples situated in an Assistant Commissioner's division or part thereof other than temples included in the list published under section 38; and

(b) may likewise abolish any Area Committee constituted under clause (a), provided that before doing so, a reasonable opportunity shall be given to the Committee to show cause against its abolition.

(2) An Area Committee shall have jurisdiction over specific endowments attached to the temples for which it is constituted, other than specific endowments included in the list published under section 38:

Provided that, where a specific endowment is attached to two or more temples comprised within the jurisdiction of two or more Area Committees, the Commissioner shall decide as to which of the Area Committees shall have jurisdiction over the specific endowment:

Provided further that, where a specific endowment is attached partly to one or more temples included in the list published under section 38 and partly to one or more temples not so included, only the commissioner shall have jurisdiction over the specific endowment and no Area Committee shall have such jurisdiction.

1. The words "Andhra Gazette" were "Substituted for the words "Fort St. George Gazette" by the A.A.O. 1953 and these words were Substituted for the words "Andhra Gazette" by the A.P.A.O. 1957.

Section 13 - Strength of Area Committees and term of office and disqualifications of members

(1) Every Area Committee shall consist of such number of members as may be appointed by the Government, not being less than three nor more than five.

(2) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this section, a member of an Area Committee shall be entitled to hold office for three years from the date on which his appointment is notified in the [1][Andhra Pradesh Gazette].

(3) A person shall be disqualified for being appointed as, or for being, a member of an Area

Committee--

(a) if he does not profess the Hindu religion;

(b) if he has applied or applies to be, or has been, or is, adjudicated an insolvent;

(c) if he is of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or suffering from contagious leprosy;

(d) if he is a trustee of, or an office-holder or a servant attached to, or a person in receipt of any emolument or perquisite from, any temple or specific endowment over which the Area Committee has jurisdiction, or if he belongs to a joint Hindu family a member of which is such a trustee, office-holder or servant or a person in receipt of any such emolument or perquisite;

(e) if he has been sentenced by a criminal court to transportation or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months, for any offence other than an offence not involving moral turpitude, such sentence not having been cancelled or reduced to a period of six months or less, or the offence not having been pardoned, provided that the Government may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(4) A person shall also be disqualified for being appointed as a member of an Area Committee if he is already a member of some other Area Committee.

(5) A member of an Area Committee shall also cease to hold office--

(a) if he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Committee:

Provided that, when a person who ceased to be a member by reason of such absence, applies for restoration within one month from the date of the last of the three meetings, the Committee may, at the meeting next after the receipt of such application, restore him to his office of member out a member shall not be so restored more than twice during his term of office, or

(b) if he resigns his office by giving notice in writing to the Government.

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1. The words "Andhra Gazette" were Substituted for the words "Fort St. George Gazette" by the A.A.O. 1953 and these words were Substituted for the words "Andhra Gazette" by the A.P.A.O. 1957.

Section 14 - Chairman of Area Committee

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(1) The Assistant Commissioner of the division for which or part of which an Area Committee is constituted shall be its Chairman and shall be entitled to preside over its meetings and take part

in its proceedings, but shall not be entitled to vote.

(2) He shall forward to the Commissioner a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at every meeting of the Area Committee within a week from the date of the meeting.

Section 15 - Power of Government to make rules

The Government may make rules regarding the convening of meetings of Area Committees, the quorum for, and the conduct of business at, such meetings, and all matters relating to the transaction of their business.

Section 16 - Act of Area Committee not to be invalidated by informality

No act of an Area Committee shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of a defect in its constitution or on the ground that the Chairman or any member thereof was disqualified for, oi had ceased to hold, his office, or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of the Chairman or any member of such Committee.

Section 17 - Performance of functions of Area Committee on abolition

Where an Area Committee has been abolished under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 12, a new Area Committee shall be constituted within six months of its abolition and till then its powers and duties shall be exercised and discharged by the Assistant Commissioner concerned.

Section 18 - Power of Commissioner to call for records and pass orders

(1) The Commissioner may call for and examine the record of any Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, of any Area Committee, or of any trustee not being the trustee of a math or of a specific endowment attached to a math, in respect of any proceeding under this Act (not being a proceeding in respect of which a suit or an appeal to a Court is provided by this Act), to satisfy himself as to the regularity of such proceeding, or the correctness, legality or propriety of any decision or order passed therein.

(2) If any such decision or order has been passed by any Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, or by the trustee of any religious institution other than one included in the list published under section 38, and it appears to the Commissioner that the decision or order should be modified, annulled, reversed or remitted for reconsideration, he may pass orders accordingly.

(3) (a) If any such decision or order has been passed by any Area Committee or by the trustee of any religious institution included in the list published under section 38, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, remit the matter together with his observations in regard

thereto, to the Committee or trustee for reconsideration of the decision or order and report to the Commissioner within a time to be specified by him in this behalf.

(b) On receipt of, and after considering, such report, it shall be open to the Commissioner to modify, annul or reverse the decision or order, or the decision or order as revised after such reconsideration, as the case may be.

(c) If the report is not received by the Commissioner within the time specified or such further time as may be granted by him, the Commissioner may modify, annul or reverse the decision or order of the Area Committee or trustee, as the case may be.

(4) The Commissioner shall not pass any order prejudicial to any party under sub-section (2) or clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (3), without hearing him or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(5) The Commissioner may stay the execution of any decision or order of the nature referred to in sub-section (1), pending the exercise of his powers under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) in respect thereof.

Section 19 - Other powers of Commissioner in relation to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and Area Committees

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(1) The Commissioner shall have power at any stage--

(a) to transfer any proceeding pending before a Deputy or an Assistant Commissioner to his own file and dispose of it himself, or

(b) to transfer it to another Deputy or Assistant Commissioner for disposal.

(2) If the Commissioner is satisfied that a Deputy or an Assistant Commissioner has failed to exercise any power or discharge any duty which he ought to have exercised or discharged, the Commissioner may himself exercise such power or discharge such duty.

(3) If the Commissioner is satisfied that an Area Committee--

(a) has failed to exercise any power or discharge any duty which it ought to have exercised or discharged, or

(b) is unable for any reason to exercise any power or discharge any duty,

the Commissioner may himself exercise such power or discharge such duty or authorize the Assistant Commissioner to do so:

Provided that in cases falling under clause (a), the Commissioner shall first fix a

period for the exercise of the power or the performance of the duty by the Area Committee and shall exercise the right conferred on him by this sub-section only if the power is not exercised or the duty is not performed by the Area Committee within the period so fixed.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where the office of a Deputy or an Assistant Commissioner is vacant, the Commissioner may until the vacancy is filled--

(a) himself exercise the powers and discharge the duties assigned by or under this Act to the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, or

(b) authorize another Deputy or Assistant Commissioner to exercise the said powers and discharge the said duties.

(5) Any party aggrieved by an order of the Commissioner under sub-section (1)(a), (2), (3) or (4) (a), not being an order against which a suit or an appeal to a court is provided in this Act, may appeal to the Government within three months from the date of the receipt of the order by him:

Provided that the Government shall not pass any order prejudicial to any party without hearing him or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Section 20 to 36 - General Provisions

Section 20 - Powers and duties of the Commissioner in respect of religious endowments

Subject to the provision of this Act the administration of all religious endowments shall be subject to the general superintendence and control of the Commissioner; and such superintendence and control shall include the power to pass any orders which may be deemed necessary to ensure that such endowments are properly administered and that their income is duly appropriated for the purposes for which they were founded or exist.

Section 21 - Power to enter religious institutions

(1) The Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and such other officers as may be authorized by the Commissioner or the Area Committee in this behalf shall have power to enter the premises of any religious institution or any place of worship for the purpose of exercising any power conferred, or discharging any duty imposed, by or under this Act:

[1][Provided that before entering such premises or place of worship for a bona fide purpose, the officer making the entry shall give reasonable notice to the trustee or head of the institution and shall have due regard to the religious practice or usage of the institution.]

(2) If any such officer is resisted in the exercise of such power or discharge of such duty, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, on a written requisition from such officer, direct any Police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to render such help as may be necessary to enable the officer to exercise such power or discharge such duty.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any person who is not a Hindu to enter the premises or place referred to in sub-section (1) or any part thereof.

1. Added by Act XII of 1954.

Section 22 - Trustees to be Hindus and within certain limits of age

No person may succeed or be appointed to, or hold, the office of the trustee of a religious institution--

(a) unless he professes the Hindu religion, and

(b) except in the case of a hereditary trustee, unless he is not less than twenty-five and not more than seventy years of age.

Section 23 - Trustee bound to obey orders issued under Act

The trustee of a religious institution shall be bound to obey all lawful orders issued under the provisions of this Act by the Government, the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Area Committee or the Assistant Commissioner.

Section 24 - Care required of trustee and his powers

(1) Subject to the provisions of [1][the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947 (Act V of 1947)], the trustee of every religious institution is bound to administer its affairs and to apply its funds and properties in accordance with the terms of the trust, the usage of the institution and all lawful directions which a competent authority may issue in respect thereof and as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such affairs, funds and properties if they were his own.

(2) A trustee shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be entitled to exercise all powers

incidental to the provident and beneficial administration of the religious institution and to do all things necessary for the due performance of the duties imposed on him.

(3) A trustee shall not be entitled to spend the funds of the religious institution for meeting any costs, charges or expenses incurred by him in any suit, appeal or application or other proceeding for, or incidental to, his removal from office or the taking of any disciplinary action against him:

Provided that the trustee may reimburse himself in respect of such costs, charges or expenses if he is specifically permitted to do so by an order passed under section 88.

---

1. Substituted for the original short title by A.P. Act IX of 1961.

Section 25 - Preparation of register for all institutions

(1) For every religious institution, there shall be prepared and maintained a register showing--

(a) the names of past and present trustees and particulars as to the custom, if any, regarding succession to the office of trustee;

(b) particulars of the scheme of administration and of the dittam or scale of expenditure;

(c) the names of all offices to which any salary, emolument or perquisite is attached and the nature, time and conditions of service in each case;

(d) the jewels, gold, silver, precious stones, vessels and utensils, and other movables belonging to the institution, with their estimated value;

(e) particulars of all other endowments of the institution and of all title-deeds and other documents;

(f) particulars of the idols and other images in or connected with the institution, whether intended for worship or for being carried in processions;

(g) such other particulars as may be required by the Commissioner.

(2) The register shall be prepared, signed and verified by the trustee of the institution concerned or by his authorized agent and submitted by him to the Commissioner, directly in the case of a math, through the Area Committee, in case the institution is subject to the jurisdiction of an Area Committee, and through the Assistant Commissioner in other cases, within three months from the commencement of this Act or from the founding of the institution, as the case may be, or within such further period as may be allowed by the Commissioner, the Area

Committee or the Assistant Commissioner:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply where a register so signed and verified has been submitted to the Board before the commencement of this Act.

(3) The Area Committee or the Assistant Commissioner, if the register is submitted through it or him, may, after such inquiry as it or he may consider necessary, recommend such alterations, omissions, or additions in the register as it or he may think fit.

(4) The Commissioner may, after receiving the register and the recommendations of the Area Committee or of the Assistant Commissioner with respect thereto and making such further inquiry as he may consider necessary, direct the trustee to make such alterations, omissions or additions in the register as the Commissioner may deem fit.

(5) The trustee shall carry out the orders of the Commissioner and then submit three copies of the register as corrected to the Commissioner for approval

(6) One copy of the register as approved by the Commissioner shall be furnished to the trustee and one to the Area Committee or the Assistant Commissioner concerned, if any.

Section 26 - Annual verification of the register

The trustee or his authorized agent shall scrutinize the entries in the register every year and submit to the Commissioner for his approval, directly or through the Area Committee or through the Assistant Commissioner, as the case may require, a verified statement showing the alterations, omissions or additions required in the register; and the provisions of sub-sections (3) to (6) of section 25 shall apply in relation to such statement as they apply in relation to a register.

Section 27 - Trustee to furnish accounts, returns, etc

(1) The trustee of every religious institution shall furnish to the Commissioner such accounts, returns, reports or other information relating to the administration of the institution, its funds, property or income, or moneys connected therewith, or the appropriation thereof, as the Commissioner may require and at such time and in such form as he may direct.

(2) The powers conferred by sub-section (1) may also be exercised by the Assistant Commissioner in the case of religious institutions other than maths, and by the Area Committee in the case of institutions subject to its jurisdiction.

Section 28 - Inspection of property and documents

(1) The Commissioner or any officer or other person deputed by the Commissioner in this behalf may inspect all movable and immovable property belonging to, and records, correspondence, plans, accounts and other documents relating to, any religious institution.

(2) The powers conferred by sub-section (1) may also be exercised, in the case of religious institutions other than maths, by the Assistant Commissioner, and in the case of institutions over which an Area Committee has jurisdiction, by any member of the Committee authorized by it in this behalf.

(3) It shall be the duty of the trustee of the institution concerned and all officers and servants working under him, his agent and any person having concern in the administration of the institution, to afford all such assistance and facilities as may be necessary or reasonably required in regard to any inspection made in pursuance of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), and also to produce for inspection any movable property or document referred to in sub-section (1) if so required.

Section 29 - Alienation of immovable trust property

(1) Any exchange, sale or mortgage and any lease for a term exceeding five years of any immovable property belonging to, or given or endowed for the purposes of, any religious institution shall be null and void unless it is sanctioned by the Commissioner as being necessary or beneficial to the institution:

> Provided that before such sanction is accorded, the particulars relating to the proposed transaction shall be published in such manner as may be prescribed, inviting objections and suggestions with respect thereto; and all objections and suggestions received from the trustee or other persons having interest shall be duly considered by the Commissioner.

(2) When according such sanction, the Commissioner may impose such conditions and give such directions as he may deem necessary regarding the utilization of the amount raised by the transaction, the investment thereof and in the case of a mortgage, regarding the discharge of the same within a reasonable period.

(3) A copy of the order made by the Commissioner under this section shall be communicated to the Government and to the trustee and shall be published in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) The trustee may within three months from the date of his receipt of a copy of the order, and any person having interest may within three months from the date of the publication of the order, appeal to the Government to modify the order or set it aside.

[1][(4-A). The proviso to sub-section (1) and sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of this section shall not apply where the proposed transaction relates to disposal by lease or otherwise of any immovable property of the Devasthanams for the purpose of establishment, maintenance or development of Sri Venkateswara University at Tirumalai-Tirupathi.

(4-B.) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent any arrangement (other than an exchange, sale, mortgage or lease) under which any immovable property of the Devasthanams is placed at the disposal of Sri Venkateswara University for the purpose of its establishment, maintenance or development.]

(5) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to the inams referred to in section 35.

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1. Inserted by Act XIV of 1954.

Section 30 - Authority of trustee to incur expenditure for securing the health, etc., of pilgrims and worshippers and for the training of archakas, etc

(1) The trustee of a religious institution may, out of the funds in his charge, after making adequate provision for the purposes referred to in section 70, sub-section (2), incur expenditure--

(a) on arrangements for securing the health, safety or convenience of disciples, pilgrims or worshippers resorting to the institution; and

(b) for the training of archakas, adhyapakas, vedaparayanikas and othuvars.

(2) In incurring such expenditure, the trustee [1][may be guided] by such general or special instructions as may be given by the Commissioner or in the case of an institution over which an Area Committee has jurisdiction, also by such Committee.

---

1. Substituted for the words "shall be guided" by Act XII of 1954.

Section 31 - Utilization of surplus funds

(1) If after making adequate provision for the purposes referred to in section 70, sub-section (2), and also for the arrangements and the training referred to in section 30, sub-section (1), there is a surplus in the income of the institution, the trustee thereof may, with the previous sanction in writing of the Deputy Commissioner appropriate such surplus or any portion thereof for all or any of the purposes specified in section 59, sub-section (1) [1][or for any other religious, charitable, social or educational purpose not inconsistent with the objects of such institutions]:

Provided that before according such sanction, the Deputy Commissioner shall publish the particulars relating to the proposal of the trustee in such manner as may be prescribed, invite objections and suggestions with respect thereto and consider all objections and suggestions received from persons having interest:

Provided further that the sanction aforesaid shall be published in such manner as may be prescribed:

[2][Provided also that the sanction aforesaid shall not be necessary in the case of a math or a specific endowment attached to a math.]

(2) Any person having interest may, within such time as may be prescribed, appeal to the Commissioner against the sanction accorded by the Deputy Commissioner under sub-section (1).

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1. Added by ibid.

2. Added by Act XII of 1954.

Section 32 - Enforcement of service or charity in certain cases

(1) Where a specific endowment attached to a math or temple consists merely of a charge on property and there is failure in the due performance of the service or charity, the trustee of the math or temple concerned may require the person in possession of the property on which the endowment is a charge, to pay the expenses incurred or likely to be incurred in causing the service or charity to be performed otherwise. In default of such person making payment as required, the Deputy Commissioner may, on the application of the trustee and after giving the person in possession a reasonable opportunity of stating his objections in regard thereto, by order, determine the amount payable to the trustee.

(2) Where the person in possession of the property on which the endowment is a charge is not the person responsible in law for the performance of the service or charity and any amount is paid by or recovered from the person in possession, the Deputy Commissioner may, on the application of the person in possession and after giving the person responsible in law a reasonable opportunity of stating his objections in regard thereto, by order, require the person responsible in law to pay to the person in possession the amount so paid or recovered.

(3) Against an order of the Deputy Commissioner under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the trustee or the person affected may, within two months from the date of the receipt of the order by him, appeal to the Commissioner.

(4) On application by the trustee to the Collector of the district in which the property referred to in sub-section (1) is situated, or on application by the person in possession to the Collector of the district in which is situated any property of the person responsible in law, as the case may be, the Collector shall recover from the person in possession or the person responsible in law, as the case may be, the amount specified in the order of the Deputy Commissioner as modified by the order of the Commissioner, if any, and the expenses of such recovery, as if they were arrears of land revenue and pay to the trustee or, as the case may be, to the person in possession the amount due to him.

Section 33 - Power of trustee of math or temple over trustees of specific endowments

The trustee of a specific endowment made for the performance of any service or charity connected with a math or temple shall perform such service or charity subject to the general superintendence of the trustee of the math or temple and shall obey all lawful orders issued by him.

Section 34 - Enfranchisement or freeing of lands, held by devadasi on condition of service in a temple

(1) (a) (i) Where the remuneration for any service to be performed by a devadasi in a temple consists of lands granted or continued in respect of, or annexed to, such service by the Government, the Government shall enfranchise the said lands from the condition of service, by the imposition of quit-rent.

(ii) Where the remuneration for such service consists of an assignment of land revenue so granted or continued, the Government shall enfranchise such assignment of revenue from the condition of service:

Provided that where, at the time when proceedings are taken under this sub-clause, the devadasi is herself the owner of the lands in respect of which the assignment of revenue has been made, enfranchisement shall be effected and quit-rent imposed in the manner laid down in sub-clause (i).

(iii) Where the remuneration for such service consists in part of lands and in part of an assignment of land revenue, enfranchisement of the lands shall be effected in the manner laid down in sub-clause (i) and of the assignment of the land revenue in the manner laid down in sub-clause (ii).

Explanation.--For the purposes of this clause, a grant shall be deemed to consist of an assignment of land revenue in all cases in which the

devadasi herself is not, at the time specified in the proviso to sub-clause (ii), the owner of the lands in question.

(b) Enfranchisement under clause (a) shall be effected in accordance with such rules as the Government may make in this behalf and shall take effect as and from such date as they may fix.

(2) Where the remuneration for such service consists, in whole or in part, of lands or of produce of lands not falling under sub-section (1), the Government shall direct the Collector to determine the amount of rent payable on the lands or the produce in question. The Collector shall thereupon, after giving notice to the party concerned and holding such enquiry as may be prescribed by the Government, by an order, determine the amount of rent, and in doing so, he shall have due regard to--

(a) the rent payable by the tenant for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village or neighbouring villages; and

(b) the improvements, if any, effected by the devadasi in respect of the lands.

Such order shall be communicated to the parties concerned and also published in the manner prescribed.

(3) The amount of rent fixed by the Collector under sub-section (2) may be questioned by petition presented to the Board of Revenue within three months of the date of the publication of the order under the said sub-section but subject to the result of such petition, the order of the Collector fixing the amount of rent under sub-section (2) shall be final and shall not be liable to be questioned in any Court of law:

Provided, however, that the Board of Revenue shall have power on sufficient grounds to entertain a petition presented after expiration of the period of three months.

(4) While determining the rent under sub-section (2), the Collector shall fix a date from which the order shall take effect and such lands or produce shall be deemed to have been freed from the condition of service on and from the date so fixed.

(5) No obligation to render any service relating to any temple to which any devadasi may be subject by reason of any grant of land or assignment of land revenue or produce derived from land, shall be enforceable when such land, assignment or produce is enfranchised or freed, as the case may be, in the manner hereinbefore provided.

(6) No order passed under sub-section (1), (2) or (3) shall operate as a bar to the trial of any suit or issue relating to the right to enjoy the land, or assignment of land revenue or produce

derived from land, as the case may be.

(7) (a) The quit-rent imposed under sub-section (1) shall be payable to the temple concerned.

(b) The assignment of land revenue enfranchised under sub-section (1), or the rent fixed under sub-sections (2) and (3), as the case may be, shall be payable to the devadasi concerned during her lifetime and after her death to the temple concerned.

(8) For the purpose of this section "devadasi" shall mean any Hindu unmarried female, who is dedicated to a temple.

(9) Where any inam is granted for a service which is auxiliary to the service to be performed by a devadasi in a temple, such inam shall be enfranchised or freed from the condition of service, as if it were a devadasi inam; and the provisions of sub-sections (1) to (8) shall apply accordingly.

Section 35 - Resumption and re-grant of inam granted for the performance of any charity or service

(1) Any exchange, gift, sale or mortgage and any lease for a term exceeding five years, of the whole or any portion of any inam granted for the support or maintenance of a religious institution or for the performance of a charity or service connected therewith or of any other religious charity and made, confirmed or recognized by the Government shall be null and void:

Provided that any transaction of the nature aforesaid (not being a gift) may be sanctioned by the Government as being necessary or beneficial to the institution.

Explanation.--Nothing contained in this sub-section shall affect or derogate from the rights and obligations of the landholder and tenant in respect of any land which is ryoti land as defined in [1][the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates Land Act, 1908 (Act I of 1908).]

(2) (a) The Collector may, on his own motion, or on the application of the trustee of the religious institution or of the Commissioner or of any person having interest in the institution who has obtained the consent of such trustee or the Commissioner, by order, resume the whole or any part of any such inam, on one or more of the following grounds, namely:--

(i) that except in the case referred to in the proviso to sub section (1), the holder of such inam or part or the trustee of the institution has made an exchange, gift, sale or mortgage of such inam or part or any portion thereof or has granted a lease of the same or any portion thereof for a term exceeding five years, or

(ii) that the religious institution has ceased to exist or the charity or service in question has in any way become impossible of performance, or

(iii) that the holder of such inam or part has failed to perform or make the necessary arrangements for performing, in accordance with the custom or usage of the institution, the charity or service for performing which the inam had been made, confirmed or recognized as aforesaid, or any part of the said charity or service, as the case may be.

When passing an order under this clause, the Collector shall determine whether such inam or the inam comprising such part, as the case may be, is a grant of both the melvaram and the kudivaram or only of the melvaram:

Provided that in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the Collector shall presume that any minor inam is a grant of both the melvaram and the kudivaram.

(b) Before passing an order under clause (a), the Collector shall give notice to the trustee, to the Commissioner, to the inamder concerned, to the person in possession of the inam where he is not the inamdar and to the alienee, if any, of the inam; the Collector shall also publish a copy of such notice in such manner as may be prescribed and such publication shall be deemed to be sufficient notice to every other person likely to be affected by such order; and the Collector shall hear the objections, if any, of the persons to whom such notice is given or deemed to be given and hold such inquiry as may be prescribed.

Explanation.--Where only a part of the inam is affected, notice shall be given under this clause to the holder of such part as well as to the holder or holders of the other part or parts, to the person in possession of every such part where he is not the holder thereof, and to the alienee, if any, of every such part; and the objections of all such persons shall be heard by the Collector.

(c) A copy of every order passed under clause (a) shall be communicated to each of the persons mentioned in clause (b), and shall also be published in the manner prescribed.

(d) (i) Any party aggrieved by an order of the Collector under clause (a) may appeal to the District Collector within such time as may be prescribed, and on such appeal the District Collector may, after giving notice to the Commissioner and each of the persons mentioned in clause (b) and after holding such inquiry as may be prescribed, pass an order confirming, modifying or cancelling the order of the Collector.

(ii) The order of the District Collector on such appeal, or the order of the Collector under clause (a) where no appeal is preferred under sub-clause (i) to the District Collector within the time prescribed, shall be final:

Provided that where there has been an appeal under sub-clause (i) and it has been decided by the District Collector or where there has been no appeal to the District Collector and the time for preferring an appeal has expired, any party aggrieved by the final order of the District Collector or the Collector, as the case may be, may file a suit in a civil Court for determining whether the inam comprises both the melvaram and the kudivaram or only the melvaram. Such a suit shall be instituted within six months from the date of the order of the District Collector on appeal where there has been an appeal under sub-clause (i), or from the date of the expiry of the period prescribed under sub-clause (i) for an appeal to the District Collector where there has been no such appeal.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in clause (d), an order of resumption passed under this section shall not be liable to be questioned in any Court of law.

(f) Where any inam or part of any inam is resumed under this section, the Collector or the District Collector, as the case may be, shall, by order, re-grant such inam or part--

(i) as an endowment to the religious institution concerned, or

(ii) in case of resumption on the ground that the religious institution has ceased to exist or that the charity or service in question has in any way become impossible of performance, as an endowment for such religious, educational or charitable institution as the Commissioner may recommend.

(g) The order of re-grant made under clause (f) shall, on application made to the Collector within the time prescribed, be executed by him in the manner prescribed.

(h) Nothing in this section shall affect the operat on of section 34.

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1. Substituted for the original short title by A.P. Act IX of 1961.

Section 36 - Office-holders and servants of religious institutions not to be in possession of jewels, etc., except under conditions

Notwithstanding anything contained in any scheme settled or deemed to be settled under this Act or in any decree or order of a Court, or any custom or usage to the contrary, no office-

holder or servant of a religious institution shall have the right to be in possession of the jewels or other valuables belonging to the religious institution except under such conditions and safeguards as the Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct.

Section 37 to 51 - Religious institutions other than maths or specific endowments attached thereto

Section 37 - Sections 38 to 51 not to apply to maths or specific endowment attached to maths

The provisions of sections 38 to 51 shall not apply to maths or specific endowments attached to maths.

Section 38 - Commissioner to publish list of certain institutions

The Commissioner shall publish in the prescribed manner a list of the religious institutions whose annual income as calculated for the purposes of the levy of contribution under section 76 is not less than twenty thousand rupees, and may from time to time modify such list in the prescribed manner:

Provided that the Commissioner shall not be bound to remove any institution from such list unless its annual income calculated as aforesaid has fallen below twenty thousand rupees for three consecutive years.

Section 39 - Trustees and their number and term of office

(1) Where a religious institution included in the list published under section 38 or over which no Area Committee has jurisdiction, has no hereditary trustee, the Commissioner shall constitute a Board of Trustees consisting of not less than three and not more than five persons appointed by him.

(2) Where any such institution has, at the commencement of this Act, both a hereditary trustee or trustees and a non-hereditary trustee or trustees, the Commissioner shall have power to appoint the non-hereditary trustee or trustees as and when vacancies arise in their number.

(3) Every trustee appointed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall hold office for a term of [1][three years], unless in the meanwhile the trustee is removed or dismissed or his resignation is accepted by the Commissioner or he otherwise ceases to be a trustee.

1. Substituted for the words "five years" by Act VII of 1954.

Section 40 - Chairman

(1) In the case of a religious institution for which a Board of Trustees is constituted under section 39, sub-section (1), the Board shall elect one of its number to be its Chairman.

(2) In the case of any other religious institution having more than one trustee, the trustees of such institution shall elect one of their number to be the Chairman.

(3) A Chairman elected under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall hold office for such period as may be prescribed.

Section 41 - Power of Area Committee to appoint trustees

(1) In the case of any religious institution over which an Area Committee has jurisdiction, the Area Committee shall have the same power to appoint trustees as is vested in the commissioner in the case of a religious institution referred to in section 39:

Provided that the Area Committee may, in the case of any institution which has no hereditary trustee, appoint a single trustee.

(2) The provisions of section 39, sub-section (3), and section 40, shall apply to the trustee or trustees appointed, or the Board of Trustees constituted, by the Area Committee as they apply in relation to the trustee or trustees appointed, or the Board of Trustees constituted, by the Commissioner.

Section 42 - Power under sections 39 and 41 to be exercisable notwithstanding provisions in schemes

The power to appoint trustees under section 39 or section 41 shall be exercisable notwithstanding that the scheme, if any, settled, or deemed under this Act to have been settled for the institution contains provision to the contrary.

Section 43 - Claims of certain persons to be trustees

In making appointments of trustees under section 39 or 41, the Commissioner or the Area Committee, as the case may be, shall have due regard to the claims of persons belonging to religious denomination for whose benefit the institution concerned is chiefly maintained.

Section 44 - Non-hereditary trustees holding office at commencement of the Act

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Every non-hereditary trustee lawfully holding office at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been duly appointed trustee under this Act, for the residue of his term of office at the such commencement.

NEXT →

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15

Talukt Office, Guntur
Sy 20 12-61

FORM VIII

Ryotwari Patta

(See Rule 7)

In accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956 (Andhra Act XXXVII of 1956) ..... (Name) son/wife of ..... (name of father/husband), residing at Koridapadu (address) shall hold the lands specified below under ryotwari tenure, and shall be liable to pay the ryotwari assessment in respect of the said lands in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the said Act, and such additional and other dues and amounts if any, as may be leviable, in respect of the said land.

District Guntur Taluk Guntur Village Koridapadu

S. D. No. 1	Classification 2	Extent 3	Remarks 4
1[illegible]	Dry	16.89	(a) Sri Peddinti, Bhar[illegible] Charyulu
1[illegible]4	Dry	13.08	S/o Krishnamacharya
65	Dry	14.65	Archaka, Sapthi[illegible]
69	Dry	2.58	Pattabhi Sutramani
70	Dry	1.74	Vari Temple, [illegible]
135	Dry	23.84	
151	Dry	19.87	
		94.15	

[illegible]

Tahsildar.

Index No.

Ex B/O dt. 20
(patta)
OA 1135/74 in OS 166/74
SC Guntur
CMA 236/75 of HC
Hyderabad

SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT, GUNTUR.

O.S. No. 166/74 OA 1135

6.8.74

Respondent

Consent 30.12.74

and marked as

Exhibit B-10

Subordinate Judge.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT, GUNTUR.

Received on 6.8.74 19

Proved or admitted

Exhibit B-10

Dt.

DISTRICT COURT, GUNTUR.

5/28 19

Produced on the 6.8.74 19

by

Proved or admitted by

on

and filed as Exh. No. B10

[illegible] P-4

[illegible]

CA [illegible] 123/95 [illegible] Dated 11-8-95

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	63	18.89	53.12	92.96			
	64	13.08	36.81	64.42			
	65	14.65	41.19	72.08			[illegible]
	89	2.58	7.25	12.69			
	90	1.74	4.87	8.52			
	135	23.84	67.06	117.35			
	151	19.87	55.87	97.77			
		94.65	266.17	465.77			

This revised patta is granted in obedience to the orders issued in Spl. Rev. Ord. Officers orders in IA No 4/6 & dt 19.10.68 and it cancels the Ryotwari patta issued previously in this office [illegible] 123 91/63 dt 9.6.60

[illegible]
Karanam Komatigunt

Collections [illegible]
[illegible]

Compared [illegible]

[illegible] Revenue Officer
[illegible]

375 83

-19-

-28-

Number 1st part – 13th Fasli

[illegible] Register of Guntur Dist.Guntur Mandal, Koritepadu village

C.A.[illegible]95 Dated 11-8-95

No.480 Pattedar Name

[illegible] of the year	Sy.No. of the land	Punja		Nanja		Net Cist	Detail
		Extent	Cist	Extent	Cist		
		Ac. Cents	Rs. Ps.	Ac. Cents	Rs. Ps.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu S/o Krishnamacharyulu Archaka Saperivara Pattabhi Seetharama swamy Vari Devastham, Koretipadu							
	63	18.89	53-12	92.96			Income derived Rs.3,690
	64	13.08	36-81	64-42			
	65	14-65	41-19	72-08			
	89	2.58	7.25	12.69			
	90	1.74	4.87	8.92			
	135	23.84	67.06	117.35			
	151	19.87	55.87	97.77			
		94.65	266.17	465.79			

This revised patta is granted in obedience to the orders issued by Guntur Revenue Divisional Officer orders in I.A.No. 4/68 dated 19-10-1968 and it cancels the rythwari patta issued previously in the office of R.D.O. - 2891/63 dated 9-6-1960.

Sd/-
Karanam Koritepadu

Corrections. NIL

Compared by:

True Extract

Sd/-
Mandal Revenue Officer
Dt.11-8-1995

Office Seal

// true translation //

35

Office of the Board of Commissioners for
Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras-6.

...: "Religious"

...the matter of Sri Sitharamaswamy temple, Kantaradu
...illage, Guntur Taluk, District.
...b:- Register of properties - Approved. Guntur
...ad: L.No.

Board's Order No. 3862 Dated 5.10.48

The register of properties submitted by the trustees of the temple named ...ove under Section 38 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras ...t II of 1927) as amended by Act X of 1946, is hereby approved and accepted ...correct for the present.

Two copies of the register are herewith sent to the Asst. Commissioner, ...ndu Religious Endowments, Guntur Dt.x He is requested to have one ...py for record in his office and forward the other to the trustees. Further ...her he is requested to have the register annually verified under Sec. 39 of ...e Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras Act II of 1927) as ...ended by Act X of 1946 and to report alterations if any for the approval ...f the Board.

V. S. Row,
Ag. Secretary.

Forwarded/By Order.

Superintendent,
District.

...o the Assistant Commissioner,
...ndu Religious Endowments, Guntur
...ncl: (2).
...PK)

DESPATCHED
16 OCT 1948
Encles 2
H. R. E. BOARD

377

36

Office of the Board of Commissioners for
Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras-6

In The matter of Sri Sitharamaswamy Temple, Konttapadu Village, Guntur Taluk, Guntur District.

Sub:- Register of Properties – Approved

Read: I. No.

****

Board's Order No. 3862 Dated: 05-10-1948

The register of properties submitted by the trustees of the temple named above under Section 38 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926(Madras Act II of 1927) as amended by Act X of 1946, is hereby approved and accepted as correct for the present.

Two copies of the register are herewith sent to the Asst. Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Guntur District. He is requested to have one copy for record in his office and forward the other to the trustees. Further he is requested to have the register annually verified under Sec.39 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras Act II of 1927) as amended by Act X of 1946 and to report alterations if any for the approval of the Board.

V.S.ROW,
Ag. Secretary

Forwarded/By Order.

To the Assistant Commissioner,
Hindu Religious Endowments,
Encl: (2)
(MPK)

Superintendent
Guntur District

38

[illegible] Seshanarayana Rao

[illegible] Seshanarayana Rao

Assistant Commissioner [illegible]
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

4 39

5. (a) యావత్తు ధర్మాదాయములు (కట్టలై ధర్మములు, ప్రత్యేక ధర్మాదాయములు కలసి) విస్తీర్ణము, వాని మదింపు, టైటిల్ డీడ్లు, ఇనాం టైటిల్ డీడ్లు ఇనాంస్టేటుమెంట్లు (సక్రమ సహా) లేక వాని సంబంధము చూపు.

స్థిరాస్తి

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3	4	5	6	7	8
[illegible]	63	18-89	[illegible]	[illegible]	36000000	
[illegible]	64	13-8	✓		26000000	
[illegible]	65	14-65	✓		28000000	
[illegible]	89	2-58	✓		4000000	
[illegible]	90	1-74	✓		2000000	
[illegible]	135	23-84	✓		46000000	
	151	19-87	✓		38000000	
		34-4			4	
		94-65			18000000	

Recd [illegible]

D. [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

True copy

[illegible]
Assistant Commissioner
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

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5

9	10			13	14		
	690	6-4-7	47-4-0				
		6-14-0	32-11-0				
		4-3-1	36-0-0				
		0-15-1	6-7-0				
		0-11-0	4-6-0				
		8-8-3	59-10-0				
		7-2-10	49-11-0				

Assistant Commissioner
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
692	93	5.70	10000-0-0
	158	2.70	5000-0-0
	160	17.28	68000-0-0
	165/1	0.74	2000-0-0
	165/3	6.38	12000-0-0
		23-2 / 33-20	97000-0-0

[illegible]

Receipt [illegible]

D. Thimpathy [illegible]

Inspector

[illegible]

Endowments Department
GUNTUR

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True Translation

Hindu Endowment Act under section 38 register

Temple Name : Sri Sitaramachandraswamy Temple

Village Name : Koritapadu

Taluq Name : Guntur

Trustees Name : Raja Manuri Venkata Seshasayana Rao

Status : Jamindar

Submission date : 27-8-1946

True copy
Signed by : Sd/- Asst. Commissioner

Endowment Department, Guntur

1. Temple Name : Sri Sitaramachandraswamy Temple

2. Temple located village : Koritapadu

Taluq : Guntur

District : Guntur

Near by police station, distance : Guntur Post

Near by Railway Station, distance : GunturRailway Station, 1 mile distance

Raja Manuri Venkata Seshasayana Rao

True copy
Signed by : Sd/- Asst. Commissioner
Endowment Department, Guntur

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5A. Entire Endowments extents, Title Deed, Inam Title Deeds Inam Statement copies are their related immovable properties

Lands Located village : Koritapadu

Sy.No.	Extent Ac. Cts	Nature of Land	Inam or Government	Value
63	18.89	Dry	Inam	36000
64	13.08	Dry	Inam	26000
65	14.65	Dry	Inam	28000
89	2.58	Dry	Inam	40000
90	1.74	Dry	Inam	2000
135	23.84	Dry	Inam	46000
151	19.87	Dry	Inam	38000
Total	94.65			180000

Raja Manuri Venkata Seshasayana Rao

True copy
Signed by : Sd/- Asst. Commissioner
Endowment Department, Guntur

Signed : Inspector

Land revenue, their intention (what purpose endowed) their related documents, their shields and any sculpture on shields etc. details

Schedule :

In the form of Cash income	Title Deed or Patta No.	Quit Rent	Assessment	Land revenue	for what purpose endowed	Remark
2-5-0	690	6-9-9	47-4-0		As per Madras High Court	
		5-14-0	32-11-0		No. 321/1924 Judgment	
		4-3-1	36-10-0		in the possession of Archakas	
		0-15-1	6-7-0		As per the income derived on	
		0-11-0	4-6-0		lands Archakatvam, Paditaram,	
		8-8-3	59-10-0		ceremonies temple, Nandi Seva etc.	
		7-2-10	49-11-0		spending as per court scheme.	

True copy
Signed by : Sd/- Asst. Commissioner
Endowment Department, Guntur

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT, GUNTUR.

PRESENT: K.B.Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Commissioner.

Proceedings in R.Dis.No.A5/4146/18, dated 03.07.2018.

Sub:- Endowments Department – Religious – Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple – Koritepadu- Guntur Town – Guntur District – Registration U/s.43 of the Act 30/87 – Certificate of Registration – Issued.

Ref:- Rc.No.408/18, dated 30.05.2018 from the Inspector, Endowments Department, Guntur.

&&&&

The Single Trustee of the subject temple has got prepared and submitted Property Register U/s.43 of the Act 30/87. The Inspector, Endowments Department, Guntur who verified the contents of Registration has recommended for issuing a certificate U/s.43 of the Act 30/87.

The Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur hereby issue a certificate of registration U/s.43 of the Act 30/87 to Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple, Koritepadu, Guntur Town, Guntur District and also certified that the contents of the registration are correct as certified by the Inspector for the present.

Certificate of registration is herewith sent to the Single Trustee of the subject temple.

K.B.Srinivasa Rao 3/7/18
Assistant Commissioner.

To

1. The Single Trustee of the subject temple.
2. Copy submitted to the Commissioner, Endowments Department, A.P., Amaravathi. (Encl:one)
3. Copy submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur(Encl:one)
4. Copy to the Inspector, Endowments Department, Guntur .
5. Copy to the stock file.

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ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వము

దేవాదాయ ధర్మాదాయ శాఖ

హిందూమత దేవాదాయ ధర్మాదాయ
చట్టము 30/1987 నందలి సెక్షన్ 43 ప్రకారం తయారు చేసిన
రిజిష్టరు

దేవాలయము లేక ధార్మిక సంస్థ పేరు	:	శ్రీ సీతారామ స్వామి వారి దేవస్థానము
గ్రామము	:	కొంటెపాడు
మండలము	:	గుంటూరు
జిల్లా	:	గుంటూరు జిల్లా
సింగిల్ ట్రస్టీ పేరు	:	శ్యామల రఘునాథరెడ్డి
దాఖలు చేసిన తేది	:	04-05-2018

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1. దేవాలయము / ధార్మిక సంస్థ పేరు : శ్రీ సీతారామ స్వామి వారి దేవస్థానము

గ్రామము : కొరిటిపాడు

మండలము : గుంటూరు అర్బన్

జిల్లా : గుంటూరు

2. ఎ) దగ్గర నున్న రైల్వే స్టేషన్ : గుంటూరు 8 కి.మి.

బి) దగ్గర నుండి పోవు రాజబాట : జాతీయ రహదారి నెం.5. - 5 కి.మి.

సి) దగ్గర నున్న పోస్టాఫీసు : కొరిటిపాడు - 1 కి.మి.

3. దేవాలయము / మఠం నెలకొల్పబడిన తేది, ఏ తేదీ నుండి సదరు సంస్థ అర్చనార్హమైనది, దాని ఆశయములు పూజా ఆగమ విధానము, ఆచార మర్యాదలు మొదలైన వివరములు.

లేదా

ధార్మిక సంస్థ / మఠం నెలకొల్పబడిన తేది, ఏ తేదీ నుండి సదరు సంస్థ నెలకొల్పబడినది ? పలునామాలో పేర్కొనబడిన దాతల యొక్క ఆశయములు, కాలానుగుణంగా ధర్మకర్తలు/ అధికారులు/ కోర్టు వారిచే జరపబడిన ఆశయములు, లబ్ధిదారుల స్వభావం మరియు ఇతర వివరములు.

ఈ దేవస్థానము మిక్కిలి పురాతనమైనది. సుమారు 400 సంవత్సరములు పూర్వము నిర్మాణ చేయబడినదని గ్రామస్థులు పూర్వీకుల కథనం ప్రకారము చెప్పుచున్నారు. వైదిక ఆగమము ప్రకారం నిత్యము పూజలు నిర్వహించవలసి యున్నది.

SINGLE TRUSTEE
SRI SEETHARAMA SWAMY TEMPLE
KORITEPADU, Guntur Town & Dist.

30.5.18

INSPECTOR
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

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4. దేవాలయము / ధార్మిక సంస్థ ప్రతిష్ఠించిన / మఠం ప్రతిష్ఠించిన స్థాపించిన దాత పేరు / పేర్లు మరియు / లేక వారి కుటుంబ సభ్యుల పేర్లు (గుర్తింపు ఉత్తర్వులతో సహా) వారికి గల హక్కులు, వారికి జరగవలసిన మర్యాదలు మొదలగు వాటి వివరములు మరియు గతించిన, ప్రస్తుత ధర్మకర్తల పేర్లు ---

<u>గతించిన ధర్మకర్తల పేర్లు</u>

1) శ్రీ రాజామామూరు వెంకటగోపాలరావు బహద్దూర్

2) శ్రీ రాజామామూరు వెంకటశేషయనరావు

వీరు గుంటూరు సబ్-కోర్టు వారిచే ఓ.యస్.నెం.3/1923 ఐ.ఎ.నెం.1630/1931 లో వంశపారంపర్య ధర్మకర్తగా అమోదము పొంది నియమింపబడినారు. ప్రస్తుతము ధర్మకర్తల మండలి లేదు. దేవాదాయ ధర్మాదాయ శాఖ వారిచే నియమించబడిన సింగిల్ ట్రస్టీ వారిచే పరిపాలన కొనసాగింపబడుచున్నది.

5) దేవాలయము / ధార్మిక సంస్థ యొక్క దానపట్టా వివరములు, శాసనములు, వీలునామా మొదలైన వివరములు, పరిపాలన క్రమమునకు చెందిన ప్రణాళికలు అందుకు అనుగుణమైన కోర్టుతీర్పులు, రికార్డు ఆఫ్ రైట్స్ యొక్క వివరములు.

సదరు దేవాలయము దేవాదాయ ధర్మాదాయ చట్టము 30/1987లోని సెక్షన్ 5(2) క్రింద పబ్లికేషన్ చేయబడి శ్రీయుత సహాయ కమీషనరు, దేవాదాయ ధర్మాదాయ శాఖ, గుంటూరు వారి పరిధిలో ఉన్నది. సదరు దేవస్థానము మద్రాస్ హైకోర్టు నందు ఎ.యస్.నెం.321/1924 తీర్పుననుసరించి దేవాలయం యొక్క హక్కు భుక్తము కలిగిన భూమిని అర్చకుల ఆధీనములో ఉంచుకుని ఉత్సవములు నిత్య పూజ కార్యక్రమములు నిర్వహించుట జరిగియున్నది. ప్రస్తుతము ఈ దేవస్థానము శ్రీయుత ఉప కమీషనరు, దేవాదాయ ధర్మాదాయ శాఖ, గుంటూరు వారి ప్రోసీడింగ్స్ ఇన్ ఆర్.సి.నెం.ఎ4/2544/2012, తేది.13.4.2012లో శ్రీ ఆంజనేయ స్వామి దేవస్థానము మేనేజరు గారైన శ్యామల రఘునాథరెడ్డి వారిని సింగిల్ ట్రస్టీగా నియమించుట జరిగినది. ప్రస్తుతము సింగిల్ ట్రస్టీ వారు పరిపాలన నిర్వహించుట జరుగుచున్నది.

SINGLE TRUSTEE
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6) సిబ్బంది జీతభత్యములు మరియు సర్వీసు వివరములు

వ.నెం.	ఉద్యోగి పేరు	క్వార్టర్ స్ట్రెంగ్త్ కాబడినదా ? దాని వివరములు.	హోదా	విద్యార్హతలు
1.	శ్రీ పెద్దింటి వెంకట బాలకృష్ణ భవ్యరావ్	-లేదు-	అర్చక	----
2.	శ్రీ పెద్దింటి వెంకట రమణదివాకర్	-లేదు-	అర్చక	----

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7) దేవాలయము / ధార్మిక సంస్థకు చెందిన భూములు, వాటి విస్తీర్ణం, సర్వే నెం. పట్టా నెం. వీలునామాలు, మొదలగు వాని వివరములు.

భూముల

వ. నెం.	భూములున్న గ్రామంపేరు	సర్వే నెం.	విస్తీర్ణం	భూస్థితి	ఇనాం లేక పేరి	కిమ్మత్తు	ధాన్యరూపమును పన్ను ఆదాయం (పాలీనా) (ఇజారా)
1.	కొరిటెపాడు, గుంటూరు	63	18-89	మెరక	ఇనాం	100కోట్లు	—
2.	కొరిటెపాడు, గుంటూరు	64	13-08	మెరక	ఇనాం	65కోట్లు	—
3.	కొరిటెపాడు, గుంటూరు	65	14-65	మెరక	ఇనాం	75కోట్లు	—
4.	కొరిటెపాడు, గుంటూరు	89	2-58	మెరక	ఇనాం	121కోట్లు	—
5.	కొరిటెపాడు, గుంటూరు	90	1-74	మెరక	ఇనాం	10కోట్లు	—
6.	కొరిటెపాడు, గుంటూరు	135	23-84	మెరక	ఇనాం	120కోట్లు	—
7.	కొరిటెపాడు, గుంటూరు	151	19-87	మెరక	ఇనాం	100కోట్లు	—
8.	వసుమర్రు గ్రామము, చిలకలూరిపేట మం.,	635	31-12	మెరక	ఇనాం	7కోట్లు	—
	మొత్తము		125-77				

SINGLE TRUSTEE
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తిమ్మ. అందునై వచ్చు ఆదాయం వాటికి సంబంధించిన దాన పట్టాలు, దస్తా వేజులు

పెడ్యూలు

సంవత్సరంలో వచ్చు ఆదాయం (సాలీనా)	టైటిల్ డీడ్ (లేక) పట్టా నెం.	R.S.R./S.L.R. మరియు F.M.B. (కాపీ జత చేయవలెను)	ఎందునిమిత్తం ధర్మం చేయ బడినది	రిమార్కులు
—	690	జతపరచబడినది.	దేవాలయములో నిత్యధూపదీప నైవేద్యము మరియు పండుగలు, ఉత్సవములు, వార్షికోత్సవములు మరియు అర్చక జీత భత్యముల నిమిత్తము ఇవ్వటమైనది.	హైదరాబాదు హైకోర్టు వారి ఎల్.పి.ఎ.నెం. 104/1974 ప్రకారము భూమి అర్చకుల ఆధీనములో ఉండి ఉన్నది.
—	1109	జతపరచబడినది		

SINGLE TRUSTEE
SRI SEETHARAMA SWAMY TEMPLE
KORITEPADU, Guntur Town & Dist.

30.5.18

INSPECTOR
Endowments Department
GUNTUR

Scanned by CamScanner

23. రిమార్కులు

52

పై శీర్షికలో వివరింపబడిన సంగతులు యావత్తు నాకు తెలిసినంతవరకు యదార్థమని తెలియ చేసుకొనుచున్నాను.

Raghu Reddy
SINGLE TRUSTEE
SRI SEETHARAMA SWAMY TEMPLE
KORITEPADU, Guntur Town & Dist.

Certified that the contents of this register have been verified with the facts / records of the temple/choultry/math/specific Endowment/endowment and found to be correct.

Inspector, 30.5.18
Endowments Department,
Guntur.

Certificate of Registration Granted by the Asst. Commissioner
(Under Sec. 43 of the Act 30/1987)

Registration No. R-Dis.No.A5/4446/18 Date 3.7.18

Sri S. Raghuvadha Reddy of Sri Sitarama Swamy Single Trustee Koritepadu Village, Guntur Temple, Mandal, Guntur District has applied on 4.5.18 for registration of the above temple and after hearing u/s 43 of the Act 30/5 and after due consideration of the facts and records, it is hereby certified that the particulars enclosed to ths certificate are genuine and correctly represent the details.

of.....

(Seal)

K B Suvarna 3/7/18
Assistant Commissioner
Assistant Commissioner
Endowment Department
Guntur

3.7.2018

3/7/18

Scanned by CamScanner

53

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT
GUNTUR.

Rc No. A5/4146/18 Dt: 3.7.18

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Sec. 43 Register consisting 28 pages with a serial number from 1 to 28

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT
GUNTUR.

Seal

Scanned by CamScanner

54

Office of the Board of Commissioners for
Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras-6.

...ious" temple, Kunitarkadu
District.

...of Sri ... Taluk,
...r of properties - Approved.

Board's Order No. 3862 Dated 5.10.48

****

...ister of properties submitted by the trustees of the temple named ... Section 39 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras ...1927) as amended by Act X of 1946, is hereby approved and accepted ... for the present.

...des of the register are herewith sent to the Asst.Commissioner, ...ious Endowments, Gurtur Dt. He is requested to have one ...record in his office and forward the other to the trustees. Fur... ...s requested to have the register annually verified under Sec.39 of ...s Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras Act II of 1927) as ...y Act X of 1946 and to report alterations if any for the approval ...ard.

V.S. Row,
Ag. Secretary.

Forwarded/By Order.

Assistant Commissioner,
Religious Endowments,
(2).

Superintendent,
District.

DESPATCHED
15 OCT 1948
Enclos.
H.R.E. BOARD.

Scanned by CamScanner

// TRANSLATION COPY //

65

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT

REGISTER

PREPARED AS PER SECTION 43 OF ACT 30 / 1987 OF

HINDU RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND ENDOWMENTS

-o0o-

Name of the Temple / Charitable Institution / Mutt	:	SRI SITARAMA SWAMY VARI TEMPLE
Village	:	KORITEPADU
Mandal	:	GUNTUR
District	:	GUNTUR DISTRICT
Name of the Executive Officer / Mahant /Custodian / Manager / Chairman/ Single Trustee	:	SYAMALA RAGHUNADHA REDDY
Date of Submission	:	04-05-2018

// translation copy //

56

1) Name of the Temple / Charitable Institution / : SRI SITARAMASWAMY VARI TEMPLE

TOWN : KORITEPADU

Mandal : GUNTUR (URBAN)

District : GUNTUR

2) a) Nearest Railway Station : Guntur - 3 Kms. distance

b) Nearest Road way : National Highway No.5 – 5 Kms

c) Nearest Post Office : Koritepadu – 1 Km.

3) Date of starting of Temple/Mutt, date from which it will become eligible for Archanas, details of its aims, customs and traditions to be followed.

Or

Date of starging of Charitable trust/Choultry? Aims mentioned in will by the donors, details of aims and trustees/officials/appointed by Courts, nature of beneficiaries.

This temple is very old. It was revealed by the villagers basing on the information given by their forefathers. Nitya poojas are to be performed in the temple as per Vaikhanasa Agamam.

Sd/-
Single Trustee
Sri Sitaramachandra Swamy Temple
Koritepadu, Guntur Town & Dist.

Sd/-
Inspector
Endowments Dept.,
Guntur

// translation copy //

4. Name/names of the donor/s or names of their family members (including orders of recognition), initiated for establishing the temple/Charitable Institution/ Mutt, details of their rights, honours to be performed to them and names of present / former trustees –

Former Trustees :

1. Sri Rajamanuru Venkata Gopala Rao Bahadur
2. Sri Rajamanuru Venkata Seshasayana Rao

They were recognized and appointed as Heriditary Trustees by the Guntur Sub Court vide orders in I.A No. 1630/1931 in O.S.No. 3/1923. At present, No Board of Trustees is existing and the temple Administration is being looked after by the Single Trustee appointed by the Endowments Department.

5. Details of Gift Deed/s to the Temple/Charitable Institution. Will, Details of types of administration projects and Courts Orders for the same, Record of Rights.

Temple is under publication under Section C (2) of Endowments Act 30/1987 and under the purview of Assistant Commissioner, Guntur. Nithya Pooja programmes were performed earlier by the Archakas of the temple by keeping the temple lands under their control as per the Orders of the Madras High Court in A.S. No. 321/1924. At present, Sri Sayamala Raghunatha Reddy, Manager of Sri Anjaneya Swamy Temple was appointed as Single Trustee of the Temple vide Proceedings in RC No. A4/2544/2012, Dt. 13.04.2012 of the Deputy Commissioner, Endowments Department. Now the Administration of the Temple is being performed by the Single Trustee.

Sd/-
Single Trustee
Sri Sitaramachandra Swamy Temple
Koritepadu, Guntur Town & Dist.

Sd/-
Inspector
Endowments Dept.,
Guntur

// translation copy //

6) Details of Pay and Allowances of the Employees and Service.

S. No.	Name of the Employee	Details of whether it is as per Cadre Strength	Designation	Educational Qualifications
1.	Sri Peddinti Venkata Bala Krishna Bhavya Roop	-No-	Archaka	—
2.	Sri Peddinti Venkata Ramana Divakar	-do-	Archaka	—

Sd/-
Single Trustee
Sri Sitaramachandra Swamy Temple
Koritepadu, Guntur Town & Dist.

Sd/-
Inspector
Endowments Dept.,
Guntur

// translation copy //

7) Details of Lands, its extent, Survey No.., Wills etc., belongs to the Temple / Charitable Institution.

S. No.	Name of the village in which lands are located	Sy., No.	Extent	Nature	Inam or Siri	Value	Income getting in the shape of crop
1.	Koritepadu, Guntur	63	18-89	Upland	Inam	100 Crores	–
2.	Koritepadu, Guntur	64	13-08	Upland	Inam	65 Crores	–
3.	Koritepadu, Guntur	65	14-65	Upland	Inam	75 Crores	–
4.	Koritepadu, Guntur	89	2-58	Upland	Inam	121 Crores	–
5.	Koritepadu, Guntur	990	1-74	Upland	Inam	10 Crores	–
6.	Koritepadu, Guntur	135	23-84	Upland	Inam	120 Crores	–
7.	Koritepadu, Guntur	151	9-87	Upland	Inam	100 Crores	–
8.	Pasumarru Village, Chilakaluripet Mdl	635	31-12	Upland	Inam	7 Crores	–
	Total		125-77				

Sd/-
Single Trustee
Sri Sitaramachandra Swamy Temple
Koritepadu, Guntur Town & Dist.

Sd/-
Inspector
Endowments Dept.,
Guntur

// translation copy //

Sisth, and Income getting out of it, its related Gift Deed Documents, etc.,

Schedule

Income getting in Cash (Annual)	No. of Title Deed or Patta	RSR/ SLR and F.M.B (copy to be enclosed)	Purpose of Gifting	Remarks
--	690	Enclosed	Gifted for the purpose of performing of Nitya Poojas, Festivals, Celebrations, Annual Celebrations and Pay and Allowances of Archakas.	Under the control of Archakas as per the Orders in L.P.A No. 104/1974 of Hyderabad High Court.
--	1109	Enclosed		

Sd/-
Single Trustee
Sri Sitaramachandra Swamy Temple
Koritepadu, Guntur Town & Dist.

Sd/-
Inspector
Endowments Dept.,
Guntur

// translation copy //

23. Remarks

All the above mentioned issues are true and correct as per to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd/-
Single Trustee
Sri Sitaramachandra Swamy Temple
Koritepadu, Guntur Town & Dist.

Certified that the contents of this Register have been verified with the facts/records of the Temple / Choultry/ Mutt/Specific Endowment/Endowment and found to be correct

Sd/-
Inspector
Endowments Dept.,
Guntur

// translation copy //

402
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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT, GUNTUR

Rc. No. A5/4146/18

Dt. 03.07.2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Sec. 43 Register consisting of 28 pages with a serial number from 1 to 28.

Sd/-
Assistant
Endowments
Guntur

Commissioner,
Department,

// Translation copy //

Office of the Board of Commissioners for
Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras – 6

In the matter of Sri Sitharamachandra Swamy Temple, Kcritapadu, Guntur Taluk, Guntur District, Guntur

Register of properties - Approved

Board's Order No. 3862 dated 05.10.1948

The Register of properties submitted by the Trustees of the temple named under Section 38 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras of 1927) as amended by Act X of 1946, is hereby approved and accepted for the present.

True copies of the register are herewith sent to the Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Guntur Distrct. He is requested to have one for record in his office and forward the other to the trustees. Further he is requested to have the register annually verified under Sec. 39 of Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras Act II of 1927) as amended by Act X of 1946 and to report alterations if any for the approval of the Board.

V.S.Row,
Ag. Secretary

// translation copy //

No. VI. REGISTER VILLAGE OF

CLASS, EXTENT AND VALUE OF INAM

Number of case or entire holding under one grant in this Village	General class to which the Inam belongs	Survey Number of field or fields comprised in the grant — Dry, Wet or Garden	Extent — Local Measure — Even where the local measure is in Acres, Goontas and Annas, it is to be entered in this column	Extent — Acres and Decimals — English measure
1	2	3	4	5
20	Religious endowment Pullada	Dry Revada 76 123	2-0-0 2-0-0 4-0-0	81.80
		M. Robinson Inam Commissioner		

64

KORITAPAD			No.		
			DESCRIPTION, TENURE AND DOCUMENTS IN S		
Survey Assessment	Revised or present Assessment	Description of Inam	Tenure		
Where no Survey has been made, and no Assessment fixed by Government, the cess paid by the ryot to the Inamdar, or the average Assessment of the similar Government land should be entered in column 7.		If for service, it is to be stated whether the service is continued. If for tanks, buildings, & etc., whether they are efficiently kept up.	Whether free of tax i.e., sarvadumbala, &c., or liable to quit-rent, i.e. Jodi, kattubadi, bediga, &c. Amount of latter to be entered	Hereditary, unconditional; for life only, of for two or more lives	By whom granted and in what year
6	7	8	9	10	11
—	135-8-0	For the worship of the Idol in the Pagoda of Koritapad Worship is performed	Free of Tax	Not known	Not known

65

TALUQ OF			GUNTUR DISTRICT		
UPPORT OF THE INAM	NAME AND		RALATIONSHIP OF ORIGINAL GRANTEE AND OF POSSES		
Written Instruments in Support of the claim. Original sanad, all miscellaneous documents, and other proofs of long possession. In this column it should be stated whether the inam is held with are without grant, whether	Name of Original grantee	Name entered in the register prepared according to Reg.XXXI of 1802, or in the permanent settlement accounts: and relationship of persons so entered to original grantee	Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts and relationship to predecessors	Particulars regarding present Owner. If the In	
				Name and age	Place of the residence
12	13	14	15	16	17
Not known	Sri Sitarama swami	—	In F1246 as the Inam grated by the Zamindar in F 1232 Sri Sitarama swami 4-0-0 In F 1255 the same swami 4-0-0	Sri Sitarama swami at Korkapad Worshiper Poddinti Venkata Charlu	

99

ONE RUPEE

OF KRISHNA				
SUBSEQUENT AND PRESENT HOLDERS:- LENGTH OF ...ION				
...am has been sub-divided, the name, &c. of each sharer should be entered in these columns.			REMARKS An Abstract of the government orders in every case of lapse already reported must be entered in this column. Deputy Colector's opinion and recommendation.	Decision of the Inam Commissioner or his Assistants.
Relation to original grantee or subsequent Registered holders.	Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.	If unconnected with the original holders, possession how obtained, and in what year		
18	19	20	21	22
			This Inam is entered as a recent one in the acct. of F1246. But in the same accts F 1202-1203 - 7 - 8 -9 & 14 in the Kamanis possession the Inam appears. The non-entry of the Inam in the Sub Division accts. From F 222 to 28 cannot be explained. If inconsideration of the entry of the Inam in the old account alluded the rate of Quit Rt. cannot be lowered 1/2 must be charged substituted for orders. (Signed) V. Rajagopala Charlu Dy. Collector 11th. August 1860.	Under the doubtful Circumstances of the case I prepare to confirm the Inam on 1/4th or Rs.34. The Sub Division accounts comprized only Inams excluded from the permanent settlement. (Signed) C. Ranga Charlu Special Assistant 31st. October 1860 ---(torn) T.D.NO.690

67

C.A.No: 25/2012/A5
Total No.of Words: 600
No.of Corrections: Nil
Copied by:
Compared by: 28-7-2012 A5

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
COLLECTORATE :: GUNTUR

28-7-2012 A5

Pc WOH 225/2012

89

Re-Survey and Re-Settlement Register of the Vi

Vill. Guntur Hobli, Guntur District.

Serial No.	Subdivisions of Assessment		Old Survey Number with its area in acres and guntas	Occupant or Inam	Nature of Tenure	Nature of Tenure	Nature of Tenure	Nature of Tenure	Nature of Tenure	Nature of Tenure	Nature of Tenure	Assessment		Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
131	1	...	124	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	4	40	
132	1	...	125 A 125 D	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	9	17	
	2		125 B	G a	P o	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	05	
	3	...	125 C	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	12	4	
133	1	...	126 A	G a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	2	8	
	2	...	126 B	G a	P o	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	70	
	3 A	...	126 C	G a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	2	60	
	3 B	...	126 C	G a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	5	63	
												3	35	
141	...	...	141	G a	P o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	
142	...	...	142	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	12	60	
143	...	...	143	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	9	6	
144	...	...	144	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	7	18	
145	...	...	145	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	12	16	
146	...	...	146	G a	P o	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	40	
147	...	...	147	G a	P o	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	
148	...	...	148	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	4	55	
149	...	...	149	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	10	16	
150	1	...	150 A	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	12	20	
	2	...	150 B	G a	P o	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	00	
	3	...	150 C	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	7	50	
151	...	...	151	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	10	67	
152	1	...	152 A	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	2	20	
	2	...	152 B	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	5	50	
153	...	...	153	I a	D o	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	8	12	

Remarks

Shamanna and 2 others.

Shamanna and 2 others.

Shamanna and 2 others.

Pub. Cell.

Shamanna and 2 others.

Pub. Cell. do do

Shamanna and 2 others.

Shamanna and 2 others.

Shamanna and 2 others.

True extract

SURVEYOR GUNTUR

DEPUTY TAHSILDAR MAMLADAR'S OFFICE GUNTUR

409

20

Re-Survey and Re-Settlement Register of the Village of

Re-Survey Number	Sub-division of Survey Number: Letter	Sub-division of Survey Number: Number	Old Survey Number and area of the field, pond, or tank	Description of land	Dry or Wet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Assessment: Acres	Assessment: Ares	Assessment: Hectares	Assessment: Ares	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				12	13		14	
119	...	...	119 ...	G 4	P 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	—	—			
120	...	...	120 ...	I a	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	19	37	48	3			
121	...	...	121 ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	4	55	8	11			
122	...	...	122 ...	I a	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	19	19	25	8			
123	...	...	123 ...	I a	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	18	70	41	12			
124	...	...	124 ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	4	75	11	14			
125	1	...	125 A ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	9	54	34	19			
	2	...	125 B ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	1	18	2	15			
126	...	...	126 ...	G 4	P 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	55	—	—			
127	...	...	127 ...	G 4	P 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	—	—			
128	1	...	128 A ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	6	65	17	2			
	2	...	128 B ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	3	50	9	—			
	3	...	128 C ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	7	30	18	4			
	4	...	128 D ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	4	—	10	—			
129	...	...	129 ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	1	65	4	15			
130	...	...	130 ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	7	94	19	14			
131	...	...	131 ...	S I a	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	6	84	17	2			
132	...	...	132 ...	G 4	P 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	—			
133	...	...	133 ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	—	69	2	1			
134	...	...	134 ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	8	35	6	6			
135	...	...	135 ...	I a	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	22	64	30	10			
136	...	...	136 ...	I a	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	8	23	23	7			
137	1	...	137 A ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	6	43	18	8			
	2 A	...	137 B ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	4	77	9	15			
	B C	B C	137 B ...	G 4	D 6	—	—	3-1	5	2	5	3	81	6	4			
												5	30	13	3			

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Remarks etc.

Path Out.

Path out

True extract

DTR

DEPUTY TAHSILDAR
TAHSILDAR'S OFFICE
GUNTUR

MANDAL SURVEYOR

411

Re-Survey and Re-Settlement Register of the Village of [illegible], NO. [illegible], [illegible] Taluk, Guntur District

PC NOI-225/2012

412

72

Re-Survey and Re-Settlement Register of the V[illegible] No. 89, Guntur Taluk, Guntur District.

Re-Survey Number	Sub-Division		Old Survey Number and Sub-Division	Government or Inam	Dry, Wet or Punjah	Source of Irrigation	Number of times in each	Under one and part of pot-kharab	Tenure	Rate per acre Rent of Class		Extent		Name of Pattadar or Inamdar or the Manager of the Institution to which the land belongs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12		14	15
154	A 3	...	154	G 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	3	20	Palakuri Bapaiah.	
	B C	E 6	154	G 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	1	20	Tellaki Venkataryya.	
	C 1	3 2	154	G 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	2	2	Tellaki Kotaya.	
	D 4	E 6	154	G 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	2	6	Palakuri Bapaiah.	
												9			
155	A 3	...	155	G 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	2	7	Kakkalari Ramaya.	
	B 1	E 6	155	G 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	1	2	Mahan Venkaiya and Pichaiya minor guardian Venkaiya	
												3	6		
156	1	...	156 A	G 2	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	2	7	Bata Ankamma.	
	2		156 B	G 4	P 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	.....	Road.
	3 A 3	...	156 C	G 2	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	...	6	Mahan Venkaiya and Pichaiya minor guardian Venkaiya	
	B C	E 6	156 C	G 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	3		Kavali Kotaya.	
												4			
157	...	...	157	G 4	P 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	Stream.
158	...	...	158	I 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	2		Dudekula Vithanna, Galib and 2 others.	Bhajantri service.
159	...	...	159	I 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	19		Kotinja Lakshminarayana minor guardian Sitharamma.	Sitaramayya and 2 others.
160	...	...	160	I 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	17		Dudekula Vithanna, Galib and 2 others.	Bhajantri service.
161	...	...	161	G 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	2		Kotamsetti Pattavadigari Ramana.	
162	...	...	162	G 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	5		Kotamsetti Lingareddi.	
163	...	...	163	G 4	P 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		.....	Path.
164	1	...	164 A	G 4	P 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	Road.
	2	...	164 B	I 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8			Guntur Venkataramana and Panchala minor guardian Lavanama.	
165	1	...	165 A	I 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	...		Dudekula Vithanna, Galib and 2 others.	Bhajantri service.
	2	...	165 B	G 4	P 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		.....	Road.
	3	...	165 C	I 4	D 0	...	...	3-1	5	2	8	6		Dudekula Vithanna, Galib and 2 others.	Bhajantri service.

MANDAL SURVEYOR
GUNTUR

DEPUTY TAHSILDAR
TAHSILDAR'S OFFICE
GUNTUR

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C.No. 225/2012.

Re-Survey and Re-Settlement Register of the Village of [illegible], Guntur Taluk, Guntur District.

Survey No.	Subdivision		Old Survey No.					Name of Pattadar & Inamdar or the Manager of the Institution to which the land belongs	Remarks
61	A	[illegible]	61	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vantipedda Kesheddi.	
	B	[illegible]	61	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vantipedda Krishnareddi.	
62	A	[illegible]	62	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kamanuri Peda Rattireddi.	
	B	[illegible]	62	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pusam Ramayya.	
	C	[illegible]	62	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vallamati Rahanu.	
63	...	...	63	I	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	The manager for the time being of Sri. [illegible] temple.	
64	...	...	64	I	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	
65	...	...	65	I	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	
66	...	...	66	I	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kavitala Bhayya, Ramayya and 4 others.	
67	...	...	67	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
68	A	[illegible]	68 A	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vantipedda Kesheddi.	Sy. 67. [illegible]
	B	[illegible]	68 B	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Katakamsetti Ramanath.	
	C	[illegible]	68 B	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Katakamsetti Venkanna.	
69	A	[illegible]	69	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Adapala Venkata Narayya.	
	B	[illegible]	69	G	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Katakamsetti Ramayya.	
70	...	...	70	I	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pathuru Kalluri Ananda Rao Pantulu and 2 others.	
71	...	...	71	I	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
72	...	...	72	I	D	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kitanki Venkatachari, Rangacharlu and 2 others.	
73	...	...	73	G	U	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kesthava Ramayya.	
74	...	...	74	I	U	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kavila Lakshminarayana.	

MANDAL SURVEYOR
GUNTUR.

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GUNTUR

PCNOT-225/2012

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Re-Survey and Re-Settlement Register of the Vil

Re-Survey Number	Sub-division		Old Survey Number and Area in acres	Government or Inam	Dry, Wet or Numbered	Garden or Double crop	Class of soil	Tharam	Tuka per acre		Extent		
	Letter	Number							P.	As.	Acres	Guntas	Tenths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
75			75	G	D			3-1	5	2	8	2	23
76			76	G	P							2	38
77			77	G	D			3-1	5	2	8	1	56
78	A		78	I	D			3-1	5	2	8	17	70
	B	E	78	G	D			3-1	5	2	8	4	—
				G	D			3-1	5	2	8	1	70
80			80	I	D			3-1	5	2	8	8	70
81			81	I	D			3-1	5	2	8	9	4
82			82	I	D			3-1	5	2	8	8	35
83			83	I	D			3-1	5	2	8	7	58
84	A		84 A	I	D			3-1	5	2	8	5	70
	B	E	84 B	I	D			3-1	5	2	8	1	66
				I	D			3-1	5	2	8	1	56
85	A		85									3	24
	B	E	85	G	D			3-1	5	2	8	1	33
	C	E	85	G	D			3-1	5	2	8	1	04
	D	E	85	G	D			3-1	5	2	8	4	4
				G	D			3-1	5	2	8	—	45
86			86	I	D							7	66
87			87	I	D			3-1	5	2	8	7	73
88			88	G	D			3-1	5	2	8	1	55
89			89	I	D			3-1	5	2	8	1	62
90			90	I	D			3-1	5	2	8	2	54
91			91	G	D			3-1	5	2	8	1	74
								3-1	5	2	8	13	38

No. 89, Guntur Taluk, Guntur District.

Name of Raiyatdar or Inamdar or the Manager of the Institution to which the land belongs.	Remarks.
14	15
113 Kantham Kotayya.	
.....	Path.
91 Muddamsetti Ghanasayed.	
691 The manager for the time being of Sri Anjaneyaswami temple	
382 Kasanal Peda Balireddi.	
187 Garlapati Venkataiyuda.	
202 Tadikala Sankagiri Acharyulu.	
205 Ketamaraju Venkatakrishnayya.	
687 Adhanapuraju Narasimha Rao and Yagnanarayana Charyulu.	
692 Dadabala Vithayya Gaddi and 3 others	Rajamat Service
695 Pasala Krishnamurti.	
696 Prayaga Tirumalayya.	
71 Medimamidi Peda Kotayya.	
170 Medimamidi Pedayya.	
10 Kasanala Peda Kotayya.	
100 Medimamidi Pedayya and Peda Kotayya.	
686 Mummaneni Mallayyaraju Sahacharyulu.	
1242 Bhavanapati Bhagavatulamma, Kamalamma and 2 others	
1 Kasanal Matyalandi.	
690 The manager for the time being of Sri Sitaraamaswami temple	
689 do	
1 Kasanal Matyalandi.	

True extract

DEPUTY TAHSILDAR
TAHSILDAR'S OFFICE

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In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Present:—

M. R. RY., K. Sundaram Chetty Avergal, B. A., B. L.,
Subordinate Judge.

Thursday, the 6th day of March 1924.

Original Suit No. 3 of 1923.

Between:—

1. Karasani China Balireddi.
2. Komminedi Kotayya.
3. Katakamsetti Rasavayya.

Plaintiffs.

A N D

1. Raja Manuru Venkata Gopala Rao pantulu Garu.
2. Peddinti Kristnamacharyulu.
3. Do. Bhavanacharyulu, being minor by adoptive father and guardian, 2nd defendant.
3. Do. Ratnamacharyulu.
5. Do. Bhavanacharyulu.
6. Do. Sreenivasacharyulu.
7. Do. Challapillacharyulu.
5 to 7 being minors by father and guardian, 4th defendant.
8. Do. Narasimhacharyulu, being minor by mother and guardian, Nanacharamma.
9. Do. Sreenivasacharyulu (treated as major as per order on I. A. 976 of 23, dated 6—4—23.)
10. Do. Rangacharyulu.
11. Do. Lakshmamma.
12. Paruchuri Sreenivasacharyulu.

Defendants.

This suit coming on for hearing on 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, days of January, 2nd, 6th, 12th, 13th & 15th days of February 1924, in the presence of Mr. D. Hanumantha Rao, pleader for the plaintiffs, and of Mr. V. Ranga Rao, pleader for the 1st defendant, and of Mr. Y. Sambasiva Sastry, pleader for the defendants 2 to 7 and 9 to 11, and of Mr. A. Sitapati Rao, pleader for the 12th defendant and the 8th defendant being expected, and having stood over till this day for consideration, the Court delivered the following

J U D G M E N T:—

J u d g m e n t:--

This is a suit brought by the plaintiffs under section 92 C. P. C for a declaration that the defendants are not the legal trustees of the plaint-mentioned temple and for their removal from office, if all or any of them should be found to be trustees. The plaintiffs pray for the appointment of a trustee or trustees to manage the affairs of the temple and for a direction to defendants 2 to 12 to restore the temple properties to such trustee or trustees. A scheme for the better management of the temple and its affairs is asked for and such sums as may be found due from the defendants on their rendering an account of the management of the trust properties are sought to be recovered.

2. The plaint allegations are briefly as follows:- The temple of Sree Seetharamaswami varu situated at Koritepadu which is a suburb of Guntur is an ancient public religious institution where all caste Hindus are entitled to worship. It is endowed with extensive Inams consisting of 94 acres 65 cents in Koritepadu and 31 acres 12 cents in Pasumarru yielding an annual income of not less than Rs.3000 The 1st defendant belongs to an ex-zemindari family and his ancestors are said to have granted the inams. The name of his family appears as trustee in the old settlement register, but his family never exercised any control over the suit temple. The temple and its inams are in the possession of defendants 2 to 12 who are in the position of de facto trustees or trustees de son tort without any legal right thereto. The defendants are guilty of several acts of misfeasance, malfeasance and non-feasance, constituting breaches of trust as detailed in paragraph 6 of the plaint. The usual Akhandam is not maintained for the last 4 or 5 years and none of the usual festivals are performed. Even Nitya Nyvedya Deeparadhana is altogether neglected. Though there is a large surplus income, no portion of it is utilised for the repairs of the temple, which is in a bad state of repair. No accounts are maintained and the income is misappropriated by defendants 2 to 12.

3. The 1st defendant pleads inter alia that it is not true that his family never exercised its powers of management over the temple affairs, that the inams of the suit temple having somehow or other gone into the possession of the Archakas and the income from the inams having been very small in recent days, the trustee had

to do but to supervise the regular affairs of the temple, that this defendant is not liable to account for the income of the inams as the lands have been in the possession of the Archakas as admitted in the plaint, that he has not committed any breach of trust, that neither the plaintiffs nor any other person in the village can claim to be appointed as trustees as they never contributed anything or showed any interest in the temple affairs, that this defendant as the hereditary trustee is willing to manage the temple affairs properly, according to the directions of the court and that the Archakas are liable to be ejected from the temple inams.

4. The contentions of defendants 2 to 7 and 9 to 11 are as follows:- It is not true that these defendants laid any claim to the trusteeship of the temple. They are neither defacto trustees nor trustees de son tort. It is not true that they are in receipt of the income in trust for the deity. The suit as framed is not maintainable as against these defendants. These defendants are in possession and enjoyment of 96 acres in Koritepadu. The same was granted as an inam to the ancestors of these defendants, in order to perform the Archakatvam service in the plaint-temple and it is not an inam endowed to the pagoda. The inam can in law be considered only as an inam burdened with Archaktvam service and these defendants are not liable to be ousted therefrom. By reason of the enjoyment of these inams from time immemorial even before the grant, these defendants are absolutely entitled at least to the Kudivaram rights therein. At the time of the Inam Commission, it was represented to the ancestors of these defendants that the inam would be confirmed rent-free, if they mention the name of the God as the beneficiary. Under that mistaken notion and considering the insufficiency of the income for meeting the Archakatvam service, the name of the God appears to have been entered in the Inam Register. The income from the suit inams in the possession of these defendants which are dry lands was only Rs. 100 or so formerly, but for the last 6 or 7 years, the prices of land and grain have gone up owing to the war conditions and these lands are now yielding an income of about Rs. 800. The plaintiffs who are inimically disposed towards these defendants applied to the collector of Guntur for permission to institute a suit with all the allegations now made in the plaint. After a thorough inquiry and personal inspection of the temple, the Collector refused to grant permission.

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filing any suit concerning the suit temple. The plaintiffs have subsequently secured the permission of the Advocate-General and filed the present suit to satisfy their private grudge. It is not true that these defendants are guilty of the acts as detailed in para 6 of the plaint. The usual Akhandam is maintained throughout and the Archakas who are religious to the core, can never afford to ignore it even for a day. The usual festivals are regularly performed. It is utterly false to state that Nitya Nyvedya Deeparadhana is neglected. It is being regularly and daily performed. It is not the duty of the Archakas to spend the income from their lands for the repairs of the temple. However, the Archakas have succeeded in prevailing upon the charitable men among the public to subscribe for the repairs of the temple from time to time. These defendants are not bound to maintain any accounts for the income nor was there any necessity. These defendants are not bound to restore the suit inams in their possession to anybody else and are not liable to render accounts in any event.

5. The 12th defendant pleads that he is in possession and enjoyment of item 8 of the plaint schedule, that that land was granted as a personal inam to paruchuri Appalacharyulu, the great grand father of this defendant by Raja Venuru venkatarayanam Garu in Fasli 1242 and has ever since been enjoyed by the grantee and his heirs free of any service, that this is not the property of the plaint mentioned deity, that the 96 acres of land in Koritepadu, viz., items 1 to 7 of the plaint schedule were the only lands granted for the Archakatvam service in the suit temple, that the two Archakas to whom these lands were granted were performing the service and enjoying the inams in equal shares, that in pursuance of an agreement in 1863 the branch of defendants 2 to 11 has been enjoying the whole of these inams and performing Archakatvam service, that the yield from item 8 was formerly Rs. 29 per year and it is now fetching an income of Rs. 200, that this defendant is not liable to restore item 8 to any one nor is he liable to render any accounts and that the suit is barred by limitation in respect of the claim relating to item 8.

6. The 8th defendant has allowed the suit to proceed exparte.

7. The following issues have been settled:—

1. Whether the 1st defendant is the hereditary trustee of the suit temple.

2. If so, whether the 1st defendant committed any br

or trust and is liable to be removed from the trusteeship?

3. Whether defendants 2 to 12 are trustees of the suit temple and committed any breaches of trust; if not, is the suit maintainable against them?

4. Whether defendants 2 to 12 received any monies as trustees of the suit temple and are liable to render any, and, if so, what accounts.

5. Whether items 1 to 7 of the plaint schedule are grants to the suit deity or are grants to the Archaka defendants burdened with Archakatvam service.

6. Whether the Archaka defendants or any of them are entitled to kudivaram rights in items 1 to 7 of the plaint schedule?

7. Whether plaintiffs are entitled to ask that all or any of the suit properties should be restored to any trustee to be appointed?

8. Whether item 8 of the plaint schedule is an endowment to the suit deity.

9. Whether the suit claim relating thereto is barred by limitation.

10. Whether any and what scheme should be framed for the management of the suit temple and its properties?

11. To what relief, if any, are plaintiffs entitled?

8. 5th issue: This is the main issue in this case. Items 1 to 7 of the plaint schedule consist of 96 acres and odd of dry lands in the village of Koritepad. Ever since the grant of these inams in or about 1822 (Fasli 1232) by a Zamindar of Sattenapalli, these lands have been in the possession and enjoyment of the Archakas to the plaint-mentioned temple and their descendants from generation to generation. Defendants 2 to 12 are the descendants of the late Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu who was one of the two original Archakas. He is the great grand father of the present 4th defendant. The 12th defendant is a descendant of the other Archaka Paruchuri Appalacharyulu. The point of controversy is whether the grant of these lands was made directly to the plaint mentioned deity and as such, the inams should be deemed to be the absolute property of the God or whether the grant was in

favour of the defendants' ancestors for the purpose of enjoying the inams and causing the Nitya Nyvedya Deeparadhana and other specific services to be rendered to the deity out of the income therefrom.

9. On behalf of defendants 2 to 7 and 9 to 11, Exhibits IV, IVa & V are relied on. They are ancient documents more than 30 years old and have come from proper custody. Exhibits IV & IVa bear the same date which is Asweeja Sudha 5 of the last but one Chitrabhanu (corresponding to the year 1822). In Exhibit IV, the fasli itself is mentioned as 1232. Exhibit IV is addressed by Raja Mamuru Venkatarayanam Garu (the late Zamindar of Sattenapalli) to the Karrams of Koritepadu. It runs thus: "We are pleased to grant 4 Kuchalas of Maniam for meeting the expenses of the daily offerings, Friday sevas, and punarvasu sevas for the deity 'Sree Pattabhi Seetharamaswami', the purification ceremony of which was celebrated by our mother Rukmayamma Garu on Sunday, the Chaitra Sudha 9 of the year Chitrabhanu corresponding to 1743 of the Salivahana era. The same should be measured with a rope of 18 baras and allotted at a convenient place and a document should be written and given." On the same day, a sanad in the form of a letter was given by the said Zamindar which is marked in this case as Exhibit IVa. It is expressly addressed by the Zamindar with salutations to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu and proceeds thus: "Out of the rent (the cist) derived from the four Kuchalas of land allotted for the purposes of the daily Nyvedya Deeparadhana and offerings to be made to Sree Pattabhi Seetharamaswami at Koritepad, ~~you should get the Nitya Nyvedya Deeparadhana and offerings to be made to Sree Pattabhi Seetharamaswami at Koritepad~~, you should get the Nitya Nyvedya and sevas conducted according to the scale fixed herein for the quantities of rice, green-gram, tamarind, ghee, salt, chillies, fuel, oil, cocoanut, betel-leaves, areca nuts, incense and camphor and sandal-wood. From the surplus amount remaining after spending for the Nitya Nyvedya in the aforesaid manner, you should perform the Friday sevas, punarvasu sevas and festival celebrations. We would ourselves perform the annual [illegible]hsava[illegible]."

[illegible] Exhibit V purports to be a sanad issued by the said [illegible]mindar [illegible] form of a letter with salutations to Peddinti Ratnama[illegible]charlu [illegible] It is dated Aswija B. 10 [illegible] of the year Chitrabhanu [illegible] about 5[illegible] later than Exhibits IV & IVa). In one or two portions,

the writing is obliterated and the words cannot be deciphered. It refers to the performance of the purification ceremony for the deity by the Zamindar's mother as stated in Exhibit IV and with regard to the said deity's Archaka Inam, it directs that one half should be enjoyed by Ratnamacharlu (to whom that letter was addressed) and the other half by Paruchuru Appalacharyulu. It further directs that each of them should attend to a moiety of the various functions connected with the Archana, that out of the receipts accruing by officiating at the Samprokshanas and Kalyana Uthsavams, one half should be set apart for the Archakatvam service by both of them and the remaining half together with extra gifts etc., should be solely enjoyed by Ratnamacharlu and his descendants to the exclusion of the other partner. Ratnamacharlu is asked to get his services done by a proxy when prevented from discharging the functions on account of birth, pollution etc. In that manner, he and his progeny are asked to enjoy in perpetuity.

14 11. These are very ancient documents which are about a century old. They have come from the custody of defendants 2 to 7 and 9 to 11 who are the descendants of the late Ratnamacharlu referred to in Exhibits IVa & V. Judging from their appearance and other circumstances, I think fit to presume their genuineness under Section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act.

12. On a correct construction of these documents, it has to be determined whether in respect of the four kuchalas of Inam mentioned therein, the grantee was the deity itself or whether the grant was to the ancestors of the defendants, viz., Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu for the purpose of enjoying the same and rendering the specified services to the deity. The question is, in my opinion, not altogether free from difficulty. On the plaintiff's side reliance is placed upon the decision of the Madras High Court reported in 64 Indian Cases, page 816, while on the defendants' side, a later decision of the Madras High Court reported in 74 Indian Cases, 35, is cited as an authority in favour of their contention. On a careful

15 consideration of these decisions, it seems to me that the grant in question in the present case is almost analogous in its terms to the grant relating to item No. 2 in the case of Jakkamreddi Seshadrireddi versus Jakkamreddi Pichireddi, 74 Indian Cases, 35). In that case, the grant evidenced by Exhibits XXXI & XXXIa purport to be a grant of

land to Jakkamreddi Krishnareddi, an ancestor of the defendants therein for the purpose of enjoying the lands and causing the Nyvedya and Deeparadhana services to be rendered to the deity called Sree Chenna Keswaraswami in a temple in Vodur. In construing such a grant, their Lordships held that the Inam was one to be held by the grantee and his heirs burdened with the trust of doing certain specific services for the benefit of the temple and that any surplus left over after the performance of the services accrued to the benefit of the donee and the service-holder was not bound to account for his disposal of the surplus proceeds of the land. In the case relied on by the plaintiff's vakil, the de d of gift or the grant was expressly addressed to the deity installed in the temple and the land is said to have been dedicated to the God itself for conducting its daily Nyvedya Deeparadhana by the Archaka referred to by his name. Their Lordships held therefore that the God was the donee of the land but the Archaka was to be in possession and enjoyment in that capacity only to carry out the objects of the gift. One important circumstance which distinguishes the grant construed in that case is that the de d of gift was addressed to the God and expressly stated the grant to be one made to the deity itself. The donee was therefore held to be the God and not the Archaka. But, in the present case, Exhibit IVa is addressed to the defendants' ancestors and they were enjoined to perform the specified services for the benefit of the deity from out of the income of the land. The tenor of Exhibits IV & IVa shows that the donee was not the deity but the Inam was granted to the two persons mentioned in Exhibit IVa, burdened with the trust of conducting the specified services for the benefit of the deity. Moreover, it is not clear from Exhibit IVa that the grantor intended that the grantees should completely exhaust the surplus left after meeting the cost of the daily Nyvedyam and Deeparadhana etc., according to the scale prescribed in Exhibits IVa. If there be any ambiguity in the sannad (Exhibit IVa) on this point, it is open to the Court to take into consideration the long course of conduct adopted in respect of the utilization of the income der[illegible] the lands. The 1st defendant is the descendant of the original grantor. From the allegations in the plaint and also from the e[illegible] some of the witnesses examined by defendants 2 to 7 and 9 to 1[illegible] clear that the 1st defendant has been recognized as the Dharmakarta of the suit temple. It is shown beyond doubt that

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the Archakas have alone been enjoying these inam lands and performing the daily Nyvedya and Deeparadhana etc., and the sevas specified in Exhibit IVa (as would appear from the evidence on the defendants' side which I shall refer to later on). The 1st defendant or any of the former Dharmakartas is not shown to have exercised any control over these inam lands, in respect of any surplus income left in the hands of the Archakas. There is no doubt that the course of conduct adopted for a very long time since the grant shows that the surplus income, if any, left over after the performance of the services specified in Exhibit IVa accrued to the benefit of the donees themselves, viz., the Archakas, and was not taken over by the Dharmakarta on behalf of the suit temple. Such a course of conduct may be taken into consideration in a case like this (vide 24 Indian Cases, 899). The principle laid down in that case is that in the construction of ancient grants evidence is admissible as to the manner in which the thing granted has always been possessed and used if there is any ambiguity in the deed of grant. It has been held in 42 M. L. J. 272 that where an Inam is granted for the performance of religious services and for the up-keep of a mosque, it is not necessary that the service-holder should strictly account for his disposal of the produce of the lands and he is entitled to hold the lands subject to the condition of his keeping up the religious foundation and performing the services regularly.

13. It is contended by the plaintiff's vakil that, in the Inam Statement and the Inam Fair Register, the original grantee of these lands is mentioned as the deity (Sree Seetharamaswami). Exhibit A is a copy of the Inam Statement given by the then Archaka Peddinti Venkatacharyulu. In column 6 of Exhibit A, it is stated that the Sanad having been lost, the terms of the original grant were not known but, what he heard was, that it was a permanent grant made by the ancient authorities. In Col. 13 which relates to the documents in the possession of the Inamdars, it is alleged that the Sanad and the Dumbala were with the Archaka Narayanam Trivikramacharyulu who was absent at Madras. The contention on defendants' behalf is that at the time of the Inam Commission, their ancestor who was then the Archaka wanted to make it appear that the grant was not a recent but an ancient one and the grant itself was in favour of the God, in order that the Inam confirmed free of any rent. It is argued that, [illegible] the Sanad was not produced before the Inam Commi[illegible]

under the apprehension that the Inam might be assessed to some quit-rent if it was found to be a recent inam granted in 1822. The existence of such a motive in the mind of the then Archakas who were in possession and enjoyment of these lands does not seem to be improbable. 20
In the Inam fair Register (Exhibit C), it is accordingly stated that the original grantee is the God and the name of the worshipper is given as peddinti Venkatacharyulu. There is also a remark that, in the account of fasli 1246, this Inam was entered as a recent one. In Col. 8 the purpose is stated to be the worship of the idol in the pagoda and that worship is being performed. In Col. 22, the Inam was confirmed by the Inam Commissioner on ½th assessment under the doubtful circumstances of the case. The Inam is described in Col. 2 as a religious endowment. Even in the case reported in 74 Indian Cases, 35, the name of the original grantee was given as Chenna Keswaraswami in the Inam Fair Register and the title deed for the land described it as Devadayam Inam, but still their Lordships held on the construction of the original grant that the donee was not the God, but the Inam was granted to the defendants' ancestor for the purpose of enjoying 21
the same and causing the Deeparadhana services to be rendered to the deity. If there is an apparent conflict between the original grant and the subsequent inam statement, preference should be given to the original grant. It has been held by the Privy Council that the title-deed issued by the Inam Commission in Madras can confer no higher title than was originally granted. (Vide 40 M. L. J. 262). The decision in I. L. R. 42 Madras, 161 relied on by the plaintiff's vakil is distinguishable from the present case. In that case, the original grant does not appear to have been produced and its non-production was not accounted for. Upon other materials and considering also the presumption for the non-production of the original grant, the Inam was held to be a grant to the Mosque.

14. On the plaintiffs' side, it is also contended with reference to the recital in Exhibit VI produced by the 12th defendant, that inasmuch as two kuchalas of land were granted to peddinti Ratnamacharlu and Pasumarthi Appalacharyulu, the Archakas of the deity, the grant of 22
the four kuchalas referred to in Exhibits IV & IVa should be deemed to be a grant to the deity itself. Exhibit VI is a document which purports to have come into existence in fasli 1242, about 10 years after the date of Exhibits IV and IVa. It is not stated in Exhibit VI when

the two kuchalas of land were granted to them. Unless it is shown that these two kuchalas of land were granted to the said two persons as Archaka service inams even at the time of the grant referred to in Exhibits IV & IVa, there is no plausible basis for this argument. There is nothing inherently improbable in the grant of four kuchalas of land to the aforesaid two ancestors of the defendants (who seem to have been held in high esteem by the then Zamindar) burdened with the trust of doing the specific services for the benefit of the deity and in the grant of a separate land for their enjoyment as the Archakas of the deity either at that time or at sometime subsequent on their special representation. In fact, we find from Exhibit V, that another land was granted to Ratnamacharlu at his request in lieu of the one already granted to him. It is not very clear whether the land referred to in Exhibit V as Archaka inam is identical with the land mentioned in Exhibits IV & IVa or some other land.

15. On a due consideration, I am of opinion that the nature of the grant in respect of items 1 to 7 in the present case is similar to the grant of item No. 2 in the case reported in 74 Indian Cases, 35 and the principles of that decision govern the present case. My finding on this issue is that items 1 to 7 of the plaint schedule do not constitute a grant to the suit deity as its absolute property, but they are Inams granted in favour of the defendants' ancestors to be held by those grantees and their heirs burdened with the trust of doing the specific services mentioned in Exhibit IVa for the benefit of the deity in the plaint-mentioned temple.

16. 3rd issue: The Archaka defendants should be deemed to be trustees for a limited purpose, viz., the carrying out of the purposes specified in Exhibit IVa for the benefit of the suit temple from out of the income of items 1 to 7. If it is shown that they have failed to perform those conditions and violated the terms of Exhibit IVa, they may be deemed in one sense to have committed a breach of trust. According to the terms of Exhibit IVa, from out of the income from the four Kuchalas, of land, they have to meet the cost of the Nitya Nyvedya and Deeparadhana offerings to the deity including the maintenance of the Akhandam (the perpetual light) and also to spend for the Friday Sevas [illegible] Sevas, and the fesitval celebrations (Pandaga Sevas). The question now is whether they have made default in the performance

[illegible]

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of these services.

17. The oral evidence on the plaintiffs' side with respect to this question is very flimsy and unsatisfactory. P. W. 1 is a Reddi. He is a Municipal Councillor. His evidence is to the effect, that for the last 4 or 5 years, the usual uthsavams, viz., Friday Sevas, Punarvasu Sevas and Dhanurmasa Sevas, have not been performed in the suit temple. He admits that they were all performed till 4 ot 5 years ago by the Archakas and the Nitya Nyvedya Deeparadhana also was done by them regularly till then, but the 2nd plaintiff as P. W. 3 is over-zealous in stating that no Uthsavams were performed at all for the past 30 years except the SreeramaNavami Uthsavam which is conducted with the aid of public subscriptions. His assertion seems to be a palpable falsehood. P. W. 2 is 1st plaintiff's brother's son. He says that the Akhandam used to be kept in the suit temple till 7 or 8 years ago, whereas P. W. 3 would assert that there was no Akhandam at all in this temple for the last 30 years. P. W 4 is the first cousin of the 3rd plaintiff. He goes to the temple 10 or 20 times a year and admits that he never saw the deity when Puja was done. His statement that the Puja is done once in 4 days or a week is worthless. P. W. 5 seems to be a relation of the 2nd plaintiff and he makes a sweeping assertion that no Akhandam was kept and no sevas are performed. As against P. W. 1, it is suggested that he bears a grudge against defendants 2 & 4 as they declined to grant him a lease of the suit inams for a low rent. But he denies having asked them for the grant of a lease. He says that he does not know whether the Archakas divided the inam lands or not, nor does he know what extent was enjoyed by each of them. When asked about his own worth, he posed himself to be the owner of 80 acres of land and to be paying a cist of Rs. 135. But, according to P. W. 3 a division has been effected between P. W. 1 and his brothers and what all P. W. 1 now owns is only 30 acres of land. The evidence of these witnesses as regards the non-performance of the services to the deity is entitled to little or no weight. It is admitted by P. Ws. 1 & 3 that the Collector of Guntur refused to give sanction to the plaintiffs for the institution of a suit of this kind, on the application made by them.

18. On the defendants' side there is ample evidence showing [illegible] the Archakas have been performing the services specified in Ex-[illegible] Iva, without any default. The 4th defendant as D. W. 1 states

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that his grand-father Venkatachariu and his brother were doing the services, each for 6 months in the year and that they also divided the Inams into two equal shares and enjoyed the same accordingly. The 2nd defendant is now representing one branch and is doing the services in the temple for 6 months in the year. The 4th defendant has been doing the services for 3 months in a year and D. W. 8 who is a natural brother of the 4th defendant is doing the services for 3 months in the year. All the defence witnesses swear to the performance of the services by the aforesaid three persons according to the said turns for some years past. According to the evidence of D. W. 1, the services they have been performing in the suit temple are:—

(1) Nitya Nyvedya Deeparadhana,

(2) The maintenance of Akhandam.

(3) Friday, Ekadasi and Punarvasu Sevas within the temple.

(4) Sankuranthi and Dasara Uthsavams during which the idol is taken in procession in the village.

He says that all these are done at the expense of the Archakas themselves. The Sri Rama Navami Uthsavam is alone performed with the aid of public subscriptions. D. Ws. 2 & 6 are Reddies, D. W. 3 is a Telage, who owns 18 acres of land in the vicinity of the suit temple, as also a limekiln. D. W. 5 is a Kamma. D. W. 7 is a barber who is one of the pipers doing service for the suit temple for the last 30 years. D. W. 9 is a Brahmin and he has been the Karnam of Kobitepad for the last 20 years. These witnesses are men belonging to different communities and they all swear that the Nyvedyam and Deeparadhana are offered to the deity daily, that the Akhandam is maintained properly and that the Sevas and festivals have been regularly conducted by the Archakas without any default. D. W. 2 admits having taken a lease of 4½ acres of Inam land from one of the Archakas. There is nothing to show any bias or interestedness in D. Ws. 3 to 7 and 9. They have given their evidence in a straightforward manner and I see no reason to disbelieve them. As stated by D. W. 1 (4th defendant), it looks as if this litigation has been engineered by P. W. 1, a man of some influence out of some private grudge.

19. D. W. 1 states that only a small surplus would remain after meeting the cost of the daily offerings and other sevas to be performed for the suit temple. According to the evidence of P. W. 2, he was paying till 5 years ago a rent of Rs. 10 or 12 an acre in this

village, for lands similar to the suit inams. The income from the suit inams in Koritepad is stated by D. W. 1 to be Rs. 400 per annum prior to the past 10 years. But the present gross income even according to the evidence of D. Ws. 1 & 8 from items 1 to 7 (96 acres and odd) is about Rs. 1600. The cost of the articles required for the daily offerings and sevas etc., for a month would be Rs. 100 as stated by D. W. 8. Thus there would be only a small surplus left for the Archakas after meeting the cost of the daily Nyvedyam, Deeparadhana and other Sevas.

20. It is in evidence that the front Mantapam of the temple is in a ruinous condition for the last 7 or 8 years, that the compound wall is in a bad condition and that the room in which the vahanams were kept has crumbled down but according to the conditions imposed in exhibit IVa the Archakas who enjoy the Inams (items 1 to 7) are not under any obligation to meet the cost of repairs to the temple buildings. The Dharmakarta or persons interested in the temple who are charitably disposed, may make efforts for carrying out the necessary repairs to the suit temple.

21. Defendants 2 to 12 cannot be deemed to be the general trustees of the suit temple. So long as the duties imposed in the deed of grant referred to above are properly and regularly performed, and the trust of doing those duties for the benefit of the temple with which the grant of items 1 to 7 is burdened, is fulfilled, there can be no breach of trust. I find the former part of this issue in the negative and hold that defendants 2 to 11 cannot be ousted from items 1 to 7 so long as the aforesaid duties are properly carried out.

22. Issues 8 & 9: Item 8 is an inam in Pasumarru. It has been in the possession and enjoyment of the 12th defendant and his ancestors from a long time. Exhibit VI purports to be a sanad granted by Raja Manuru Venkatarayanam Garu in 1833 (fasli 1242) in favour of Paruchuri Appalacharyulu, the ancestor of the 12th defendant. It is an ancient document and has come from proper custody. From its appearance and other circumstances in the case, I think its genuineness can be [illegible] under Section 90 of the Evidence Act. The said [illegible] as described in Exhibit VI as an Archaka of the deity [illegible]. Beyond that, there is nothing to show that it was [illegible] service inam. No terms or conditions for the enjoyment of this [illegible] imposed in Exhibit VI. It seems to be a personal

26. 6th issue: Exhibits IV & IVa show that the grant was of the land itself and there is absolutely nothing to warrant the inference that the grantees had kudivaram interests in the land at or before the time of the grant. There is no basis for holding that the melvaram alone was granted as an inam. It is only when the grant is held to be to the deity itself the question involved in this issue will arise. As I have found otherwise, I hold that the Archaka defendants are entitled to hold and enjoy both the varams in items 1 to 7.

27. 10th issue: It is proved in this case that the daily offerings and the usual sevas are properly conducted in the suit temple. The village officers also have been reporting about the due performance of the services (Exhibits VII & VIIa). If the duties of the trust with which the grant of items 1 to 7 is burdened are violated, it is open to the Dharmakarta to sue for the resumption of the inams in a properly framed suit. I think there is no need in this suit to frame any scheme for the management of the suit temple and its affairs.

28. 11th issue: In the result, the plaintiff's suit is dismissed. Considering the circumstances of this case, I think it reasonable to direct the parties to bear their respective costs and order accordingly.

Pronounced in open Court, this 6th day of March 1924.

K. Sundaramchetty
Subordinate Judge.

T.V.N.

Appendix of evidence.

Witnesses examined for plaintiffs:—

1. Vonteddu Kotireddy.
2. Karasani Reddamma.
3. Kommireddy Kotayya.
4. Katakamsetty Venganna.
5. Kommireddy China Subbayya.

For defendants:—

1. Peddinty Ratnamacharyulu.
2. Muvva Papireddy.
3. Bolla Raghavayya.
4. Muvva Chintalu.
5. Dasari Kotayya.
6. Vangala Kotireddy.

grant to the said Appalacharyulu who was then one of the Archakas to the suit temple. At any rate, it is perfectly clear that the grant of this land was not to the deity. But, in the Inam Statement filed by the 12th defendant's ancestor Seshacharlu (vide Exhibit D), it was represented that this land was granted 80 years before that date and that the original Sannaddar was Paruchuri Appalacharyulu (see Co. 4). In Col. 7, it is alleged that there was no sannad. In the Inam Register (Exhibit B), this inam is treated as Devadayam and the grantee is stated to be the deity. Exhibit VIa is a certified copy of the genealogical statement submitted by the said Seshacharlu before the Inam Commissioner. There seems to have been a misrepresentation that the grant was an ancient one in favour of the deity in order to get the Inam confirmed rent-free. But, however, the original Sanad (Exhibit VI) produced in this suit places the matter beyond doubt and shows that the grant was not to the God but to Appalacharyulu. As I have already stated, no conditions for the enjoyment of this land are imposed on him under Exhibit VI. This land has never been under the control of the Dharmakarta of the suit temple. It is admitted by P. W. 1 that the 12th defendant or his ancestors never did any service in the suit temple to his knowledge. It is clear that this item has been enjoyed by the 12th defendant and his ancestors as their own personal Inam for a long time. I find the 8th issue in the negative and the 9th issue in the affirmative.

23. 7th issue: By reason of the findings on issues 3, 5 & 8 this issue should be answered in the negative.

24. 4th issue: For the reasons already stated, defendants 2 to 12 are not liable to render any account for the disposal of the surplus income in respect of items 1 to 7 (vide 74 Indian Cases, 35). I find this issue in the negative.

25. Issues 1 & 2: It is clear from the evidence on both sides that the 1st defendant is the Dharmakarta of the suit temple. He is said to be the descendant of the original grantor. He does not appear to have taken any active interest in the affairs of the suit temple. His supineness is rather significant. But, however, there is nothing to show that he is guilty of any breaches of trust which would entail his removal from the trusteeship. I find the 1st issue in the affirmative and the 2nd issue in the negative.

G.H. MADHAVA RAO

7. Talluru Ambayi.

8. Peddinty Sreenivasacharlu.

9. Pottury Rapayya.

Documents filed for plaintiffs:—

A Fasli 1270 Public copy of Inam statement of Koritepadu.

38 B 20—6—60 Public copy of Inam fair register of Pasumarru.

C 31—10—1860 Extract of the Inam Fair Register of the Koritepadu village.

D 1860 Certified extract from the Inams Statement Register for the village Pasumarru.

For defendants:—

I 13—5—17 Arji sent by K. Balireddy and others to the 1st defendant as trusted to the suit temple.

II 27—10—20 Statement given by P. W. 1 and others to the 1st defendant.

III 6—12—12 Letter addressed by Tahsildar, Guntur, to the 1st defendant calling upon him for effecting necessary repairs to the suit temple.

IIIa 15—3—14 Do. by Do. to Do.

IIIb 24—9—15 Notice issued by the Tahsildar, Guntur, to the 1st defendant.

IIIc 30-10-(not known). Notice issued by the Head Quarters Deputy Collector, Guntur, to the 1st defendant.

IV Letter written by the original grantee, Manuru Venkatarayanam Garu to the Village Kurnam of Koritepadu.

IVa Sanad issued by Manuru Venkatarayanam Garu in favour of Peddinty Ratnamacharlu and another, the ancestors of defendants 2 to 12.

Va Do. in favour of Peddinti Ratnamacharlu.

39 VI Do. issued by Do. in favour of Paruchuri Appalacharlu, the ancestor of 12th defendant through the Kurnams of Pasumarru.
Fasly 1242

VIa 20—4—1860 Public copy of the genealogical statement submitted by Paruchuri Shacharyulu to Mr. Tylor, the Inam commission.

VII Certified extract from Vadayam account for faslis 1328 & 1329 regarding the service in suit temple.

VIII Do. for fasli 1330 Do.

[illegible]

Date Judge.

4/35/

2532

Index no. 125
A.S. 321/24
O.S. 3/23
Judgment

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Present:—

M. R. Ry., K. Sundar[illegible] Chetty Avergal, B. A., B. I.,

Subordinate Judge.

Thursday, the 6[illegible] day of March 1924.

O. S. No. 3[illegible] of 1923.

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I

Between:—

1. Karasani China Baliredd[illegible]
2. Kommine di Kotayya.
3. Katakamsetti Basavayya.
1st plaintiff is a Reddi[illegible] 2nd a kamma, and 3rd a Telaga. All a[illegible] residents of Koritepadu, Guntur D[illegible]

plaintiffs.

M. C.

A[illegible]

N D.

1. Raja Manuri Venkata Gopala[illegible]ao Pantulu Garu.
2. Peddinti Krishnamacharyulu.
3. Do. Bhavanacharyulu, being [illegible]inor by adoptive father and guardian, 2[illegible] defendant.
4. Do. Ratnamacharyulu.
5. Do. Bhavanacharyulu.
6. Do. Sreenivasacharyulu.
7. Do. Chellapillacharyulu.
5 to 7 being minors by [illegible]ather and guardian, 4th defendant.
8. Do. Narasimhacharyulu, being [illegible] minor by mother and guardian, Nancharam[illegible]
9. Do. Sreenivasacharyulu, trea[illegible]ted as major as per order on I. A. 676 [illegible] 2[illegible], dated 6—4—23.
10. Do. Rangacharyulu.
11. Do. Lakshmamma.
12. Paruchuri Sreenivasacharyu[illegible]

Defendants.

1st defendant is a Brahmin and [illegible]u. Defendants 2 to 12 are Archaka[illegible] Inamdar of old Guntur. Defendants 2, 3 & 11 are residing [illegible] and Inamdars. Defendants 4, 5, 6, 7 & 10 are residing [illegible] Koritepadu. Defendants 8th at Mangalagiri. 12th at [illegible] Arundalpet, Guntur. Taluq. [illegible]umarru, Narasaraopet

This is a suit brought [illegible] the plaintiff under Section 92 C. P. C. for a declaration that the de[illegible]ndants are not the legal trustees of the plaint-mentioned temple a[illegible] for their removal from office, if all or any of them should be found [illegible] trustees. The plaintiffs pray for the appointment of a trusted [illegible] trustees to manage the affairs of the temple properties ~~to such trus~~ ~~tee or trustees~~. A scheme for the better management of the temp[illegible]e and its affairs is asked for and such sums as may be found due from [illegible] the defendants on their rendering an account of the management of [illegible]he trust properties, are sought to be recovered.

Plaint presente[illegible]d on 3—1—1923.

The plaintiffs have ob[illegible]tained the sanction of the Advocate General, Madras, in his ord[illegible] dated 16—9—1922 for filing this suit

The cause of action [illegible] the suit arose di die ett diem at

Koritepadu where the suit temple is situated with the jurisdiction of this Court.

Value for the purposes of jurisdiction is ½ a lakh. A stamp duty of Rs. 50/- is paid under Schedule II, Art. 17 (iii).

D E C R E E:---

This suit coming on for hearing on the 25th, 26th, 28th & 29th days of January, 2nd, 6th, 12th, 13th & 15th days of February 1924, in the presence of Mr. V. Ranga Rao, pleader for plaintiffs and by Mr. B. Hanumantha Rao, pleader for 1st defendant, of Mr. Y. Sambasiva Sastry, pleader for defendants 2 to 7, and 9 to 11, and of Mr. A. Sitapati Rao, pleader for 12th defendant, and 8th defendant being ex parte, and having stood over to this day for consideration, this Court doth order and decree that the plaintiff's suit be and the same hereby is dismissed and that each party do bear his or their costs of the suit. Costs of plaintiffs Rs. 189--4--0, of 12th defendant Rs. 101--0--0 and of defendants 2 to 7 and 9 to 11:--Rs. 783-8-0 and of 1st defendant Nil, costs memo and fees certificate not put in).

Plaintiff's costs.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Vakalat.	1	0	0
Plaint stamp.	50	0	0
Petition stamp	5	0	0
Exhibit stamp.	2	0	0
Process fee.	25	0	0
Subsistence allowance.	5	4	0
Pleader's fee. (certificate)	100	0	0
	189--4--0		

Costs of defendants 2 to 7 and 9 to 11.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Vakalat.	1	0	0
Petition stamp.	0	10	0
Exhibit stamp.	1	0	0
Process fee.	10	2	0
Subsistence allowance.	12	10	0
Pleader's fee.	750	0	0
	783--8--0		

12th defendant's

Rs.	A.	P.
1	0	0
100	0	0
101--0--0		

Copy of Plaint with the Court is hereto attached

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 6th day of March 1924.

Subordinate Judge.

T.V.N.

92/4

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EXAMINER

Neat copy: 112

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, GUNTUR

Present:

M.R.RY., K.SUNDARAM CHETTY AVERGAL, B.A., B.L.,

Subordinate Judge

Thursday, the 6th day of March, 1924

Original Suit No.3 of 1923

Between:

1.Karasani China Balireddi.
2.Komminedi Kotayya
3.Katakamsetti Basavayya.

} Plaintiffs

And

1.Raja Manuru Venkata Gopala Rao Pantulu Garu
2.Peddinti Krishnamacharyulu
3.Do. Bhavanacharyulu, being minor by adoptive Father and guardian, 2nd defendant.
4.Do. Ratnamacharyulu
5.Do. Bhavanacharyhulu
6.Do. Sreenivasacharyulu.
7.Do. Challapillacharyulu.
5 to 7 being minors by father and guardian 4th defendant.
8.Do. Narasimhacharyulu, being minor by Mother and guardian, Nancharamma
9.Do. Sreenivasacharyulu (treated as major as per Order on I.A.No.676 of 23, dated 06-04-23
10.Do. Rangacharyulu
11.Do. Lakshmamma
12.Paruchuri Sreenivasacharyulu.

} Defendants

This suit coming on for hearing on 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, days of January, 2nd, 6th, 12th, 13th & 15th days of February, 1924, in the presence of Mr.D.Hanumantha Rao, pleader for the plaintiffs, and of Mr.V.Ranga Rao, pleader for the 1st defendant, and of Mr.Y.Sambasiva Sastry, Pleader for the defendants 2 to 7 and 9 to 11, and of Mr.A.Sitapati Rao, pleader for the 12th defendant and the 8th defendant being exparte, and having stood over till this day for consideration, the Court, delivered the following

JUDGMENT

This is a suit brought by the plaintiffs under Section 92 of CPC for a declaration that the defendants are not the legal trustees of the plaint-mentioned temple and for their removal from office, if all or any of them should be found to be trustees. The plaintiffs pray for the appointment of a trustee or trustees to manage the affairs of the temple and for a direction to defendants 2 to 12 to restore the temple properties to such trustee or trustees. A scheme for the better management of the temple and its affairs is asked for and such sums as may be found due from the defendants on their rendering an account of the management of the trust properties are sought to be recovered.

2. The plaint allegations are briefly as follows:- The temple of Sree Seetharamaswami Varu situated at Koritepadu which is a suburb of Guntur is an ancient public religious institution where all caste Hindus are entitled to worship. It is endowed with extensive Inams consisting of 94 acres 65 cents in Koritepadu and 31 acres 12 cents in Pasumarru yielding an annual income of not less than Rs.3000. The 1st defendant belongs to an ex-zamandari family and his ancestors are said to have granted the inams. The name of his family appears as trustees in the old settlement register, but his family never exercised any control over the suit temple. The temple and its inams are in the possession of

defendants 2 to 12 who are in the position of *de facto* trustees or trustees *de son tort* without any legal right thereto. The defendants are guilty of several acts of misfeasance, malfeasance and non-feasance, constituting breaches of trust as detailed in paragraph 6 of the plaint. The usual Akhandam is not maintained for the last 4 or 5 years and none of the usual festivals are performed. Even Nitya Nyvedya Deeparadhana is altogether neglected. Though there is a large surplus income, no portion of it is utilized for the repairs of the temple, which is in a bad state of repair. No accounts are maintained and the income is misappropriated by defendants 2 to 12.

3. The 1s5t defendant pleads inter alia that it is not true that his family never exercised its powers of management over the temple affairs, that the inams of the suit temple having somehow or other gone into the possession of the Archakas and the income from the inams having been very small in those days, the trustee had to do but to supervise the regular affairs of the temple, that this defendant is not liable to account for the income of the inams as the lands have been in the possession of the Archakas as admitted in the plaint, that he has not committed any breach of trust, that neither the plaintiffs nor any other person in the village can claim to be appointed as trustees as they never contributed anyting or showed any interest in the temple affairs, that this defendant as the hereditary trustee is willing to manage the temple affairs properly, according to the directions of the Court and that the Archakas are liable to be ejected from the temple inams.

4. The contentions of the defendants 2 to 7 and 9 to 11 are as follows:- it is not true that these defendants laid any claim to the trusteeshi9p of the temple. They are neither *defacto* trustees nor trustees *de son tort* It is not true that they are in receipt of the income in trust for the deity. The suit as framed is not maintainable as against these defendants. These defendants are in possession

and enjoyment of 96 acres in Kornepadu. The same was granted as an inam to the ancestors of these defendants, in order to perform the Archakatvam service in the plaint-temple and it is not an inam endowed to the pagoda. The inam can in law be considered only as an inam burdened with Archakatvam service and these defendants are not liable to be ousted therefrom. By reason of the enjoyment of the inams from time immemorial even before the grant, these defendants are absolutely entitled at least to the Kudivaram rights thereon. At the time of the Inam Commission, it was represented to the ancestors of these defendants that the inam would be confirmed rent-free, if they mention the name of the God as the beneficiary. Under that mistaken notion and considering the insufficiency of the income for meeting the Archakatwam service, the name of the God appears to have been entered in the Inam Register. The income from the suit inams in the possession of these defendants which are dry lands was only Rs.100 or so formerly, but for the last 6 or 7 years, the prices of land and grain have gone up owing to the war conditions and these lands are now yielding an income of about Rs.800. The plaintiffs who are inimically disposed towards these defendants applied to the Collector of Guntur for permission to institute a suit with all the allegations now made in the plaint. After a thorough inquiry and personal inspection of the temple, the Collector refused to grant permission for filing any suit concerning the suit temple. The plaintiffs have subsequently secured the permission of the Advocate-General and filed the present suit to satisfy their private grudge. It is not true that these defendants are guilty of the actions as detailed in para 6 of the plaint. The usual Akhandam is maintained throughout and the Archakas who are religious to the core, can never afford to ignore it even for a day. The usual festivals are regularly performed. It is utterly false to state that Nitya Nyvedya Deeparadhana is neglected. It is being regularly and daily performed. It is not the duty of the Archakas to spend the income from their lands for the repairs of the temple. However, the Archakas have succeeded tin prevailing upon the charitable men

among the public to subscribe for the repairs of the temple from time to time. These defendants are not bound to maintain any accounts from the income nor was there any necessity. These defendants are not bound to restore the suit inams in their possession to anybody else and are not liable to render accounts in any event.

5. The 12th defendant pleading that he is in possession and enjoyment of item 8 of the plaint schedule, that that land was granted as a personal inam to Paruchuri Appalacharyulu, the great-grand-father of this defendant by Raja Manuru Venkatarayanam Garu in Fasli 1242 and has ever since been enjoyed by the by the grantee and his heirs free of any service, that this is not the property of the plaint mentioned deity, that the 96 acres of land in Koritepadu, viz., itsms 1 to 7 of the plaint schedule were the only lands granted for the Archakatvam services in the suit temple, that the two archakas to whom these lands were granted were performing the service and enjoying the inams in equal shares, that in pursuance of an agreement in 1863 the branch of defendants 2 to 11 has been enjoying the whole of these inams and performing archakatvam service, that the yield from inams and performing archakatvam service, that the yield from item 8 was formerly Rs.29 per year and it is now fetching an income of Rs.200, that this defendant is not liable to restore item 8 to any one nor is he liable to render any accounts and that the suit is barred by limitation in respect of the claim relating to item 8.

6. The 8th defendant has allowed the suit to proceed exparte.

7. The following issues have been settled:-

1. Whether the 1st defendant is the hereditary trustee to the suit temple?
2. If so, whether the 1st defendant committed any breach of trust and is liable to be removed from the trusteeship?

3. Whether defendants 2 to 12 are trustees of the suit temple and committed any breaches of trust; if not, is the suit maintainable against them?
4. Whether defendants 2 to 12 received any monies as trustees of the suit temple and are liable to render any, and, if so, what accounts.
5. Whether items 1 to 7 of the plaint schedule are grants to the suit deity or are grants to the Archaka defendants burdened with Archakatvam service.
6. Whether the Archaka defendants or any of them are entitled to Kudivaram rights in items 1 to 7 of the plaint schedule?
7. Whether plaintiffs are entitled to ask that all or any of the suit properties should be restores to any trustee to be appointed?
8. Whether item 8 of the plaint schedule is an endowment to the suit deity.
9. Whether the suit claims relating thereto is barred by limitation.
10. Whether any and what scheme should be framed for the management of the suit temple and its properties?
11. To what relief, if any, are plaintiffs entitled?

8. 5th Issue: This is the main issue in this case. Items 1 to 7 of the plaint Schedule consist of 96 acres and odd of dry lands in the village of Koritepad. Ever since the grant of these inams in or about 1822 (Fasli 1232) by a Zamindar of Sattenapalli, these lands have been in possession and enjoyment of the Archakas to the plaint mentioned temple and their discendants from generation to generation. Defendants 2 to 12 are the discendants of the late Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu who was one of the two original Archakas. He is the great grand father of the present 4th respondent. The 12th defendant is a descendant of the other Archaka Paruchuri Appalacharyulu. The point of controversy is whether the grant of these lands was made directly to the plaint mentioned deity and as such, the inams should be deemed to be the absolute property of the God

or whether the grant was in favour of the defendants ancestors for the purpose of enjoying the inams and causing the Nitya Nyvedya Deeparadhana and other specific services to be rendered to the deity out of the income there from.

9. On behalf of defendants 2 to 7 and 9 to 11, Exhibits IV, Iva & V are relied on. They are ancient documents more than 30 yuears old and have come from proper custody. Exhibits IV & Iva bear the same date which is Asweeja Sudha 5 of the last but one Chitrabhanu (corresponding to the year 1822). In Exhibit IV, the fasli itself is mentioned as 1232. Exhibit IV is addressed by Raja Manuru Venkatarayanam Garu (the last Zamindar of Sattenapalli) to the Karnams of Koritepadu. It runs thus: "We are pleased to grant 4 kunchalas of Maniam for meeting the expenses of the daily offerings, Friday sevas, and punarvasu sevas for the deity Sree Pattabhi Seetharamaswamuy'. , the purification ceremony of which was celebrated by our mother Rukmayamm Garu on Sunday, the Chaitra Suidha 9 of the year Chitrabhanu corresponding to 1743 of the Salivahana era. The same should be measured with a rope of 18 baras and allotted at a convenient place and a document should be written and given. " On the same day, a Sanad in the form of a letter was given by the said Zamindar hich is marked in this case3 as Exhibit Iva. It is expressely addressed by the Zamindar with salutations to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and paruchuri Appalacharyulu and proceeds thus: "out of the rent (the cist) derived from the four kuchalas of land allotted for the purposes of daily Nyvedya Deeparadhana and offerings to be made to Sree Pattabhi Seetharamaswamy at Koritepad, you should get the Nitya Nyvedya and sevas conducted according to the scale fixed herein for the quantities of rice, green-gram, tamarind, ghee, salt, chillies, fuel, oil, cocoanut, betel-leaves, areca nuts, incense and camphor and sandal wood. From the surplus amount remaining after spending for the Nitya Nyvedya in the aforesaid manner you should perform the Friday sevas, Punarvasu Sevas and festival celebrations., We would ourselves perform the annual vuthsavam".

10. Exhibit V purports to be a sanad issued by the said Zamindar in the form of a letter with salutations to Pendditi Ratnamacharyulu alone. It is dated Ashwija B.10 of the year Chitrabhanu about days later than Exhibits IV & Iva. Ine one or two portions the writing is obliterated and the words cannot be deciphered. It refers to the performance of the purification ceremony for the deity by the Zamindar's mother as stated in Exhibit IV and with regard to the said deity's Archaka Inam, it directs that one half should be enjoyed by Ratnamacharyulu (to whom that letter was addressed) and the other half by paruchuru Appalacharyuluy. It further directs that each of them should attend to a moiety of the variousl functions connected with the Archana, that out of the receipts accruing by officiating at the Samprokshanas and kalyana Uthsavams, on ehalf should be set apart for the Archakatvam service by both of them and the remaining half together with extra gifts etc., should be solely enjoyed by Ratnamacharyulu and his discendants to the exclusion of the other partner. Ratnamacharlu is asked to get his services done by a proxy when prevented from discharging the functions on account of birth, pollutions etc. In that manner, he and his progeny are asked to enjoy in perpetuity.

11. These are very ancient documents which are about a century old. They have come from the custody of defandans 2 to 7 and 0 to 11 who are the discendants of the late Ratnamacharlu referred to in Exhibits Iva & V. Judging from their appearance and other circumstances, I think fit to presume their genuineness under section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act.

12. On a correct conmstruction of these documents, it has to be determined whether in respect of the four kuchalas of Inam mentioned therein, the grantee was the deity itself or whether the grant was to the ancestors of the defendants, viz., Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu for the purpose of enjoying the same and rendering the specified services to the deity. The question is, in my opinion, not altogether free from difficulty. On the plaintiff's side reliance is placed upon the decision of the Madras High Court reported in

64 Indian Cases, page 816, while on the defendants side, a latger decision of the Madras High Court reported in 74 Indian Cases, 35, is cited as an authority in favour of their contention. On a careful consideration of these decisions, it seems to me that the grant in question in the present case is almost analogous in its terms to the grant relating to item No.2 in the case of Jakkamreddi Seshadrireddi versus Jakkamreddi Pichireddi 74 Indian cases, 35, is cited as an authority in favour of their contention. On a careful consideration of these decisions, it seems to me that the grant in question in the present case is almost analogous in its terms to the grant relating to item No.2 in the case of Jakkamreddy Seshadrireddy vs. Jakamreddi pitchireddi 74 Indian Cases, 35. In that case the grant evidenced by exhibit XXXI and XXXIa purport to be a grant of land to Jakkamreddy Krishnareddi, an ancestral of the dependent therein for the purpose of enjoying the lands and causing the Nyvedya and Deeparadhana services to be rendered to the Diety called Sree Cheenakeswara Swamy in a temple in Vodur. In construing such a grant, their lordship held that the inam was once to be held by the grantee and his heirs burdened with the trust of doing certain specific services for the benefit of the temple and that any surplus left over after the performance of the services accrued to the benefit of the donee and the service holder was not bound to account for his disposal of the suplus proceeds of the land. In the case relied on by the Plaintiff Vakil, the deed of gift or grant was expressly addressed to the diety installed in the temple and the land is said to have been dedicated to the God itself for conducting its daily Nyvedya, Deeparadhana by the Archaka referred to by his name. Their Lordship held therefore that the god was donee of the land but the Archaka were to be in possession and enjoyment in thus capacity only to carry out the objects of the gift. One important circumstance which distinguishes the grant construed in that case the deed of gift were addressed to the god and expressly stated the grant to be one made to the diety itself. The Donee was therefore held to be the god and not the Archaka. But, in the present case, exhibit IV a is

addressed to the defendant's ancestral and they were enjoying to perform the speicified services for the benefit of the diety from out of the income of the land. The tenor of exhibit IV and IVa shows that the done was not the diety but the inam was granted to the two persons mentioned in exhibit Iva burdened with the trust of conducting the specified services for the benefit of the diety. Moreover, it is not clear from exhibit IVa that the grantor intended that the grantees should completely exhaust the surplus left after meeting the costs of the daily Nyvedyam and deeparachana etc., according to the scale prescribed in exhibit IV a. If there be any ambiguity in the sannadh (exhibit IV a) on the point, it is open to the court to take into consideration the long course of conduct adopted in respect of the utilization of the income derived from the lands. The 1st defendant is the descendant of the original grantor. From the allegation in the plaint and also from the evidences of some of the witnessed examined by defendant 2 to 7 and 9 to 11, it is clear that the first defendant has been recognized as the dharmakartha of the temple. It is shown beyond doubt that the Archakas have alone been enjoying these inam lands and performing the daily nyvedya and deeparadhana etc., and the sevas specified in exhibiyt IV a (as would appear from the evidence on the defendants side which I shall refer to later on). The first defendant or any of the former dharma kartha is not shown to have exercised any control over the inam land, in respect of any surplus income left in the hands of theArchakas. There is no doubt that the course of conduct adopted for a very long since the grant shows that the surplus income, if any, left over after the performance of the services specified in exhibit IV a accrued to the benefit of the donees themselves, viz., the Archakas, and was not taken over by the Dharma Kartha on behalf of the suit temple. Such a course of conduct may be taken into consideration in a case like this (vide 24 Indian Cases, 899). The principle laid down in that case in the construction of ancient grant evidence is admissible as to the manner in which the thing granted has always been possessed and used if there is any ambiguity

in the deed of grant. It has been held in 42 M.I.J.272 that where and Inam is granted for the performance of religious services and for the up-keep of a mosque, it is not necessary that the service holder should strictly account for his disposal of the produce of the land and he is entitled to hold the land subject to the condition of his keeping up the religious foundation and performing the services regularly.

13. It is contended by the plaintiff's Vakil that, in the Inam Statement and the Inam fair Register, the original grantee of these lands is mentioned as diety (Sri Seetharamaswamy). Exhibit A, is a coppy of the Inam statement given by the then Archaka Peddiniti Venkatacharyulu. In col. 6 of Exhibit A it is stated that the Sanadh has not been lost, the terms of the original grant were not known. But, what he heard was that it was a permanent grant made by the ancient authority. In Col. 13 which relate to the document in the possession of the Inamdar, it is alleged that the Sannad and the dumbala were with the Archaka Narayanam Trivikramacharyulu who was absent at Madras. The contention on defendant's behalf is that at the time of the Inam commission their ancestral who was then Archaka wanted to make it appear that the grant was not a recent but an ancient one and the grant itself was in favour of the god, in or to get the Inam confirmed plea of any rent. It is argued that such an object , the sannad was not produced before the Inam Commission under the apprehension that the inam might be assessed to some quit rent, if it was found to be a recent inam granted in 1822. The existence of such a motive in the mind of the then archakas who were in possession and enjoyment of these lands does not seem to be improbable. In the inam fair register (Exhibit C), it is accordingly stated that the original grantee is the god and the name of the worshiper is given as Peddinti Venkatacharyulu. There is a remark that, in the account of Fasli 1246, this inam was entered as a recent one. In Col. 8, the purpose is stated to be the worship of idol in the Pegoda and that worship is being performed. In Col. 22, the inam was confirmed by the Inam Commissioner on 1/4th assessment under

the doubtful circumstances of the case. The Inam is described in Col. 2 as a religious endowment. Even in the case reported 74 Indian Cases, 35, the name of the original grantee was given as Chennakeswara swamy in the Inam fair register and the title deed for the land described it as Devadayam Inam, but still their lordship held on the construction of the original grant that the Donee was not the god, but the inam was granted to the defendant ancestral for the purpose of enjoying the same and causing the deeparaehana services etc., to be rendered to the diety. If there is an apparent conflict between the original grant and the subsequent inam statement, preference should be given to the original grant It has been held by the Privy council that the title deed issued by the Inam Commission in Madras can confer no higher title than was originally granted. (Vide 40 M.L.J. 262). The decision is I.L. R.42 Madras 151 relied on by the plaintiff's Vakil is distinguishable from the present case. In that case, the original grand does not appear to have been produced and its non production was not accounted for. Upon other material and considering also the presumption for the non-production of the original grant, the inam was held to be a grant to the Mosque.

14. On the Plaintiff's side, it is also contended with reference to the recital in Exhibit VI produced by the 12th defendant, that in as much as two kusalas of land were granted to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and Pasumarru Appalacharyulu, the archakas of diety, the grant of the 4 kusalas referred in exhibit IV and IV a should be deemed to be a grant of the diety itself. Exhibit VI is a document which purports to have come into admission in Fasli 1242, about 10 year after the date of exhibit IV and IV a. It is not stated in exhibit VI when the two kusalas of land was granted to them. Unless it is shown that these kusalas of land was granetd to the said two persons as Archaka service inams, even at the time of the grant referred to Exhibit IV and IV a, there is no plaucible basis for this argument. There is nothing inherently improbable in the grant of four kusalas of land to the aforesaid two ancestral of the defendants (who seem to

have been held in high esteem by the then Zamindar) burdened with the trust of doing a specific service for the benefit of the diety and in the grant of a separate land for their enjoyment as the Archakas of the diety either at that time or at some time subsequent on their special representation. In fact, we find from Exhibit V that another land was granted to Ratnamacharlu at his request in lieu of the one already granted to him. It is not very clear whether the land referred to in exhibit V as archaka Inam is identical with the land mentioned in Exhibit IV IV a or some other land.

15. On a due consideration, I am of the opinion that the nature of the grant in respect of items 1 to 7 in the present case is similar to the grant of item No.2 in the case reported in 74 Indian Cases, 35 and the principles of that decision govern the present case. My finding on this issue is that items 1 to 7 of the plaint schedule do not constitute a grant to the suit diety as it's absolute property, but they are inams granted in favour of the defendant's ancestral to be held by those grantees and their heirs burdened with the trust of doing with the specific services mentioned in Exhibit IV a for the benefit of the diety in the plaint mentioned temple.

16. 3rd Issue : The Archaka defendant should be deemed to be trustees for a limited purpose, viz., the carrying out of the purposes specified in Exhibit IV a for the benefit of the suit temple from out of the income of items 1 to 7. If it is shown that they have failed to perform those conditions and violated the terms of exhibit IV a, they may be deemed in one sense to have committed a breach of trust. According to the term of exhibit IV a from out of the income from the 4 kusalas of land, they have to meet the costs of the Nitya Naivedya and deeparadhana offerings to the diety including the maintenance of the Akhandam (the perpetual light) and also to spend for the Friday sevas, Punarvasu Sevar and festival celebrations (Pandaga sevas). The question now is whether they have made default in the performance of these services.

17. The oral evidence on the plaintiff's side with respect to this question is very flimsy and unsatisfactory. PW 1 is a Reddi. He is a municipal councilor. His Evidence is to the effect, that for the last 4 or 5 years, usual utsavams viz., Friday sevas, Punarvasu sevas and Dhanurmas sevas have not performed in the two temples. He admits that they were all performed till 4 to 5 year ago by the archakas and the Nitya Nyvedya deeparadhan also were done by them regularly till then, but the second plaintiff as PW 3 is over zealous in stating that no vutsavams were performed at all for the pase 30 year except the Sri Rama Navami vutsavam which is conducted with the aid of public subscription. His assertion seems to be a pulpable false food. PW 2 is 1st plaintiff's brother's son. He says that the Akhandam used to be kept in the suit temple till 7 ot 8 years ago, whereas PW 3 would assert that there was no akhandam at all in this temple for the last 30 years. PW 4 is the first cousin of the 3rd plaintiff. He goes to the temple 10 or 20 times a year and admits that he never saw the diety when pooja was done. His statement that the pooja was done once in 4 days or a week is worthless. PW 5 seems to be a relation of the 2nd plaintiff and he makes a sweeping assertion that no akhandam was kept and no sevas are performed. As against PW 1, it is suggested that he bears a grudge against defendants 2 and 4 as they declined to grant him a lease of suit inams for a low rent. But he denies having asked them for the grant of lease. He says that he does not know whether archakas devided the inam lands or not nor thus he know what extent was enjoyed by each of them. When asked about his own worth, he posed himself to be the owner of 80 acres of land and to be paying a cist of rs. 135/-. But, according to PW 3 a division has been affected between PW 1 and his brothers and what all PW 1 now owns is only 30 acres of land. If evidence of these witnesses as regards the non-performance of the services to the diety is entitled to little or no weight. It is admitted by PW 1 and 3 that the Collector of Guntur refused to give sanction to the plaintiff for the institution of a suit of this kind, on the application by them.

18. On the defendants side there is ample evidence showing that the Archakas have been performing the services specified in Exhibit Iva, without any default. The 4th defendant as D.W.1 states that his grand-father Venkatacharlu and his brother were doing the services, each for 6 months in the year and that they also divided the Inams into two equal shares and enjoyed the same accordingly. The 2nd defendant is now representing one branch and is doing the services in the temple for 6 months in the year. The 4th defendant has been doing the services for 3 months in a year and D.W.8 who is a natural brother of the 4th defendant is doing the services for 3 months in the year. All the defence witnesses swear to the performance of the services by the aforesaid three persons according to the said turns for some years past. According to the evidence of D.W.1, the services they have been performing in the suit temple are:-

(1) Nitya Nyvedya Deeparadhana
(2) The maintenance of Akhandam
(3) Friday, Ekadasi and Punarvasu Sevas within the temple.
(4) Sankuranthi and Dasara Uthsavams during which the idol is taken in procession in the village.

He says that all these are done at the expense of the Archakas themselves. The Sriu Rama Navami Uthsavam is alone performed with the aid of public subscriptions. D.Ws. 2 & 6 are Reddies, D.W.3 is a Telage, who owns 18 acres of land in the vicinity of the suit temple, as also a limekiln. D.W.5 is a kamma. D.W.7 is a barber who is one of the pipers doing service for the suit temple for the last 30 years. D.W.9 is a Brahmin and he has been the Karnam of Koritepadu for the last 20 years. These witnesses are men belonging to different communities and they all swear that the Nyvedyam and Deeparadhana are offered to the deity daily, that the Akhandam is maintained properly and that the Sevas and festivals have been regularly conducted by the Archakas without any

default. D.W.2 admits having taken a lease of 4 ¼ acres of Inam land from one of the Archakas. There is nothing to show any bias or interestedness in D.Ws.3 to 7 and 9. They have given their evidence in a straightforward manner and I see no reason to disbelieve them. As stated by D.W.1 (4th defendant), it looks as if this litigation has been engineered by P.W.1, a man of some influence out of some private grudge.

19. D.W.1 states that only a small surplus would remain after meeting the cost of the daily offerings and other sevas to be performed for the suit temple. According to the evidence of P.W.2 he was paying till 5 years ago a rent of Rs.10 or 12 an acre in this village, for lands similar to the suit inams. The income from the suit inams in Koritepad is stated by D.W.1 to be Rs.400 per annum prior to the past 10 years. But the present gross income even according to the evidence of D.Ws.1 and 8 from items 1 to 7 (96 acres and odd) is about Rs.1600. The cost of the articles required for the daily offerings and sevas etc., for a month would be Rs.100 as stated by D.W.8. Thus there would be only a small surplus left for the Archakas after meeting the cost of the dailuy Nyvedyam. Deeparadhana and other sevas.

20. it is in evidence that the front Mantapam of the temple is in a ruinous condition for the last 7 or 8 years, that the compound wall is in a bad condition and that the room in which the vahanams were kept has crumbled down but according to the conditions imposed in Exhibit Iva the Archakas who enjoy the inams (items 1 to 7) are not under any obligation to meet the cost of repairs to the temple buildings. The Dharmakarta or persons interested in the temple who are charitably disposed, may make efforts for carrying out the necessary repairs to the suit temple.

21. Defendants 2 to 12 cannot be deemed to be the general trustees of the suit temple. So lng as the duties imposed in the deed of grant referred to above are properly and regularly performed, and the trust of doing those duties for the benefit of the temple with which the grant of items 1 to 7 is burdened, is fulfilled, there can be no breach of trust. I find the former part of this issue in the negative and hold that defendants 2 to 11 cannot be ousted from items 1 to 7 so long as the aforesaid duties are properly carried out.

22. Issues 8 & 9: Item 8 is an inam in pasumarru, it has been in the possession and enjoyment of the 12th defendant and his ancestors from a long time. Exhibit VI purports to be a sannad granted by Raja Manuru Venkatarayanam Garu in 1833 (Fasli 1242) in favour of Paruchuri Appalacharyulu, the ancestor of the 12th defendant. It is an ancient document and has come from proper custody. From its appearance and other circumstances in the case, I think its genuineness can be barely presumed under Sec.90 of the Evidence Act. The said Appalacharyulu is described in Exhibit VI as an Archaka of the deity..... beyond that, there is nothing t show that it was granted as a service inam. No terms or conditions for the enjoyment of this inam are imposed in Exhibit VI. It seems to be a personal grant to the said Appalacharyulu who was then one of the Archakas to the suit temple. At any rate, it is perfectly clear that the grant of this land was not to the deity. But, in the inam statement filed by the 12th defendant's ancestor Seshacharlu vide Exhibit D, it as represented that this land was granted 80 years before that date and that the original Sannaddar was paruchuri appalacharyulu (see co.4). In Col.7, it is alleged that there was no sannad. In the inam register (Exhibit B), this inam is treated as Devadayam and the grantee is stated to be the deity. Exhibit Via is a certified copy of the genealogical statement submitted by thesaid Seshacharlu before the Inam Commissioner. There seems to have been a misrepresentation that the grant was an ancient one in favour of the deity in

order to get the Inam confirmed rent-free. But, however, the original Sanad (Exhibit VI) produced in this suit places the matter beyond doubt and shows that the grant was not to the God but to Appalacharyulu. As I have already stated, no conditions for the enjoyment of this land are imposed on him under Exhibit VI. This land has never been under the control of the Dharmakarta of the suit temple. It is admitted by P.W.1 that the 12th defendant and his ancestors as their own personal inam for a long time. I find the 8th issue in the negative and the 9th issue in the affirmative.

23. 7th issue: by reason of the findings on issues 3, 5 & 8 this issue should be answered in the negative.

24. 4th issue: for the reasons already stated, defendants 2 to 12 are not liable to render any account for the disposal of the surplus income in respect of items 1 to 7 (vide 74 Indian Cases, 35). I find this issue in the negative.

25. Issues 1 & 2: It is clear from the evidence on both sides that the 1st defendant is the Dharmakarta of the suit temple. He is said to be the descendant of the original grantor. He does not appear to have taken any active interest in the affairs of the suit temple. His supineness is rather significant. But, however, there is nothing to show that he is guilty of any breaches of trust which would entail his removal from the trusteeship. I find the 1st issue in the affirmative and the 2nd issue in the negative.

26. 6th issue: Exhibits IV & Iva show that the grant was of the land itself and there is absolutely nothing to warrant the inference that the grantees had kudivaram interests in the land at or before the time of the grant. There is no basis for holding that the melvaram alone was granted as an inam. It is only when the grant is held to be to the deity itself the question involved in this issue

will arise. As I have found otherwise, I hold that the Archaka defendants are entitled to hold and enjoy both the varams in items 1 to 7.

27. 10th Issue: It is proved in this case that the daily offerings and the usual sevas are properly conducted in the suit temple. The village Officers also have been reporting about the due performance of the services (Exhibits VII & VIIa). If the duties of the trust with which the grant of items 1 to 7 is burdened are violated. It is open to the Dharmakarta to sue for the resumption of the inams in a properly framed suit. I think there is no need in this suit to frame any scheme for the management of the suit temple and its affairs.

28. 11th issue: In the result, the plaintiff's suit is dismissed. Considering the circumstances of this case, I think it reasonable to direct the parties to bear their respective costs and order accordingly.

Pronounced in open Court, this 6trh day of March, 1924.

Sd/- xx xx,
Subordinate Judge.

T.V.N.

Appendix of Evidence.

Witnesses examined for plaintiffs:-

1.Vonteddu Kotireddy
2.Karasani Reddamma
3.Kommireddy Kotayya
4.Kotakamsetty Venganna
5.Komireddy China Subbayya

For defendants:
1.Peddinty Ratnamacharyulu
2.Muvva Papireddy
3.Bolla Raghavayya
4.Muvva Chintalu
5.Dasari Kotayya
6.Vangala Kotireddy
7.Talluru Abbayi
8.Peddenti Sreenivasacharlu
9.Pottury Papayya

Documents filed for plaintiffs:-

A	Fasli 1270	Public copy of Inam statement of Koritepadu
B	20-06-60	Public copy of inam fair register of Pasumarru
C	31-10-1860	Extract of the inam fair register of the Koritepadu village.
D	1860	Certified extract from the inams statement register for the village Pasumarru

For Defendants:-

I	13-05-17	Arji sent by K.Balireddy and others to the 1st defendant as trustee to the suit temple.
II	27-10-20	Statement given by PW.1 and others to the 1st defendant
III	06-12-12	Letter addressed by Tahsildar, Guntur, to the 1st defendant calling upon him for effecting necessary repairs to the suit temple.
IIIa	15-03-14	Do. By Do. To
IIIb	24-09-15	Notice issued by the Tahsildar, Guntur to the 1st defendant.
IIIc	30-10-(not known)	Notice issued by the Head Quarters Deputy Collector, Guntur, to the 1st defendant.
IV		Letter written by the original grantee, Manuru Venkatarayanam Garu to the Village Kurnam of Koritepadu.
IVa		Sanad issued by Manuru Venkatarayanam Garu in favour of Peddinty Ratnamacharlu and another, the ancestors of defendants 2 to 12.
V		Do. In favour of Peddinti Ratnamacharlu.
VI		Do. Issued by Do. In favour of Paruchuri Appalacharlu, the
Fasly 1242		ancestor of 12th defendant through the Kurnams of pasumarru.

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VIa	20-04-1860	Public copy of the genealogical statement submitted by Paruchuri Seshacharyulu to Mr.Tylor, the Inam Commissioner.
VII		Certified extract from Devadayam account for Faslis 1328 & 1329 regarding the serv .... in suit temple.
VIIa		DO. FOR FASLI 1330 - DO.

Sd/- xx xx,
Subordinate Judge.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S COURT
14 AUG 1929
GUNTUR

133

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Friday, the nineteenth day of April,
One thousand nine hundred and twenty nine.

P r e s e n t:-

The Honourable Mr. Justice Ramesam.

and

The Honourable Mr. Justice Jackson.

Appeal No. 321 of 1924.

(1) Kommineni Ketayya.
(2) Katakamsetti Ramayya. .. Appellants (Plaintiffs 2 and 3)

(1) Raja Mantri Venkata Gopala Rao Pantulu Garu.
(2) Peddinti Krishnamacharyulu, minor by adoptive father and guardian 2nd Respondent.
(3) Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu, minor by adoptive father and guardian 2nd Respondent.
(4) Peddinti Ratnachacharyulu.
(5) Peddinti Bhavanachatyulu.
(6) Peddinti Srinivasacharyulu.
(7) Peddinti Chellapillacharyulu. 5 to 7 minors by father and guardian 4th Respondent.
(8) Peddinti Narasimhacharyulu, minor by mother and guardian Nancharamma.
(9) Peddinti Srinivasacharyulu.
(10) Peddinti Rangacharyulu.
(11) Peddinti Lakshmamma.
(12) Karasani Chinna Balireddi.
(13) Paruchuri Srinivasacharyulu .. Respondents (Defendants 1 to 11, 1st plaintiff and 12th defendant).

Appeal against the decree of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Guntur dated 6th March 1924 in Original Suit No. 3 of 1923.

This Appeal coming on for hearing on Friday, Monday and Tuesdays, the 8th 25th and 26th days of February and 5th day of March 1929, and the case having stood over for consideration till this day, the Court delivered the following:

Ramesam J.

J u d g m e n t: This appeal arises out of a suit by three plaintiffs under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code for a scheme respecting the temple

of Sri Sitharamaswami Varu at Koritepad formerly a village but now a flourishing suburb of Guntur included within its municipal limits. There are 8 items of lands in the plaint schedule. The Subordinate Judge held "that items 1 to 7 of the plaint schedule do not constitute a grant to the suit Deity as its absolute property, but they are inams granted in favour of the defendants' ancestors to be held by those grantees and their heirs burdened with the trust of doing the specific services mentioned in Ex. IV(a) for the benefit of the Deity". He similarly found on the 8th issue that item 8 of the plaint schedule was not an endowment to the suit deity. He therefore thought that a scheme was not necessary and dismissed the suit. The plaintiffs appeal.

The history of the connection between the suit lands and the suit temple may now be discussed. First we have got two documents, Ex.IV and IV(a). These documents are dated 20th October 1822. Both were addressed by Raja Mantri Venkatarayaningaru. The family were at that time owners of a zamindari in the Kistna district. Some time afterwards the zamindari was sold for arrears of revenue and the zamindars are now in receipt of a pensia from Government. The present representative of the family is the 1st defendant. The zamindari was not lost at the time of Ex.IV and Ex.IV(a). Ex. IV(a) was a letter by the Rajah to Peddinti Rathnamacharyulu and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu. Their description in Ex.IV(a) shows that they must have been learned Vaishnavite Brahmins. The former is the ancestor of defendants 2 to 11, and the latter was the ancestor of the 12th defendant. The letter Exhibit IV(a) says that 4 mahallu of land was allotted for the purpose of the daily worship of the temple and a certain scale on which the worship is to be conducted is given in the letter. Then the letter concludes thus: "With the money remaining after spending for the Nitya Nivedya (daily worship) in the said manner (you) should perform the Friday seves (services), Pumarvasu seves (services) and festival seves (services). We would ourselves perform the annual utsavams (festivals)." The heading in the document describing it as a "sanad" does not appear in the document itself. One would think that this is at least a doc

providing for the daily worship in the temple on a definite scale. It leaves no discretion to the worshippers or Archakas to reduce the scale. As to the manner in which the surplus should be spent while it refers to services on Fridays, Punarvasu days and festivals it fixes no definite scale. Ex.IV is a letter addressed to the Karnams and ryots. It says, "We have granted 4 kuchallu of land (as) manyam for meeting the expenses of the daily offerings, Friday sevas and Punarvasu sevas." This sentence shows that the other document which was executed simultaneously with Ex.IV was really intended to be a grant at least of the income required for the daily worship and this letter directs the karnams to measure off the land and mark it with boundaries according to the practice in those days. Both these documents are very old. They bear the Zamindar's seal in Nagari characters. It has been urged before us by the learned Advocate for the appellants that the inam statement for these lands, namely Ex. A, says that the sanad is lost, (Vide col.6) and therefore Ex.IV(a) cannot be genuine. But whether the statement in the inam statement that the document is missing is true or whether the document was then suppressed by the Archakas for some purposes of their own, it seems to me that Ex.IV (a) is genuine. It provides for the daily worhsip of the temple on a definite scale. Five days after this document the Rajah addressed another letter Ex.V to the former of the two Archakas namely Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu. It is dated Friday the 10th Aswija Suddham of Chitrabhanu. The translator of the document has converted this into an English date 27th September 1822, but 27th September 1822 corresponds not to the 10th day but to the 11th day of Aswija Suddham which was inter corollary or adhika. But the 10th Aswija Sudha proper was a Friday and corresponds to 25th October 1822. Ex.V is five days later than Exs.IV and IV(a). That this is also the correct date is seen from the fact that the Rajah in this letter is giving further directions as to the mode of enjoyment of the land as I will presently show. The Subordinate Judge has also read it as five days later than Exs. IV and IV(a). This document says that the addressee should enjoy one-half share and the other archaka [illegible] Appalacharyulu should enjoy the other half share of the archaka inam of [illegible] Varu "whose [illegible] rokshana (purification ceremony) was [illegible] to be performed by our [illegible] Rukmayamma Garu in Koritepad of

[illegible]

our zamindari." It then proceeds t. say that all the other functions of the archana shall be discharged and the money derived from the various services shall be enjoyed half share each from son to grandson. The document then finally winds up thus: "So you shall, in the said manner, enjoy the same happily from son to grandson and so on in succession so long as the sun and moon last". It is true that the first words "from son to grandson" refer only to the enjoyment of the perquisites derived by the archakas from the services of the temple and cannot indicate the interest of the archakas in the archaka inams, though they may indicate that the office of the archaka is to be here itary. But the last sentence in the document which must be taken to cover the whole of the arrangement referred to in it refers to enjoyment from son to grandson. The first question that arises in connection with this document is whether the archaka inam referred to in it is the same as that in Ex. IV(a). The fact that this is written 5 days after the other suggests it, but beyond this there is nothing in the document to describe or identify the inam. To clear up this point we called for the diglot register of the village. It was ~~what~~ obtained from the Revenue Board's office and we now directed it to be exhibited as Ex.VIII. This document is the Survey and Settlement register and describes all the holdings in the village. Among the inams there, the suit lands are all described. But there is no other inam described as archaka inam. I therefore infer that Ex.V relates to the same inam as Ex.IV(a). Seeing that Ex.IV (a) was primarily a document providing for the daily worship in the temple and the meaning of the word 'archaka' is worship, I think the words 'archaka inam' in Ex. V mean the inam providing for the daily worship of Seetharamaswami and that inam must be the same inam as that of Ex. IV(a). Still we have the words that "the archaka should enjoy from son to grandson in this manner". Those words mean that the archakas were intended to have some beneficial interest in this archaka inam. How much it is it is not stated, and it is left indefinite. The net result of these three documents Exs. IV, IV(a) and V is that this inam provides first, for the performance of the daily worship on a definite scale which the archakas have no discretion to reduce; secondly, conducting the Friday service, Punarvasu service and festival services and thirdly their own enjoyment. The 2nd and 3rd items are left indefinite showing that some latitude was intended to be given to the archakas

[illegible]

as to the manner in which they should apportion these two items. If they conduct the second item in an economical scale more will be left for their own benefit than when the services are conducted on an extravagant scale. What they should do seems to be left to their discretion. If they are otherwise well off they may be extravagant in the performance of the services. But if they have no other means of livelihood they may conduct the service more economically provided they are performed in a reasonable manner. The lands must have been yielding a very small income in 1822 leaving a very moderate surplus for the other services and for the livelihood of the archakas. Even by 1860 when Ex.A inam statement was filed and Ex. C. Inam register was prepared, the income was only Rs.135--8--0 though the extent was 31 acres and 80 cents and one-fourth of the income namely Rs.34 was fixed as the quit-rent. In col.15 of the inam register "Rs.4" is a mistake for "4 kuchallas". After conducting the daily worship according to the fixed scale during all the 365 days a very moderate amount would be left for the other services and for the benefit of the archakas. Recently the income of the inams has increased. According to the evidence of D.Ws 1 and 8 it is now about Rs.1600. Some five years back it was Rs.800; vide P.W.2 who says that the lands were yielding Rs.10 an acre. 10 years ago it was Rs.400. Vide paragraph 10 of the Subordinate Judge's judgment. We know the income in 1860 was only Rs.135. The question now is, who should take the beneficial interest of the surplus? The archakas say that the grant is a grant to the archakas burdened only with the duty of rendering the daily worship and services to the temple and therefore they should get all the benefit of the surplus. The appellants say it is a grant to the temple and only reasonable remuneration should be given to the archakas, and after the reasonable remuneration all surplus should again go to the temple. I think the proper legal inference lies midway between these two extreme contentions. We note first that there is a provision for a definite purpose connected with the temple and then two purposes which were not made definite but in respect of which some latitude was left to the archakas namely services connected with the temple and the archakas' enjoyment. Whatever must be spent for the definite purposes mentioned in the first item, that is, the daily worship, the rest should, i

think, go equally to the benefit of the temple and the archakas. If the income is increased both would participate in the increase, and if the income is diminished both would suffer the loss. No one is entitled to say he should take all the surplus. Thus I would say that the inam is not purely an archaka inam in the sense of a grant to the archakas only burdened with their doing duty in the temple; nor is it also an inam entirely belonging to the temple, but it is an inam a definite portion of the income of which was specially allotted to the temple and the rest of the income is again allotted in two shares, one to the temple and one to the archakas and is liable to increase or decrease according as the lands yield a higher or a lower income. In this respect it is somewhat different from the many cases that have come up before the Courts. Most of the cases in this Court were examined by me in a judgment of myself and Cornish J reported in A.I.R. (Madras)282. Most of the cases discussed therein proceeded on the footing of only two alternatives either a grant to the archakas or a grant to the temple. But on the construction of Exs. IV, IV(a) and V in this case I would say that the present is an intermediate case. Before referring to the English cases cited by the learned Advocates I would say one word about the inam statement and the register. The learned advocate for the appellants strenuously contended that these documents show that the grant must be treated as a grant to the deity only. No doubt, where the grant itself is not forthcoming, utmost importance must be attached to the inam statement and register as evidence of later conduct. But where the original grant is forthcoming, later conduct cannot affect their proper construction (vide 1927 A.I.R. 599). The fact that the land is described as "Devadayam" in these documents does not necessarily show that the grant is to a temple, but merely that it is connected with a religious purpose; and such a description is consistent with being a grant to the archakas also. This I pointed out in the case already referred to. Seeing that in 1860 the income was very small and a large portion of it was to be spent for the daily worship and even out of the remainder a portion went for the temple service and the other portion only for the maintenance of the archakas, the land might have been described as belonging to Seetharamasami Varu in the Inam documents. But in the face of Ex. V, I do not think it can now be said that the land was wholly an inam

to the deity. In Attorney-General -v- Sidney Sussex College, 4 Ch. App. 722 the two colleges were appropriating all the rents and profits not spent for the specific trusts in favour of the testator's descendants. It corresponds to the specific trusts of daily worship in the present case and the College's right to the surplus corresponds to the right of the temple for the services and the right of the archakas. In Attorney-General -v- The Grovers' Company, 49 E.R. 929 (6 Beav. 526) the surplus after the expenses for the charity are met was held to belong to the company though there is no express beneficial gift. In Attorney-General -v- The Cordwainers' Company, 3 My & K 534 (40 E.R.203) it was held that the company took a beneficial interest in the rents of the estates, subject to the payment of the specified sums for charitable purposes. In the present case both the temple and the archakas take the surplus after the specific bequest. The same principle is laid down in the Attorney-General -v- Trinity College, Cambridge, 24 Beav. 383 (53 E.R.405) and in Attorney-General -v- Windsor (Dean & Canons of), 8. H.L.C.369 (11 E.R.472). In the present case it cannot be said that the whole of the income was to be spent in one way or the other and only for the purpose of the temple, as Mr.V says that the Archakas were to enjoy the inam. The case of Attorney-General -v- Mayor of Bristol, 2 Jac. & W. 294 (37 E.R.640) may be mentioned as an application of the principle. The principle itself is clear from these cases though there is some difficulty in the application of the same to the particular facts of each case. In 30 M.L.T. 101, (not discussed by me in the decision referred to already) the deed of gift itself was to the deity. In the view I have taken above, the Subordinate Judge is not right in dismissing the suit. The temple is so much interested in the income that it cannot be left to the total discretion of the archakas and a scheme is necessary to safeguard the interests of the temple.

The Subordinate Judge has found that the archakas have so far not been guilty of any serious breach of duty (vide finding on the 3rd issue) and the finding on this issue has not been attacked before us. So long as the archakas are properly performing the duties, they ought not

to be ousted from the possession of the Inams. Even if there is a general trustee looking to the general interests of the temple, there is no objection to the archakas being regarded as trustees for the specific purpose of the daily worship and the specified services on Fridays etc. We frame the following scheme for the purpose of ensuring the proper performance of the duties of the daily worship, etc.

(1) As the first defendant is reported to be dead, the court will appoint his nearest heir in the line of succession who is willing to be trustee or if there is no heir, any other suitable person as the trustee for all the general purposes of the temple and for supervising the work of the archakas in connection with the daily worship and the services on Fridays etc.

(2) The archakas will continue to be in possession of the suit lands and will lease them out to tenants, but on each occasion of leasing they will take written leases or muchilikas from the tenants. Drafts of the muchilikas shall be submitted by them to the trustee before execution for his suggestions and approval. The leasing ~~km~~ may, whenever possible, be effected by auction.

(3) The archakas will maintain accounts showing how much gross income has been derived from the lands, any incidental expenses and the net income and how the net income of every year has been spent. In particular, they will show first how much has been spent for the Nithya Nivedya, etc., required for the daily worship according to the scale in Ex.IV a. They ~~will~~ shall spend the amount required for the service on Fridays etc. out of half of the surplus. But how much the surplus amounts to will be shown in the account and the other half of the surplus will be taken as remuneration by the archakas themselves. The trustee shall frame a scale for the Friday service, festival service and Punarvasu service so as to be within half of the surplus after paying the expenses of the daily worship and any balance, after the expenses of the services are met, should be invested in the name of the trustee in a local bank, and if the amount exceeds Rs.100 or more, it may be invested in Government promissory notes. To explain my meaning, I would give an arithmetical illustration. The Subordinate Judge finds that about Rs.100 a month will be required for the daily worship. Taking Rs.3 a day tentatively as the expense of the daily worship, this

item requires Rs.1,095 or Rs.1100 annually. If the income is Rs.1600 this leaves a balance of Rs.500. Half of this would be Rs.250. Towards services on Fridays etc. Rs.150 may be spent and Rs.100 shall be invested as the property of the deity so that it may be useful for the repair of the temple or its accessory buildings or repairing the vahanams or other similar purpose. Rs.250 will be taken as the remuneration of the archakas.

No question inter se between the archakas' families which now seem to consist of five or more branches has been raised before us and is not intended to be decided. Once every quarter the trustee will be entitled to call for the accounts from the archakas for inspection.

The 8th issue relates to item 8 of the plaint schedule. It is in a different village called Pasumaru and only the 12th defendant is interested in it. Issue 6 relates to this inam and it is dated 13th September 1833. This shows that an inam for the archakas was originally allotted to them. But they afterwards surrendered that deed and Parasuri Appalacharyulu wanted his archakas inam should be given to him in Pasumaru. So one kuchulu and 9 pagodas were given to him. It appears that there is no other inam belonging to Peddinti people as purely archakas inam and it also appears that Paruchuri people are not interested in the other inam in Kuretipad already discussed. It may be that by some arrangement prior to Ex.VI between 1822 and 1832 the archaka inam of Peddinti people is somehow included in items 1 to 7 which contains perhaps 4 kochulu in Ex.IV and also the archaka inam of Peddinti people. This of course is a conjecture. If it is true our earlier conclusion is still more justified. Anyhow, so far as the Pasumaru inam is concerned, it is a grant to the archakas only. The inam statement connected with this, Ex. D, is entirely in favour of the archakas and is in contrast with the inam statement of the other land. This land therefore belongs solely to the archakas and is not subject to any specific trust in favour of the temple and any scheme we can frame ought not to include this land.

So far as the appeal against the 12th defendant is concerned, it is dismissed with costs. As between the plaintiffs and the 11th defendants each party will bear his own costs. The appellants will be entitled

to get the costs of both courts, from the surplus income of the inam ear-marked for the temple if any.

Jackson J.-- I agree.

(Sd) P. Kandaswami,

Deputy Registrar, A.S.

/True Copy/

M.S. Krishna Ayyar 12-8-29

To

Sub Assistant Registrar, A.S.

The Subordinate Judge of Guntur.

(with records.).

Record not received from High court

MGB.

10/8.

Dated 19th April 1929.

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Judgment.

Appeal No. 321 of 1924.

Dt 3957
14.8.29
Missouri

Forwarded to the prl
Subordinate Judge Gunter
District Court B.O.
14.8.29 Leonidas
14.8.29
F. Shrishadan

SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT
15 AUG 1929
1131
GUNTUR

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U.S. MADE READY
P. Joshua
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C. A. No. 21[illegible]

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE [illegible]

Present :- Sri S. V. KRISHNAMURTHY, B. [illegible] B.L.,
1st Addl. Subordinate Judge.

Saturday the 31st day of March, 196[illegible]

O. S. No. 69 of 1957.

Between:—

Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu, ... Plaintiff.

and

1. The Hindu Religious Charitable Endowments Board, represented by the Commissioner, Guntur.
2. R. M. V. Sesha Sayanarao, Trustee of Sri Sitharamaswamivari temple, Koritepadu, Guntur. ... Defendants.

This suit coming on 29-3-62 for final hearing before me in the presence of Sri R. L. Narayana, Advocate for the plaintiff, and of Sri K. Venkatarao, Advocate for the 1st defendant, of Sri A. Venkateswararao, Advocate for the 2nd defendant and having stood over to this day for consideration, this Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT:

The case of the plaintiff is as follows:— The plaintiff is the hereditary archaka of Sri Sitharamaswamivaru of Koritepadu, Guntur. He is the descendant of learned Vishnavite Brahmins and he is also learned in Sanskrit and Agama Sastras. He has been discharging his duties properly. 4 kuchalas of land was granted as inam in the year 1822 by Raja Mannri Venkata Narayaniingaru, ancestor of the 2nd defendant, to Sri Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu, plaintiff's ancestor, burdened with the trust of during specific services to the Deity, namely, daily worship, Friday Punarvasu and other festival Sevas. The grantee and his descendants are to enjoy the land and the monies derived from the various services. The grantee and his descendants have been in possession and enjoyment of the land performing services regularly, according to the terms of the grant. A suit for framing a scheme was filed against the plaintiff's adoptive father and others. It was dismissed by this Court on the ground that the grant was to the Archaka and not the Deity. In appeal the High Court decided that the grant was not to the Deity, but it was a grant to the archaka who is beneficially entitled to all the surplus after meeting the necessary expenses for the daily and other services. The 2nd defendant's predecessor was recognised as the hereditary trustee to supervise the activities of the archaka, and it was also held that the archaka is entitled to be in possession of the lands. The plaintiff has been doing service for the last 30 years. He has been in possession and enjoyment of the inam. He has been maintaining accounts and is getting them audited by competent auditors. He has been submitting the accounts, registers and audit reports to the concerned authorities.

b) The 1st defendant issued a demand notice levying contribution against the trustee the 2nd defendant. He objected to the same. Without passing any orders on his objection, the 1st defendant served a demand notice on the plaintiff levying contribution of Rs. 215-12-0 for fasali 1361, Rs. 212-14-0 for fasli 1362, Rs. 22[illegible] for fasli 1363, Rs. 264-6-0 for fasli 1364, and audit fees of Rs. 10[illegible] Rs. 106-7-0, 113-5-0 and 113-5-0 for the said fasli[illegible] The plaintiff submitted his objections but they were overruled by an order dated 24-11-56. The demand for contribution is illegal and void. It is arbitrary, excessive, and unreasonable and out of proportion to the alleged services claimed to be rendered by the 1st defendant through its officers. It is in the nature of a tax. The constitution of a fund with the surplus income is illegal. There is no correlation between the fee levied and the services rendered. The delegation to frame rules is illegal, improper and invalid, and the rules framed by the Govt. are in excess of the powers of the Govt. or the Commissioner. The rates fixed are arbitrary, excessive invalid

and illegal. The plaintiff was getting the accounts audited. There is no scope for demanding audit-fees. The amount claimed in this regard is excessive, arbitrary and unreasonable. The grant to the archaka was burdened with the duty of performance of certain services to the Deity and the land does not belong to the temple. The temple has no income and 1st defendant cannot demand any contribution of audit-fees. The plaintiff paid contribution to the end of Fasli 1360 due to mistake of his rights, and on insistence of the second defendant. The levy which is otherwise illegal, cannot become legal by prior payment. Notice under Sec. 80 C. P. C. was given to the 1st defendant on 26-2-57 and it was received on 28-2-57.

c) The suit is filed for a declaration that the proceedings of the 1st defendant dated 24-11-56 demanding contribution and audit-fees is illegal, and ultra vires, and for a permanent injunction restraining the 1st defendant from collecting the contribution and audit-fees from plaintiff regarding the temple of Sitharamaswamivaru at Koritepadu, Guntur.

2. The 1st defendant filed a statement contending as follows :— It is not true that the inam was granted to the plaintiff's ancestors burdened with the trust of doing specific services to the Deity or that it was held by the High Court that the inam was not a grant to the Deity and it constituted a grant to the Archaka who is entitled to be in possession. The judgment held that the inam was granted for providing Nitya Nivedya, Deeparadhana to the Deity on a definite scale which the Archaka had no discretion to reduce and secondly for conducting the Friday service, Punarvasu service, and festival service and thirdly for archakas own enjoyment, that deducting what is spent for the service the rest should equally go to the temple and archakas, and that the inam was not purely an Archakatwam inam in the sense of a grant to the archaka only burdened with service, nor is it an inam entirely belonging to the temple, but it is an inam a definite portion of which was allotted to the temple and the balance is allotted in two shares, one to the temple and the other to the archakas, that the temple is so much interested in the income, that it cannot be left to the discretion of the archakas and hence a scheme was framed. The beneficial interest of the archaka as remuneration for his service is only of a minor extent. The archaka is allowed to be in possession of the lands in his capacity as trustee. The endowment is a general endowment liable to pay contribution and audit-fee. It is an endowment within the meaning of Sec. 6(13). The levy and demand of contribution is valid. It is not in the nature of a tax. The constitution of the fund is not illegal but is in public interest. The payment upto fasli 1360 was not under a mistake or ignorance. The allegation that the department cannot demand audit-fees is not tenable. The suit is not maintainable in view of Sec. 80 C. P. C. It is barred under Sec. 78(8), 93 and 96 of the Act 19 of 1961. It is also barred by limitation. The suit may be dismissed with costs.

3. In the additional written statement it is alleged that the delegation to frame rules is neither improper nor invalid, and that the rates fixed are neither excessive nor arbitrary.

4. The second defendant filed a statement contending as follows :— The ancestors of this defendant were the hereditary trustees, and this defendant is the present trustee. This defendant's ancestors granted the inam to the plaintiff's ancestors Sri Peddinti Ratnamacharyulugaru in the year 1822, he being the archaka of the temple and also a learned Scholar in Sanskrit, and Agama Sastras. The grant was burdened with the duty of rendering archakatwam and other services to the Deity. The trustees have been supervising the activities of the archakas, who are maintaining accounts regularly, and getting them audited by competent auditors. This defendant has been checking the accounts. There is no scope for levy of contribution and audit fees. This defendant is not a necessary party to the suit. It may be dismissed against this defendant with costs.

5. The following issues were framed by my learned predecessor :—

1) Whether the inam was granted to the Deity or to Archaka?

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2) Whether the plaintiff is liable to pay any contribution if so, what is the reasonable contribution?
3) In any event whether the levy sought to be made upon the plaintiff is legal?
4) Whether the plaintiff is liable to pay audit fee?
5) Whether the demand made by the 1st defendant for contribution and audit fee is in time?
6) To what relief?

b) Additional issues framed on 17-12-1958:-

1. Whether the suit is not maintainable for any of the reasons stated in the written statement of 1st defendant?
2. Whether the suit is in time?

c) Additional issues framed on 6-7-1959:-

1. Is the delegation to frame rules illegal?
2. Are the rules framed ultra vires?

Issues 1 to 4:- Plaintiff is the hereditary archaka of Sri Sitharamaswamivaru temple situated at Koritepad within the municipal limits of Guntur. He filed this suit for a decla[illegible] that the demand for contribution and audit-fee against him in re[illegible] the temple is illegal, and for a permanent injunction restraining the 1st defendant from collecting the contribution and audit-fees from [illegible] 2nd defendant is the hereditary trustee of the temple. The defence of the 1st defendant is that the levy of contribution and audit-fees is perfectly valid.

7. No witnesses were examined on either side. Exs. A1 to A17 are marked by consent. Ex. A5 dated 20-2-1822 is a letter by Raja Manuri Venkatanarasimhamgaru, a Zamindar to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu, an ancestor of the plaintiff, and Paruchuru Appalacharyulu. From this it is seen that these two persons were learned Vishnavite Brahmins and Ex. A5 shows that 4 kuchalas of land was allotted for the purpose of daily worship of the temple and the scale at which the worship is to be conducted also is prescribed in this. In this it is further stated that with the money remaining after spending for Nitya Nivedya those two persons should perform Friday Seva, Punarvasu seva and festival sevas, and that the Zamindar himself would get the annual Utsavams performed. Ex. A6 is the copy of a copy of Ex. A6i. On the same day the Zamindar wrote another letter Ex. A3 to the Karunams of Koritepadu reciting that 4 kuchalas of land was granted for the service in the temple and that it may be separated. Ex. A4 is the copy of a copy of Ex. A5. Five days later i. e., 25-10-1822 the Zamindar wrote a letter to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu the ancestor of the plaintiff. This reads that in the Arohaka inam Ratnamacharyulu should take half and Appalacharyulu the other pay, and that they should equally share the offerings and that out of the income from [illegible] and [illegible] etc., one half should be taken by both of them and the other half and any extra gifts should be taken by Ratnamacharyulu, without reference to Appalacharyulu, and that in case Ratnamacharyulu was unable to perform services due to pollution etc., he should have the same performed by any person of his choice. This ends with the words that Ratnamacharyulu should enjoy from son to grand-son so long as the Sun and Moon last. Ex. A2 is a copy of a copy of Ex. A1. (copies are marked to facilitate the reading of the originals).

8. O. S. No. 3/23 was filed in this Court to frame a scheme for the temple. That suit was dismissed on the ground that the lands were granted not to the Diety but to the ancestors of the present plaintiff burdened with the trust of doing specific service mentioned in Ex. A5. (It is necessary to note that Exs. A1, A3, and A5 were marked as Exs. 5, 4, 4(a) in that suit). The matter was taken up in appeal to the High Court, and the decision of the High Court is reported in KOTAYYA v. VENKATA GOPALARAO (A. I. R. 1930-Madras, 466). At page 468 it is observed as follows:-

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"These words mean that the archakas were intended to have some beneficial interest in this archaka inam. How much it is, it is not stated, and is left indefinite. The net result of these three documents Exs. 4, 4 (a) and 5 is that this inam provides first, for the performance of the daily worship on a definite scale which the archakas have no discretion to reduce; secondly, conducting the Friday service, Punarvasu service and festival services and thirdly their own enjoyment. Items 2 and 3 are left indefinite showing that some latitude was intended to be given to the archakas as to the manner in which they should apportion these two inams. If they conduct item 2 in an economical scale more will be left for their own benefit than when the services are conducted on an extravagant scale. What they should do seems to be left to their discretion."

It is further observed as follows :-

"The question now is, who should take the beneficial interest of the surplus? The archakas say that the grant is a grant to the archakas burdened only with the duty of rendering the daily worship and service to the temple and therefore they should get all the benefit of the surplus. The appellants say it is a grant to the temple and only reasonable remuneration should be given to the archakas and after the reasonable remuneration all surplus should again go to the temple. I think the proper legal inference lies midway between these two extreme contentions. We note first that there is a provision for a definite purpose connected with the temple and then two purposes which were not made definite but in respect of which some latitude was left to the archakas, namely services connected with the temple and the archakas' enjoyment. Whatever may be spent for the definite purposes mentioned in item 1, that is, the daily worship, the rest should, I think, go equally to the benefit of the temple and the archakas. If the income is increased both would participate in the increase, and if the income is diminished both would suffer the loss. No one is entitled to say he should take all the surplus."

"Thus I would say that the inam is not purely an archaka inam in the sense of a grant to the archakas only burdened with their doing duty in the temple; nor is it also an inam entirely belonging to the temple but it is an inam a definite portion of the income of which was specially allotted to the temple and the rest of the income, is again allotted in two shares, one to the temple and one to the archakas and is liable to increase or decrease according as the lands yield a higher or a lower income. ..... Most of the cases discussed therein proceeded on the footing of only two alternatives either a grant to the archakas or a grant to the temple. But on the construction of Exs. 4, 4(a) and 5 in this case I would say that the present is an intermediate case."

At page 469 it is observed as follows :-

"In the view I have taken above the Subordinate Judge is not right in dismissing the suit. The temple is so much interested in the income that it cannot be left to the total discretion of the archakas and a scheme is necessary to safeguard the interests of the temple."

and a scheme was framed as shown in the above decision. In this connection it is necessary to state that Exs. A1, A3 and A5 do not show that the temple and archakas are equally entitled to the surplus after meeting the expenses of daily worship. Further regarding Ex. A1 in this decision it is stated that the money derived from the various services should be enjoyed by the two archakas. This also is not correct. Regarding the income from 'Samprokshanalu' and 'Kalyanotsavamulu' etc., half is to go to the two persons towards archakatwam, and the remaining half and the other Katnams should go to Ratnamacharyulu. But it was held in the above decision that they are so entitled. By the time of the above decision the trustee died and the second

defendant filed T. A. 1630/31 to appoint him as hereditary trustee. Ex. A7 is the certified copy of the petition dated 20-11-1931. Ex. A8 is the certified copy of the counter filed by the plaintiffs in that suit. Ex. A9 dated 12-3-1932 is the certified copy of the order appointing second defendant in this suit as a heriditary trustee.

9. Ex. A11 dated 5-2-1955 is the demand notice by the 1st defendant to the 2nd defendant claiming Rs. 284-0-0 towards contribution for fasli 1364 and audit-fees of Rs. 113-5-0 on an income of Rs. 7,554/-. On this the 2nd defendant sent the petition dated 20-2-1953 (Ex. A12 being its copy), stating that the property did not belong to the temple, that the archakas are entitled to be in possession of the land subject to the obligation of doing service and that lands are not liable to pay any contribution, and that the temple has no property from which any income can be got and that consequently levy of contribution and audit-fee is not legal. Ex. A13 dated 1-2-1956 is the demand notice by the 1st defendant to plaintiff claiming the following amounts.

Fasli.	Contribution.	Audit-fee.
1361	Rs. 215-12-0	Rs. 107-14-0
1362	212-14-0	106-7-0
1363	226-10-0	123-5-0
1364	264- 6-0	113-5-0

On this the plaintiff sent a petition dated 2-5-1956 (Ex. A14 is its copy) to the 1st defendant stated that as there is no property belonging to the temple no contribution can be levied, and that the demand notice may be withdrawn. Ex. A15 dated 3-5-1956 is the postal acknowledgment for the receipt of the original of Ex. A14. Ex. A17 dated 28-7-1956 is the order by the 1st defendant and para 2 in this reads as follows :-

> "The maintenance of the temple is the first charge on the income derived from the properties under the grant as a decided by the High Court in A. S. 321/1924. The scheme framed by the High Court provides for the archaka leasing out the properties in suition and for spending amounts for daily poojas and also for festivals and for maintenance of accounts for the income derived. The decision of the High Court is not a bar for the levy of contribution on the income spent for the temple."

The objection of the plaintiff was over ruled and the demand issued was confirmed.

10. Sec. 76 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act) reads as follows :—

> "(1) In respect of the services rendered by the Government and their officers, every religious institution shall, from the income derived by it, pay to the Government annually (for meeting the cost of such services) such contribution not exceeding five per centum of its income as may be prescribed. The contribution so paid shall be kept and administered as a separate fund.
>
> (2) Every religious institution the annual income of which, for the fasli year immediately preceding, is calculated for the purposes of the levy of contribution under sub-section (1), is not less than one thousand rupees, shall pay to the Government annually, for meeting the cost of auditing its accounts, such further sum not exceeding one and a half per centum of its income as the Commissioner may determine."
>
> (the other clauses are not necessary now).

From this it is seen that the contribution not exceeding five per centum of the income of the institution is payable in respect of the services rendered by the Government for meeting the cost of such services. It is urged for the plaintiff that the grant was not to the temple, that it has no income, and that the archaka cannot be called upon to pay contribution and the audit-fees.

For the 1st defendant it is urged that as a scheme is framed as seen above it must be taken that the grant is to the temple and that the archaka is remunerated for his services by the temple and that the levy of contribution and audit-fees is valid. The question is which of the stands taken by the parties is correct.

11. The decisions relied on by the plaintiff will be considered first. In SAMI AYYANGAR v. VENKATARAMANA (A. I. R. 1934-Madras, 381) it is held as follows :—

> "The use of the word 'Devadayam' in a grant does not necessarily import that the grant is made to the temple. Where a grant contains the clause that it is to be confirmed to party as long as he continues the performance of the service, it is a grant to the party burdened with service and not to the deity even though the word 'devadayam' is used."

In SUBRAMANIA v. KAILASANATHA (A. I. R. 1934-Madras, 258) it is observed as follows :-

> "The test is to be applied, in distinguishing a grant to an institution from a grant to an individual is the intention. If the intention appears clearly that it was a particular individual or a particular family that was intended to be benefited, the grant must be construed to be a personal grant; the fact that incidentally the temple receives some benefit in the shape of the service to be performed there, can make no difference. Similarly when it has to be decided whether the grant was to a named individual or to the incumbent of an office, the question is one of intention."

In HANUMANTHARAO v. CHENGALVARAYUDU (1954-II-M. L. J., 81) it is observed as follows :-

> "The definition of 'religious endowment' in Sec. 9(11) of the Act is not relevant to the consideration of the scope of section 44-B. Further the Explanation to the definition of 'Religious Endowment' does not in any way enlarge the scope of the words "for the performance of any service or charity" in the main part of the section 11. The property endowed for the performance of any service connected with a temple in that section must be property given to the temple for the performance of service or given as remuneration for performing service in a temple. The words cannot conceivably take in grants made to individuals subject to the performance of service, for the Act is neither intended nor purports to confiscate private properties. The Explanation is only intended to enlarge the scope of the definition to take in properties in the main section, even though the temple or math ceased to exist or ceased to be used as a place of religious worship. It is not intended to enlarge the scope of the definition so as to take in properties given to individuals burdened with service. Section 44-B does not apply to grants burdened with service."

In VENKATA NARAYANA v. H. R. E. BOARD, MADRAS (1945-II-M. L. J., 220) it is held as follows :-

> "A grant of land given for the *Vedaparayanam* or *Swadhyachakam* service in a temple is a personal grant subject to the performance of the named service and comes within the exception contained in the last portion of Sec. 9(II) of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act. Consequently, the lands granted to the holder of the office is not liable to contribution under section 69 of the said Act."

The last portion of Sec. 9(II) of the said Act reads as follows :-

> "does not include gifts of property made as personal gifts or offerings to the head of a math or to the archaka or other employee of a temple."

and it is held that in a case where the grant is made not to the temple but to an archaka or other servant to the temple it is personal grant to the archaka

or other employee of the temple. It may be burdened with the obligation of performing the services of the archaka or the other services for the performance of which it was given to the other employees of the temple. The above said words are also found in the last portion of Sec. 6 (14). But there is explanation (1) to this reading as follows :-

> "Any inam granted to an archaka, service-holder or other employee of a religious institution for the performance of any service or charity in or connected with a religious institution shall not be deemed to be a personal gift to the archaka, service-holder or employee but shall be deemed to be a religious endowment."

In the first place this explanation cannot over ride Sec. 6. The last sentence in Sec. 6 (14) which corresponded to the last portion in Sec. 9 (II) of the old Act was interpreted in the above decision to include lands burdened with service. Further Sec. 6, cl. 16 reads as follows :-

> "Specific Endowment means any property or money endowed for the performance of any specific service or charity in a math or temple, or for the performance of any other religious charity, but does not include an inam of the nature described in Explanation (1) to clause (14)."

From this it follows that a specific endowment does not come within the Explanation (1) referred to above. Hence in any view of the matter, i. e., either taking that a service inam comes within the last portion Sec. 6 (14) or that a specific endowment as defined in Sec. 6 (16) does not come under explanation (1) of Sec. 6 (14), it follows that the stand taken by the first defendant that the lands granted to the archakas should be taken as temple property is not correct. In SRI SIRUR MUTH v. COMMISSIONER, H. R. E. BOARD, (1952-I-M. L. J., 557) (known as Sirur Muth case) it was held, that Sec. 76 of the Act to the extent it gives Government virtually complete control over the Matathipathis and Mutts, is ultra vires State a Legislature. This decision went upto the Supreme Court and was reported in *Commissioner, H. R. E., v. L. T. Swamiar* (A. I. R. 1954 Supreme Court, 282). In this the distinction between a fee and a tax is elaborately discussed and it is observed as follows :-

> "If we hold, a fee is regarded as a sort of return or consideration for services rendered, it is not necessary that the levy of fees should, on the face of the legislative provision, be correlated to the expenses incurred by Government in rending the services.
>
> .....
>
> Sec. 76 of the Madras Act [illegible] definitely of the contribution being levied in respect to the [illegible] rendered by the Government; so far it has the appearance of a tax. It is true that religious institutions do not want these services to be rendered to them and it may be that they do not consider the State interference to be a benefit at all. We agree, however, with the learned Attorney-General that in the present day concept of a State, it cannot be said that services could be rendered by the State only at the request of those who require these services. If in the larger interest of the public, a State considers it desirable that some special service should be done for certain people, the people must accept these services, whether willing or not, vide. Findlay Shirras on 'Science of Public Finance', Vol. I, p. 202.
>
> It may be noticed, however, that the contribution that has been levied under S. 76 of the Act has been made to depend upon the quantum of benefit that is supposed to be conferred on any particular religious institution. Further the institutions which come under the lower income group and have income less than Rs. 1000/- annually, are excluded from the liability to pay the additional charges under cl. (2) of the section. These are undoubtedly some of the characteristics of a 'tax' and the imposition bears a close analogy to income-tax.

But the material fact which negatives the theory of fees in the present case is that the money raised by levy of the contribution is not ear-marked or specified for defraying the expenses that the Government has to incur in performing the services. All the collections go to the consolidated fund of the State and all the expenses have to be met not out of these collections but out of the general revenues by a proper method of appropriation as is done in case of other Government expenses. That in itself might not be conclusive, but in this case there is total absence of any correlation between the expenses incurred by the Government and the amount raised by contribution under the provisions of S. 76 and in these circumstances the theory of a return or counter-payment or 'quid pro quo' cannot have any possible application to this case."

In *Narasimhacharyulu* v. *Ramachandra Rao* (1955-1-An. W. R., 977) it was held that if the property belongs to the archaka and not to the Deity, the archaka could not be liable to pay any contribution under Sec. 69 of the old Act. In *Sudindra Thirtha* v. *Commissioner, H. R. & C. E., Madras* (1956-M. L. J., 532) the following 5 tests are laid down to see whether the levy under Sec. 76 (1) can be upheld as a fee.

"(1) The levy can be justified as INTRA VIRES the State Legislature, only if it falls within the ambit of ENTRY 47 read with ENTRY 28 in List III of VIIth Schedule of the Constitution ;

(2) There should be a QUID PRO QUO basis to justify the levy as a fee. The corelation between the fee levied and the services rendered should appear EX FACIE the legislative provision. The Co-relation must exist both in the purpose of the levy and the extent of the levy, that is, the co-relation should be between the actuall levy and the expenses incurred by the Government for rendering services for which the levy is made.

(3) The services rendered by the Government which constitute the QUID PRO QUO for the levy of the fee, must be incidental to a system of regulation.

(4) That regulation itself must be solely on considerations of public interest.

(5) That Statutory regulation should not exceed the limits of a reasonable restriction on the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

At pages 549 and 550 it is observed as follows :-

"It should be a fee bearing a just and reasonable proportion to the services rendered, for which the fee is exacted. So reasonableness is an inherent limitation on the legislative power conferred by Entry 47. There is nothing EX FACIE section 76 (1) to indicate that it is not a reasonable fee that was contemplated. The maximum of 5 per cent, did not really furnish any indication contra. Reasonableness of the actual levy as prescribed by the Rules is different problem. If the fee is unreasonably high, that would be an invalid levy; but that would not affect the validity of the legislative sanction accorded by section 76 (1). The responsibility is really laid on the Government as the rule making authority to keep within the bounds of the limited power to levy the fee when prescribing the actual fee to be paid. If these bounds are exceeded, it should be needless to point out that Courts are under a duty to strike down the rule as invalid, despite the validity of the enactment, that is, Sec. 76 (1)."

In this decision section 76 (5) was held to be ultra vires. In MUKUNDA RAYA v. STATE OF MYSORE (A. I. R. 1960-Mysore, 18) it is held as follows :-

"It is clear that the fees to be imposed under S. 76 are to be in respect of services rendered by the Government and their officers

and for defraying the expenses on account of such services. In the first place, the imposition should be commensurate with services to be rendered and the expenses thereof so that there may not be any surplus. In the second place, the surplus, if any, cannot be diverted for any purpose other than the purpose of defraying the expenses of such services, however laudable the said purpose may be. In fact if there is any surplus the same should be added to the next year's income and if it is seen that the fees imposed regularly leave a surplus then the imposition should be correspondingly reduced so that it may be commensurate with the expenses that are to be incurred in connection with such services. Sub section (5) of S. 76 must, therefore, be declared invalid as it is ultra vires the powers of legislature."

12. The 1st defendant relies upon *Gopalaswami vari Temple* v. *Commissioner, H. R. & C. E., (F. B.)*, (1960-II-An. W. R., 347). Where it is held as follows :-

"After the amendment of Sec. 76 of Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Aat (XIX of 1951) by the Andhra Amendment Act (XIII of 1955), the contribution levied under section 76 (1) could not longer be regarded as invalid. The contention that the contributions levied under section should not exceed the actual expenses incurred in connection with the services is devoid of force. The fees collected by the Government could only be approximate to the expenses incurred by them in rendering any particular kind of service. After the passing of the Andhra Amendment Act (XIII of 1955) it cannot be disputed that rorrelation exists between the contribution and the levy imposed by the department and the expenses incurred by them in rendering such service.

Rule to made by the State Government under the Act, envisages that before the Commissioner could assess the contribution payable by any temple, he should take into account the various circumstances enumerated in the rule. He is not required to specify the services in the demand notice or to establish in a Court of law the nature and quantum of services rendered by him. It is for the Commissioner to have regard to the considerations set out in that rule in fixing the amount of contribution payable by each of the institutions. If any institution feels that the contribution payable by it is excessive, it is open to it to urge the objections before him and it is for the Commissioner to consider that matter. It is not within the province of the Courts to go into those questions. Section 78 (2) clothes every institution with a right to file objections within fifteen days from the date of receipt of notice [illegible] of contribution in regard to any particular year.

The language of section [illegible] does not warrant the proposition that the services should be [illegible] before the audit-fee is imposed. All that section 76 [illegible] is that every religious institution in enjoyment of a certain amount of income will be required to pay audit-fee for meeting the cost of auditing its accounts. In other words, this fee is to be collected from the various institutions in the State to enable the department to meet the expenses of auditing the accounts. Nowhere in the section is it indicated that the actual auditing should precede the demand for the audit-fee. If effect is to be given to this contention, it would lie within the powers of the archakas to evade payment of the audit-fee. They may effectively prevent the department from having recourse to section 76(2) by not producing their accounts at all for audit. Surely that could not have been the intention of the Legislature in making this provision. It is true the department is under an obligation to have the accounts of every institution audited as and when they are produced by persons in charge of accounts. Rule 5 framed under section 100 of the Act makes it incumbent upon the trustees to pro-

duce the accounts before the Commissioner who will forward them to the auditor appointed in this behalf. But the recourse to section 76(2) need not be post poned till the production of the books by the trustees and the audit thereof. It follows that it is not a condition precedent to the levy of audit fee that the accounts of every institution should have been in fact audited.

In this decision the lands belonged to temples and there was no dispute regarding the ownership of the lands. But the point in dispute was regarding the liability to pay contribution and audit fees for the lands of the temple in the possession of archakas. In relation to this decision it is urged for the plaintiff that the reasoning adopted in 1956-I-M. L. J. 532 that the responsibility is on the Government as the rule making authority to keep within the bounds of the limited power to levy the fee when prescribing the actual fee is to be paid and if these bounds are exceeded it is needless to point out that the Courts are under a duty to strike down the rule as invalid despite validity of the enactment that is, sec. 76(1), is not considered. It is no doubt true that the decision in 1956-1-M. L. J., 532 is not referred in 1960-2-An. W. R., 347. But this Court is bound to follow the decision in 1960-2-An. W. R., 347 and cannot go into the question whether, though sec. 76(1) is satisfied, the rule is valid or not. In this connection it may be stated that the plaintiff required the 1st defendant to disclose how much money was received by way of contribution and how much was spent for the services of the Department. The 1st defendant did not give the particulars and in view of the decision relied on by the first defendant those particulars do not become necessary.

13. It is urged for the 1st defendant that the grant is to the temple and that instead of salaries the archakas are allowed to enjoy the property. This contention overlooks the fact that in A. I. R. 1933-Madras, 466, it was not held that the grant was to the temple. What was stated is that the temple is so much interested in the income, that it cannot be left to the total discretion of the archakas and that a scheme was necessary. The scheme was not framed because the property belonged to the temple, but because the temple was interested in a part of the income. The temple has no right in the lands, but is interested only in getting the services performed. The contention as put forward by the learned advocate for 1st defendant is contrary to what is contained in Ex. A17, where it is stated that the decision of the High Court is not a bar for the levy of contribution *on the income spent for the temple*. From this it follows that the 1st defendant held that the contribution should be not on the entire income of the lands but on so much of the income that is spent for the temple. But the demand notice Ex. A13 shows that it is based upon the entire income. It follows that the land was granted to the archakas for the performance of certain service and the surplus is to be taken by them. It might be that in those days the surplus that was left to the archakas was not considerable. But in the present days the surplus that is left to the archakas is considerable in view of the high prices, and consequently of the high rentals for the lands. As already stated Sec. 76 provides that contribution should be levied on the income derived by the institution. In the present case it cannot be said that the temple is getting any income. It is one thing to say that plaintiff is not getting any income and in another need to say that the monies spent by the archaka in performing services to the temple. It cannot be said that the money spent by the archaka for the services of the temple must be deemed to be the income of the temple itself. If this is correct even the service rendered by the archaka like Swastivachakam and Vedaparayanam must be equated in terms of money and deemed to be the income of the temple. This cannot be. Further under rules framed under Sec. 102(0) Rule 3 provides how the income for the purposes of levying contribution should be arrived at, and the deductions to be made out of the gross income are detailed thereunder. A reading of this rule makes it abundantly clear that what is meant by the word income in Sec. 76(1) is the income in terms of money. It does not include money spent by the archaka for services to the temple. The section reads "income derived by and not income deemed to have been derived by". From

this it follows it is the actual income that should be the basis for the contribution, and if there is no income there no question of contribution.

14. It is contended for the plaintiff that he was getting accounts audited by the competent auditors, and that the Government cannot demand audit fee. The rule under G. O. Ms. 608 Rural Welfare dated 2-6-1952 provides that the suit of the accounts of the religious institutions the annual income of which is not less than Rs. 1000/- may be made by the Local Fund Audit Department of the Government or by such other private auditor as may be appointed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Government from time to time. If really the plaintiff is liable to pay the audit fee he cannot say that he can have it done privately and this position is made clear by 1960-2-An. W. R., 347. It is urged for the plaintiff that till the end of Fasli 1360 the plaintiff paid contribution and audit-fee, and he cannot now contend that he is not liable. Any payment under a mistaken view of private rights does not operate as a bar. When the right is questioned the right must be established and it cannot be presumed to exist because of prior mistaken payment.

15. On issue 1 I find that the [illegible] was granted to the archaka, and not to the Deity. On issue 2 that the plaintiff is not liable to pay any contribution (if the plaintiff is liable to pay contribution it is not for this Court to say what would be the reasonable contribution). On issue 4 I find that the plaintiff is not liable to pay audit-fee, and on issue 3 that the levy sought to be made upon the plaintiff is not legal.

16. Issue No. 5 :- It is not shown how the demand made by the 1st defendant for contribution and audit-fee is not in time assuming that such a demand can be made. I find this issue for the 1st defendant. (If it is assumed that 1st defendant had a right to demand the contribution and audit fee).

17. Addl. Issues 1 and 2 framed on 17-12-1958 :- In the written statement it is stated that the suit is not maintainable under Sec. 80 C. P. C., that it is barred under Sec. 78(8), 93 and 96 also by limitation. So far as the plea under Sec. 80 C. P. C. is concerned it is alleged in the plaint that a notice under Sec. 80 C. P. C. was given to the defendant and that it was received on 28-2-1957. As a matter of fact the acknowledgment relating to the said notice was filed with the plaint but not marked. It is not alleged in the written statement of the 1st defendant that no such notice was received, or that it is an invalid notice. It follows that the plea founded under Sec. 80 C. P. C is not valid.

b) So far as Sec. 78(8) of the Act is concerned it relates to suits or prosecution or other legal proceeding against Government or any officer or servant of the Government and not to suits to this nature, challenging the right of the Commissioner to levy contribution and audit-fee. Hence there is no question of bar of suit under Sec. 78(8) of the Act.

c) It is urged for the 1st defendant that Sec. 93 prohibits filing of suits in respect of administration or management of religious institution or any other matter or disputes in determining or deciding the issue made in the Act and that Sec. 57 provides for in the decision of the Dy. Commissioner regarding matters enumerated therein, and that consequently the remedy of the plaintiff is to the Dy. Commissioner and then go to the Commissioner, and then only file a suit, if necessary. In the first place Sec. 87 does not apply to a dispute where the right of the Commissioner to levy contribution and audit-fee is questioned. Hence there is no force in the contention that the suit is barred under Sec. 93.

18. Another plea taken during arguments, though not in the written statement, is that the suit is barred under Sec. 103(d) Sec. 103 cl. (d) read with Sec. 61 of the act. This contention over looks the fact that applies to schemes and to modification of the schemes. The present suit is not regarding modification of the scheme. The scheme framed in A. I. R. 1930-Madras, 466 is to be deemed a scheme framed under the present Act. But the present suit is not a matter which can be agitated by a petition in relation to that scheme, or which can be decided by the Dy. Commissioner or the Commis-

sioner. On the other hand it is the action of the Commissioner himself that is being challenged. The plea of resjudicata hated on the above two sections has no force as the right claimed now was not in issue in the prior suit. Hence this contention also is devoid of force.

19. Ex. A13 is dated 1-2-1956 and the suit was filed for a declaration on 26-8-1957. It is not shown how the suit is barred by time. On this issue I find that the suit is maintainable, and that the reasons mentioned in the written statement of 1st defendant are not valid.

20. ADDL. Issues 1 and 2 framed on 6-7-1959 :- So far as the first issue is concerned the rate regarding contribution is to be prescribed by the Government, and the rate regarding the audit-fee by the Commissioner. When a maximum is fixed in the Act itself it cannot be that a lower rate fixed by the Government or the Commissioner, as the case may be is invalid. It is urged for the plaintiff relying upon 1956-1-M.L.J., 532 that the rate cannot be questioned though Sec. 56(1) may be valid and there is a duty cast on the Government as the rule making authority to keep within the bounds of the limited power to levy fee when prescribing the actual fee to be paid and if these bounds are exceeded the Courts can strike down the rule as an invalid depite the validity of Sec. 76(1). As already stated the decision in 1960-2-An. W. R., 347 is against the plaintiff. On this issue I find that the delegation to frame rules is not illegal and that the rules framed are not ultra vires.

21. Issue No. 6 :- In the result the suit is decreed for the declaration and injunction prayed for, with costs against 1st defendant. Second defendant to bear his costs.

Dictated to the Shorthand-writer and pronounced in open Court this 31st day of March, 1962.

(Sd.) S. V. KRISHNAMURTHY,
I-Addl. Subordinate Judge.

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE.

No oral evidence adduced on either side.

DOCUMENTS MARKED.

For plaintiff :--

Ex.	A 1	27- 9-1822	Original Sanad.
	A 2	Fasli-1232	Certified copy of Sanad given by Raja Manuru Venkata Rayanim garu to P. Ratnamacharyulu,
	A 3	20-10-1822	Karnam's letter.
	A 4	Fasli-1232.	Certified coy of letter to the Karnam of Koritepadu village for measurments and handing over the land.
	A 5	20-10-1822	Sanad.
	A 6	Chitrabhanu-Nija Aswaja-Sudha-5	Certified copy of Sanad granted by Raja Manuru Venkatarayanimgaru.
	A 7	12- 3-1932	Public copy of I. A. 1630/31 in O. S. 3/23 on the file of Sub Court, Guntur.
	A 8	10- 2-1932	Public copy of counter filed in O. S. 3/23 in I. A. 1630/31 by plaintiff.
	A 9	12- 3-1932	Public copy of order in I. A. 1630/31 in O. S. 3/23 Sub Court, Guntur.
	A10	24- 7-1953	List of Panithanam sent by P. Bhavanacharyulu to the Commissioner, H. R. & C. E. Board, Guntur for approval.
	A11	5- 2-1955	Demand notice issued by H. R. & C. E., Board.
	A12	20- 3-1955	Petition presented by the trustee to the Board.
	A13	1- 2-1956	Demand notice issued to P. Bhavanacharyulu by H. R. & C. E., Board.

A14	2- 5-56	Application sent by Bhavanacharyulu to the Commissioner, H. R. & C. E., Board, Guntur.
A15	8- 5-56	Acknowledgment by the Board having received Ex. A14.
A16	3- 7-56	Final report of the Chatered-Accountant.
A17	28- 7-56	Order sent to Bhavanacharyulu, by the Commissioner H. R. & C. E., Board, Guntur.

For Defendant:—

(Ild.) S. V. K.,
1st Addl. Subordinate Judge.

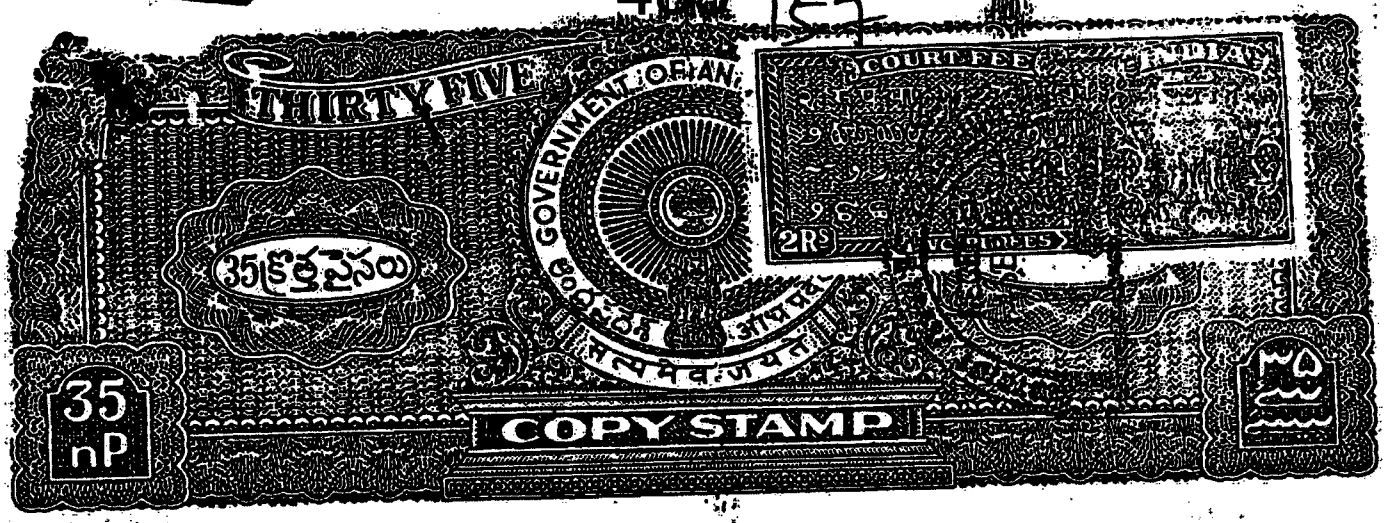
Reader.

(True copy).

Examiner.

Superintendent.

Sriparama Power Press, Guntur-1.



In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Present:- Sri S.V.Krishnamurthy, M.B.A., B.L., 1st Additional Subordinate Judge.

Saturday the 31st day of March 1962.

Original Suit No.89 of 1957.

Between:-

Peddanti Bhavanacharyulu adopted son of Krishnamacharyulu, aged 50 years, Sri Vishnava, Archaka of Sri Sitharamaswami vari temple, Koritepadu, Guntur. Plaintiff.

And

1. The Hindu Religious and Charitable, Endowments Board, represented by the Commissioner, Guntur.

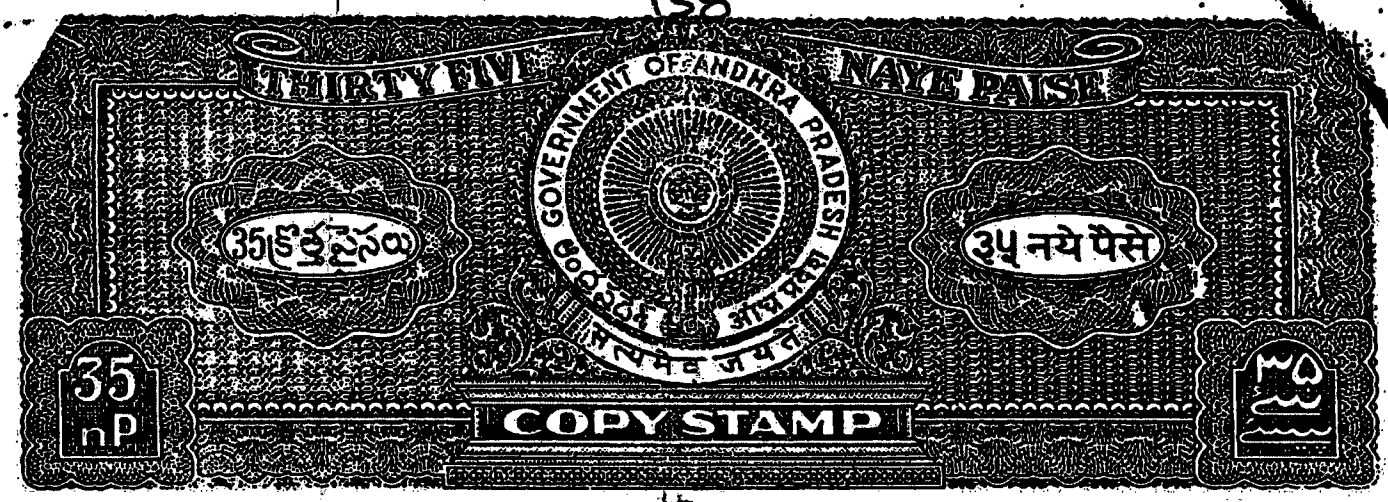
2. R.M.V.Sesha Sayana Rao, Son of GopaleRao, Aged 45 years, Brahmin, landlord, Old Guntur, Guntur Trustee of Sri Sri Sitharamaswami vari temple, of Koritapadu, Guntur Defendants.

Suit for (1) a declaration that the proceedings of the 1st defendant dated 24-11-1956 and served on the plaintiff on 27-11-1956 making a demand for contribution and audit fees against the plaintiff in relation to the suit temple, is illegal and ultravires, (2) for a Permanent injunction restraining the 1st defendant from collecting contribution and audit fees from the plaintiff in relation to the suit temple of Sri Sitharama Swamy Varu Situated at Koritapadu, Guntur.

1st sheet 175 words.

M.V.

158



and (3) for costs of this suit against the contesting defendants.

Particulars of valuation.

1) For the relief of declaration the plaintiff values the suit at Rs.4,000/- and on which a court fee of Rs.337-50 N.P is payable under Sec.24(d) of the Andhra Court fees Act.

2. For the relief of injunction, the value of the suit is put at Rs 1360-5-0 and on which a court fee of Rs 142-50 np is payable under Sec. 26(c) of the A.C.F.Act

Value of the Suit for purposes of Jurisdiction is Rs.5,360-56 N.P and which a total court fee of Rs. 480/- is paid.

Cause of action for the suit arose at Guntur where the parties reside and the suit deity is situate and the properties situate on 27-11-1956 when the plaintiff rcvd a notice by the 1st defendant Conferring the levy of contribution and audit fees, and subsequously when the 1st defendant is trying to collect the same.

2nd sheet 135 words.

THIRTY FIVE NAYE PAISE

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

35 క్రొత్త పైసలు

३५ नये पैसे

35 nP

COPY STAMP

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Plaint was presented on 26-8-1957.

The Suit coming for final hearing before me on 29-3-62 in the presence of Sri R.L.Nakayama, Advocate for plaintiff, and Sri A.Venkateswara Rao, Advocate for defendant and having stood over to this day for consideration, it is Counsel doth ordered and decree:

1) that the proceedings of the 1st defendant dated 24-11-1956 and served on the plaintiff on 27-11-1956 making a demand for contribution and audit fees against the plaintiff in relation to the suit temple be and hereby is declared illegal and ultravires,

2) that the 1st defendant be and hereby is restrained by a permanent injunction from colecting contribution and audit fees from plaintiff in relation to the suit temple Sri Sitharama swamy varu, of Koritepadu, Guntur;

and

3) that the 1st defendant do pay plaintiff the sum of Rs.866-57 towards his costs of Suit,.....

3rd sheet 175 words

486

01.89/75

THIRTY FIVE NAYE PAISE

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

35 క్రొత్త పైసలు

३५ नये पैसे

35 nP

COPY STAMP

and that the defendants ~~[illegible]~~ do bear their own costs of suit-i.e., Rs.370 -- N.P. and Rs.2/-

Table of Costs.

	For Plaintiff:	For 1st Deft.	For 2nd deft
Stamp on plaint---	480--00 N.P.	Rs-----	--
" on vakalat (2)	4--00		2--00
" on petitons...	4--00		Memo of costs not not filed for 2nd defendant.
" ~~[illegible]~~ exhibits.	8--00		
Service of proces.	5--57		
Pleader&s fee.	370--00	370--00 N.P.	
	866-57	370--00 N.P.	2-00

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 1st day of March 1962.

Sd.S.V.Krishna Murty,
I Add. Subordinate Judge.

True copy

4th and last sheet 170

copyist. P.V.Subba Rao reader examiner Superintendent.

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IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Present:- Sri A.D.V.Reddy,M.A.,B.L.,Bar-at-Law,
District Judge.

Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1963.
A.S.No.148 of 1962.

Between:-

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, represented by the Commissioner, Guntur .. Appellant

A n d

1. Peddinti Bhavana Charyulu, adopted son of Krishnamacharyulu, aged 60 years, Srivaishnava, Archakaof Sri Sitharamaswamivari temple of Koritepad, Guntur.
2. R.M.V.Sesha Sayanarao, son of Gopalarao, aged about 45 years, ~~Trust~~ Brahmin, landlord, Trustee of Sri Sitharamaswamivari temple of Koritepad, Guntur. .. Respondent (Plaintiff and 2nd defendant)

On appeal from the decree and judgment of the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Guntur, dated the 31st day of March 1962 and made in O.S.No.89/57 on his file.

Between:-

Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu .. Plaintiff

A n d

1. The Hindu Religious Charitable Endowment Board, represented by the Commissioner, Guntur.
2. R.M.V.Seshasayanarao .. Defendants.

Value of appeal is the same as in the lower Court i.e., Rs.5360-56 Nps.

DECREE:- This appeal having been heard on 15-1-1963 finally before me, upon perusing the grounds of appeal, the decree and judgment of the lower Court and other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Sri K. Venkatarao, advocate for the appellant and of Sri R.L.Narayana, advocate for the 1st respondent and the 2nd respondent having been called absent and the appeal having stood over to this day for consideration, this Court doth, in allowing the appeal and setting aside the ~~xx~~ order of the trial Court, order and decree:

1. that the suit O.S.89/57 Sub Court, Guntur, be and the same hereby is dismissed and that the plaintiff do pay 1st defendant Rs.370/- ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ towards costs of suit and do bear his own costs of suit Rs.866-57 Nps.;

2. that the ~~appellant~~ 1st respondent (plaintiff) do pay appellant (2nd defendant) Rs.883-73 Nps. towards costs of appeal and do bear his own costs of appeal Rs.370-[illegible] Nps.

(P.T.O.)

162

Table of costs.

	Appellant Rs. Nps.	1st respondent Rs. Nps.
Stamp on appeal memo	480--00	
" on petitions	2--00	
Process fee	2--54	
Printing charges	26--19	
Stamps on L.C. decree and judgment.	3--00	
Pleader's fee	370--00	370--00
Total	883--73 Nps.	370--00

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 29th day of January, 1963.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

Copy to the Subordinate Judge Guntur for [illegible] and return.

[illegible]

O.S. 77/57 [illegible]

SA. 828/63 [illegible]

PROX COPY PREPARED BY

[illegible]

163

In the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Present:- Sri A.D.V.Reddy, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, District Judge.

Tuesday, the 29th day of January 1963.

A.S. No. 148 of 1962.

Between:

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Board, represented by the Commissioner, Guntur. .. Appellant

and

1. Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu.
2. R.M.V. Sesha-Sayanarao. .. Respondents

On appeal from the decree and judgment dated 31-3-1962 in O.S.89/57 on the file of Sub Court, Guntur.

Between:

Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu .. Plaintiff

and

1. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Board, represented by the Commissioner, Guntur.
2. R.M.V.Seshasayanarao. .. Defendants

This appeal coming on 15-1-63 for final hearing before me in the presence of Sri K. Venkatarao, Advocate for Appellant and of Sri B.L.Narayana, Advocate for 1st Respondent and of the 2nd respondent having been served called absent set exparte and having stood over to this day for consideration, this court delivered the following:

JUDGMENT.

This is an appeal against the judgment and decree in O.S.No.89 of 1957 on the file of the Ist Addl. Subordinate Judge, Guntur. The suit was for a declaration that the proceedings of the 1st defendant-Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, dated 24-11-1956 demanding contribution and audit fees from the plaintiff in relation to the Sri Kothaparamaswamivari temple at Koritepad, Guntur, is illegal and ultra vires and for a permanent injunction restraining the 1st defendant from collecting the said contribution or the audit fees.

2. The plaintiff is the hereditary archaka of Sri Sitharamaswami temple at Koritepad within Guntur Municipal limits. The archakatwam grant was made by Raja Manuri Venkatamrayanim Garu in the year 1822 directing Peddinti Ratnamcharyulu and Parchuru Appalacharyulu to do the sevas for Sri Sitharamaswamivari temple at Koritepad, out of the income from the said lands and also to utilise some portion of the income towards their remuneration and upkeep. The ancestors of the plaintiff were doing necessary services and enjoying the remuneration. In the year 1923 O.S. 3 of 1923 was filed in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Guntur, for framing a scheme for the temple. The suit was first dismissed on the ground that the lands were granted not to the Deity but to the ancestors of the present plaintiff burdened with the trust of doing specifin services. But in appeal in the decision in KUTAYYA -Vs- VENKATA GOPALARAO (A.I.R. 1930 Madras 466) it was held that the inam was not purely an archakatwam inam in the sense of a grant to the archakas only burdened with their doing duty in the temple nor is it also an inam entirely belonging to the temple, but it is an intermediate case and as the temple is so much interested in the income, it cannot be left to the total discretion of the archakas and a scheme is necessary to safe-guard the interests of the temple. In that view a scheme was framed directing the archakas to be in possession of the suit lands and lease them out on written leases and maintain the accounts showing the income and expenditure etc., with a further direction to invest the surplus available for the share of the temple so that it may be used for the repair of the temple, its accessory buildings or Vahanams etc. By virtue of the provisions of Section 76 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, wherein in respect of services rendered by the Government and their officers,

religious institutions are directed to pay out of their income a contribution not exceeding 5% of its income and also further sum not exceeding 1½% of its income towards the audit fees, the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board has been levying contributions and upto Fasli 1360 the plaintiff had paid these contributions. Thereafter the plaintiff objected to the contribution being levied, but his objections were being over-ruled. Hence the suit. In this suit he contends that the original grant was made to his ancestors burdened with the trust of doing specific services to the Deity viz., daily worship, Friday Punarvasu and other festival sevas, that the grantee and his descendants are to enjoy the lands and the moneys derived from various services, that the High Court in the suit for framing a Scheme had also recognised that the grant was not to the deity, but it was a grant to the archaka who is beneficially entitled to the surplus after meeting necessary expenses for the daily and other services, that the demand for contribution is illegal and void, arbitrary, excessive and unreasonable and out of proportion to the services claimed to be rendered, that it is in the nature of a demand, that there is no correlation between the fees levied and the services rendered, that the constitution of a surplus fund of the income realised by the Religious Endowments Board is also illegal.

3. The 2nd defendant in the suit is the hereditary trustee being the descendant of the original grantor Raja Manuri Venkatanarayanim Garu. According to him, the grant was burdened with the duty of rendering archakatvam and other services to the deity and that there is no scope for levying contribution and audit fees.

4. The 1st defendant i.e., the Hindu Religious and

Charitable Endowments Board on the other hand contended that it is not true to say that the inam was granted to the plaintiff's ancestors burdened with the trust of doing specific services to the deity, that it was held by the High Court that the inam was not purely the archakatvam inam in the sense of a grant to the archakas only burdened with services nor is it also an inam entirely belonging to the temple, but it is an inam, a definite portion of the income of which was specifically allotted to the temple, and the balance was allotted into two shares, one to the temple and the other to the archakas, and as the temple is so much interested in the income, a scheme was came to be framed, that the beneficial interest of the archakas as remuneration for his services is only of a minor extent, that the endowment is a general endowment liable to pay contribution and audit fees. It was further contended that the suit is not maintainable in view of Section 80 C.P.C., that it is also barred under Sections 78(8), 93 and 96 of Act XIX of 1961.

5. The Subordinate Judge found that the inam was granted to the archaka and not to the deity, that the plaintiff as the archaka is not liable to pay any contribution or audit fees, that the levy sought to be made by the 1st defendant is not legal, and on the other issues raised, with regard to maintainability he held that the plea founded under Section 80 C.P.C. is invalid, that the suit is not barred under Section 78(8), 93 and 103 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, that the suit is not barred by time. He also further found that the delegation made for framing the rules is not illegal and the rules framed are not ultra vires, but as he had found that the inam was granted to the archaka and not to the deity and that the levy was not legal, he decreed the suit as prayed for with costs against the 1st defendant.

Hence this appeal by the 1st defendant.

6. The primary question to be determined in this appeal is whether the demand for contribution towards services rendered and towards audit fees made by the 1st defendant i.e., Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board against the plaintiff as per the provisions of Section 76 of the Madras Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, is valid.

7. The relevant provisions of Section 76 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, read as follows:-

"(1) In respect of the services rendered by the Government and their officers, every religious institution shall, from the income derived by it, pay, to the Government annually (for meeting the cost of such services) such contribution not exceeding five per centum of its income as may be prescribed.

(2) Every religious institution, the annual income of which, for the fasli year immediately preceding as calculated for the purposes of the levy of contribution under sub-section (1) is not less than one thousand rupees, shall pay to the Government annually, for meeting the cost of auditing its accounts, such further sum not exceeding one and a half per centum of its income as the Commissioner may determine."

It can be seen from this that the levy is made only on religious institutions from the income derived by them. It has, therefore, to be determined whether Sri Sitharameswamivari temple at Koritepad derives any income out of which levy for the contribution and audit fees can be made. This depends again on the question whether the temple has any properties endowed ~~it~~ to it or has any other source of income. Admittedly there is no other independent income for the temple or for the archakas except what is got from the inam lands. It is, therefore, necessary to see whether the inam grant was made to the temple or to the archakas themselves. If the inam lands were granted to the archakas for services rendered by them, it will be in the nature of a personal inam in which case provisions of Section 76 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable

Endowments Act cannot be made applicable to them. On the other hand, if they are grants made to the temple, the income from the lands will be the income of the temple, and the above said Section 76 of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, would apply. It is, therefore, necessary to see under which category the grant in this case falls. As pointed out in SUBRAMANIA -Vs- KAILASANATHA (A.I.R. 1934 Madras 258), the test that is to be applied in distinguishing a grant to an institution from a grant to an individual is the intention, if the intention appears clearly that it was a particular individual or a particular family that was intended to be benefited, the grant must be construed to be a personal grant; the fact that incidentally the temple receives some benefit in the shape of the service to be performed there, can make no difference. It is, therefore, necessary to see what the intention of the original grantor in this case is. The intention can be gathered only by looking into the original grant. The documents connected with the original grant are Exs.A1, A3 and A5. Ex.A5 is dated Sunday, the 8th Nija Aswija Suddham of the year Chitrabhanu (20-10-1822). The recital in this document is as follows:-

> "Salutation of Raja Mandri Venkatarayanim Garu to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu (and) Paruchuri Appalacharyulu Garu who are Srimadpadamarga Prathistapana Charyobhaya Vedantha (Pravarthakulu).
>
> Out of the kist derived from the 4 kuchallu of land allotted in fasli 1282 for the purpose of the daily Nivedya, Deepradhana and offerings to be made to Sri Saparivara Pattabhi Sitharamaswami Varu at Koritepad otherwise known as Sakethapuram in our Zamindari (you) should get the Nitya Nivedya and Sevas of Sri (Varu) conducted in the following manner:-"

8. Then follow the Paditharam particulars and it is concluded by saying: "With the money remaining after spending for the Nitya Nivedya in the said manner, (you) should perform the Friday Sevas, Punarvasu Sevas and festival sevas. We would ourselves perform the annual utsavam."

In the above wording "out of the kist derived from the 4 kuchallu of land allotted in Fasli 1232 for the purpose of

the daily Nivedya, Deeparadhana and offerings to be made to Sri Saparivara Pattabhi Sitharamaswami Varu etc.", it can be seen that the land was granted for the maintenance of the temple Sevas. Ex.A3 which is also of the same date is a letter addressed to the Karnams and ryots of Koritepad. There also the recital is as follows:

> "We have granted 4 kuchellu of land (as) manyam for meeting the expenses of the daily offerings, Friday sevas and Punarvasu sevas for Samrajya Parivara Pattabhi Sri (Sitharameswami) Varu at the aforesaid place etc.,"

Then follow further directions to the Karnam to the effect that the said land should be measured with a rope of 18 bares and allotted at a convenient place and a document relating to the boundary (thereof) should be caused to be executed and given. This again shows that the grant is for the sevas in the temple. Ex.A1 is a document dated Friday, the 10th day of Aswija Suddham of Chithrabhanu year (27-9-1822). The High Court of Madras in KOTAIYA -Vs- VENKATA GOPALA RAO (A.I.R. 1930 Madras 466) while considering the necessity for framing a Scheme for this temple had to consider these documents. The date in Ex.A1 as per the judgment in that case corresponds to 25th October 1822 i.e., 5 days after Exs.A3 and A5. Ex.A1 is addressed to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu alone. It says:

> "It has been settled that you shall (enjoy) one-half share and Parchuri Appalacharyulu the other half share, of the archaka inam of Saparivara Pattabhi (Sitharamaswami) Varu in Koritepad otherwise known as Sakethapuram attached to our Zamindari, etc."

The recital herein "of the archaka inam of Saparivari Pattabhi (Sitharamaswami) Varu" shows that the grant was made to the temple. The main intention therefore in the grant appears to be that the four kuchelas of land were being granted for the maintenance of the sevas in the temple. While Ex.A5 had prescribed what sevas have got to be done, and also the paditharam necessary for those sevas, Ex.A1 further goes on to fix the remuneration of the archakas concerned. Ex.A5 addressed to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and Parchuri Appalacharyulu says that they should get the Nitya Nivedya and sevas of Sri (Varu)

conducted in the following manner giving paditharam necessary for the Nitya Nivedya and Sevas, and that with the money remaining after spending for the Nitya Nivedya in the said manner, they should perform the Friday sevas, Punarvasu sevas and festival sevas. Ex.A1 allots the share of work and remuneration for each of them. In Ex.A1 it is said:

> "It has been settled that you shall (enjoy) one half share and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu the other half share, of the archaka inam of Saparivara Pattabhi (Sitharamaswami) Varu in Koritepad ....., that (each of) you shall attend to one-half of the various functions connected with the archana, that of the Yagadravyam (money) got in respect of Samprokshanalu, Kalyanothsavams and other Yagnica affairs, excluding one-half share for the archakathvam service of both of you, you shall yourself enjoy the remaining half share together with extra gifts etc., ..."

and concludes by saying:

> "from son to grand son and so on in succession so on in succession so long as the Sun and Moon last."

In KOTAYYA -Vs- VENKATA GOPALA RAO (A.I.R.1930 Madras 466) these directions came to be interpreted as follows:-

> "The net result of these three documents is that this inam provides first, for the performance of the daily worship on a definite scale which the archakas have no discretion to reduce; secondly, conducting the Friday service, Punarvasu service and festival services and thirdly their own enjoyment. Items 2 and 3 are left indefinite showing that some latitude was intended to be given to the archakas as to the manner in which they should apportion these two inams. If they conduct item 2 in an economical scale, more will be left for their own benefit than when the services are conducted on an extravagant scale. What they should do seems to be left to their discretion. If they are otherwise well off they may be extravagant in the performance of the services. But if they have no other means of livelihood they may conduct the service more economically, provided they are performed in a reasonable manner."

Therefore, so far as the income from the 4 kuchelas of the land granted is concerned, it is undoubtedly the primary duty cast on the archakas to see that the Nitya Nivedya and Sevas are conducted in the prescribed scale and out of the rest the Friday Sevas, Punarvasu Sevas and Festival Sevas are conducted. It is only out of what has been left over that the archakas should take. Therefore, the primary intention of the grant is to make a provision for the Sevas

in the temple. So, the moneys utilised for the Sevas should be construed to be the income of the temple.

9. With regard to the remuneration for the archakas, as already pointed out they could utilise between them the moneys left over after the necessary sevas are performed. Ex.A1 shows that the grantors have not neglected the archakas. There is a further provision made towards their remuneration i.e., from the income derived from what is called "Yagadravyam" in respect of samprokshanalu, Kalyanothsavams and other Yagnika affairs. There is a provision in Ex.A1 as to how this income should be shared between the two archakas. This again shows that the 4 kuchallu of land have been granted mainly for conducting the services in the temple out of the income while other provisions had been made for the remuneration of the archakas. It is on the above reasons in KOTAYYA -Vs- VENKATA-GOPALRAO (A.I.R. 1930 Madras 466) when this question whether it is a personal inam granted to the plaintiff and his ancestors, or whether it is a grant to the deity, in connection with the framing of a scheme, it was pointed out that this is not a case of personal grant to the archakas nor is it a case of a grant to the deity alone, that on the construction of the documents, this should be construed to be an intermediate case, as the grant was made both for the benefit of the deity as well as the archakas and in that view, it was held that as the temple was so much interested in the income, the management cannot be left to the total discretion of the archakas and a scheme is necessary to safe guard the interests of the temple. Therefore, the decree of the Subordinate Judge in that case that it was a personal inam and no scheme could be framed was set aside and the High Court itself had framed a scheme for the temple. In the present case also as the Subordinate Judge has found that the inam was granted to the archaka and not to the deity, this finding is also liable to be set aside for the reasons stated above. I, therefore, find that the grant in

this case is the grant for both the deity and the archaka. It follows that in so far as the income from the lands utilised for the Sevas for the deity is concerned, they should be considered to be the income of the temple. Under Section 76(1) of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, the contribution fixed under the said provision has to be paid and if the annual income exceeds Rs.1000/- the auditing charges as prescribed under Section 76(2) of the said Act have also to be paid. The plaintiff, therefore, will not be entitled to the declaration and injunction prayed for.

10. It was contended by the learned Government Pleader that the decision in KOTAIYA -Vs- VENKATA GOPALA RAO (A.I.R. 1930 Madras 466) operates as a res judicata and that the plaintiff now cannot go behind that decree. This contention cannot be upheld because neither the 1st defendant in this suit nor the Government was a party to those proceedings. It is also contended by the learned Government Pleader that under Explanation VI to Section 11 C.P.C. where persons litigate bonafide in respect of a public right, all persons interested in such right shall, for the purposes of this Section be deemed to claim under the persons so litigating and inasmuch as this is a case of a charitable institution where every person is interested, the decision in the Scheme suit should be held to be operating as res judicata in the present case. This scheme suit was no doubt filed in a representative capacity, but the question there was whether the scheme should be framed for the temple or not and as such, everyone in the locality can be said to be interested. This may be binding on the other people in the locality as it is a representative suit. It cannot be said to be res judicata in the present suit where the archakas are suing the Government in their own personal capacity, not in a representative capacity, with regard to their personal claim on the validity of the contribution sought to be levied by the Government. Therefore, the decision in KOTAIYA -Vs- VENKATA

gopalarao (A.I.R. 1930 Madras 466) cannot be said to operate as res judicata in the present case.

11. It is next contended by the learned Government Pleader that Section 93 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act bars all suits unless it be in conformity with the provisions of the Act, that inasmuch as an application to the Deputy Commissioner has to be made with regard to the question whether the land granted in this case was purely for archakas or for the temple and he has to decide it subject to an appeal to the Commissioner, and only then the right of suit is provided for and that since no such procedure had been followed in this case, the suit itself is not maintainable. Though in the very first sentence in the first paragraph in the written statement it is stated that the suit is not maintainable, this objection has not been taken in a specific form. However, as contended by the learned Government Pleader the plea had been taken but not fully set out and as it is a point of law that is raised it has to be considered. Section 57 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act reads as follows:-

"Subject to the rights of suit or appeal hereinafter provided, the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to inquire into and decide the following disputes and matters:-

a) whether an institution is a religious institution;

b) whether a trustee holds or held office as a hereditary trustee;

c) whether any property or money is a religious endowment;

d) whether any property or money is a specific endowment;

e) whether any person is entitled, by custom or otherwise, to any honour, emolument or perquisite in any religious institution; and what the established usage of a religious institution is in regard to any other matter;

f) whether any institution or endowment is wholly or partly of a religious or secular character; and whether any property or money has been given wholly or partly for religious or secular uses; and

g) where any property or money has been given for

> the support of an institution which is partly of a religious and partly of a secular character, or the performance of any service or charity connected with such an institution or the performance of a charity which is partly of a religious and partly of a secular character or where any property or money given is appropriated partly to religious and partly to secular uses, as to what portion of such property or money shall be allocated to religious uses."

Under Clauses (c), (f) and (g) whether any property or money is a religious endowment, or whether any property or money has been given wholly or partly for religious or secular uses and what portion of the property or money has to be accounted for religious uses have to be determined by the Deputy Commissioner in the first instance. The application should therefore have been made to him for determining whether four kuchelas of land granted in this case was solely granted to the archakas as personal inam or whether they belong to the temple as an inam granted to the deity. This has not been done. Section 61 of the Act provides an appeal to the Commissioner on the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. Under Section 62 of the Act, a suit is provided for against the orders of the Commissioner. Section 93 of the Act bars any suit unless the procedure under Sections 57, 61 and 62 are adopted. In this case as the procedure prescribed under the above Sections has not been adopted, the suit should be considered to be barred and not maintainable.

12. It is contended in the written statement that the suit is barred under Section 78(3), 93 and 96 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. This has been rightly overruled by the Subordinate Judge as they relate to suits or prosecution or legal proceedings against the Government or any officer or servant of the Government and not to suits challenging the right of the Government to levy contribution. It was also contended during arguments in the lower Court that the suit was also barred under Section 103(d) read with Section 61 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. This has also been rightly

rejected because that provision relates to framing and modification of schemes and appeals thereon. It is also contended in the written statement that the suit is not maintainable as no notice has been given as provided for under Section 80 C.P.C. The Subordinate Judge has overruled this objection stating that in the plaint is is alleged that a notice under Section 80 C.P.C. was given to the 1st defendant and it was received on 23-2-57 and the acknowledgment with regard to the service of notice was filed along with the plaint and that it is not alleged in the written statement of the 1st defendant that no such notice was received or that it is an invalid notice. Nothing new has been urged in this appeal with regard to this contention.

13. The respondent in this appeal contended that the levy is in the nature of a tax and collection of such huge amounts and constitution of a fund in itself is illegal and ultravires of the powers of the 1st defendant. This objection is based on the decision of the Supreme Court in COMMISSIONER OF RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS, MADRAS -vs- SIRUR MUTT (1954 Supreme Court page 335) but as has been held in GOPALASWAMI TEMPLE -Vs- COMMISSIONER, H.R. & C.E. (1960-Andhra Law Times page 668 (FB), the objectionable features of Section 76(1) which were responsible for the Supreme Court striking it down as invalid were removed by the amendment by Andhra Act XIIII of 1956 providing for contributions constituting a separate fund earmarked for the services to be rendered to the institutions in the State by the department which has been created for the purpose of carrying out the powers of the statute. Therefore, the contribution levied under Section 76(1) could no longer be regarded as invalid. Since I have held that the grant of 4 kuchallu concerned in this case is partly for the benefit of the temple and partly for the benefit of the archaka, the Government is entitled to levy

contribution under Section 76(1) and (2) of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. What the actual income of the temple is from the 4 kuchallu of land granted is a matter that has to be worked out from the accounts maintained by the archakas as provided for under the Scheme already framed. Therefore, the plaintiff will not be entitled to the declaration prayed for. I have also held that the suit itself is not maintainable under Section 93 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act and as the plaintiff had not followed the procedure prescribed under the Act of filing an application before the Deputy Commissioner and then appealing to the Commissioner as provided for under Sections 57, 61 and 62 of the Act. The suit is, therefore liable to be dismissed.

14. In the result the judgment and decree of the lower Court are set aside and the suit will stand dismissed with costs of the 1st defendant. As the appeal is allowed, the appellant will recover his costs in appeal from the 1st Respondent.

Pronounced in open Court, this 29th day of January, 19[illegible].

DISTRICT JUDGE.

Copy to the Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Judgment
AS. 148/62 [illegible]
OS. 81/[illegible]
SA. [illegible]

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P. Joshua.

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In the High Court of Judicature, AndhraPradesh at Hyderabad.

Friday the Eighteenth day of August
One thousand nine hundred and sixty Seven.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S COURT, RECEIVED 2 NOV 1967 GUNTUR.

Present:

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Rao.

Second Appeal No. 928 of 1963.

Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu ... Appellant. (Plaintiff)

1. The Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Board represented by the Commissioner Guntur
2. R.M.V. Seshasayanarao

Writ Respondents (Defendants)

Appeal against the Decree of the District Court Guntur in Appeal Suit No. 148 of 1962 preferred against the decree of the Court of the 1st Addl. Subordinate Judge of Guntur in Original Suit No. 89 of 1957.

This Second App[illegible] yesterday and this [illegible] the Advocate General [illegible] 2nd Government Pleader [illegible] behalf of respondent [illegible] Advocate for the 2nd [illegible] the following:

JUDGMENT: Plaintiff in t[illegible] Second Appeal. He [illegible] he is not liable to pa[illegible] endowments departmen[illegible] belong to him and not [illegible] decreed the suit hold[illegible] to the Archakas person[illegible] the income thereon [illegible] that therefore the End[illegible] to levy the contribut[illegible] took the view that un[illegible] part of the benefit [illegible] therefore the plaintiff [illegible]

In this Second [illegible] advocate General on [illegible] grant in question [illegible] Court consisting of Ma[illegible] in Writ Appeal No. 2[illegible] Gopal Rao Ekbote, J. [illegible] which it was held th[illegible] for performing the se[illegible] favour of the temple [illegible] which concludes the [illegible] documents, namely, [illegible] the grantor which [illegible] given to certain named Archakas hereditarily to be enjoyed from son to grandson so long as the sun and the moon last and

that the grants are intended to meet the expenses of worship and the salaries of the Archakas. There is nothing in the said documents to show that the temple is entitled to any part of the income as such. The mere fact that certain services are rendered in the temple does not establish that the grant of the land is in favour of the temple. I therefore agree with the view of the trial Court that the grant of the suit lands was not in favour of the temple and that the temple derives no income therefrom and hence the lands are not subject to payment of the contribution under section 76 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. The second Appeal is therefore allowed and the decree of the first Court is restored with costs throughout payable by R. No leave.

Sd V.K. Ishnaswamy
Deputy Registrar.

15/11

/True Copy/

S. Assistant Registrar.

15/11

To
1. The District Judge, Guntur (with records)
2. The 1st Addl. Subordinate Judge, Guntur.
3. 2 C.Cs to the 2nd Government Pleader, A.P. Hyderabad.
on payment of usual charges.

P.K.M.

Neat copy 505 180

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDUCATURE, ANDHRA PRADESH AT HYDERABAD.

Friday the Eighteenth day of August

One thousand nine hundred and sixty seven.

Present:

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Rao.

Second Appeal No. 928 of 1963.

Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu ... Appellant. (Plaintiff)

1. The Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Board represented by the Commissioner Guntur
2. R.M.V. Seshasayanarao

(Respondents) Defendants

Appeal against the Decree of the District Court Guntur in Appeal Suit No. 148 of 1962 Preferred against the decree of the court of the 1st Addl. Subordinate Judge of Guntur in Original Suit No. 89 of 1957.

This second appeal coming for hearing yesterday and this day up on hearing the arguments of the Advocate General for the appellant and of the 2nd Government pleader and Mr. M.V. Nagaranayya on behalf of respondent No. of Mr. Mangachary, Advocate for the 2nd Respondent the court delivered the following:

JUDGMENT: Plaintiff in the Suit is the appellant in this second Appeal. He filed the Suit for a declaration that he is not liable to pay contribution to the religious endowments department on the ground that the inam lands belong to him and not to the Temple. The first court decreed the suit holding that the grant of the land was to the Archakas personally burdened with service and that the income thereon does not belong to the temple and that therefore the Endowments Department has no right to levy the contribution. On appeal, the learned judge took the view that under the grant the temple also gets part of the benefit in the shape of sevas and that therefore the plaintiff is liable to pay contribution.

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In this second appeal it is argued by the learned advocate General on behalf of the appellant, that the grant in question was continued by a division bench of this court consisting of Manoharershad, J. and Kumarayya J in writ appeal No. 21 of 1963, confirming the judgment of Gopal Rao Ekbote, J. in writ petition No. 852 of 1961, in which it was held that the lands are granted to the Archakas for performing the service and that it is not a grant in favour of the temple. Even as learnt form this judgment which concludes the matter, have also read the relevant documents, namely, the grant and the subsequent letter of the grantor which clearly show that the inam lands were given to certain named Archakas hereditarily to be enjoyed from son to grandson so long as the sun and the moon last and that the grants are intended to meet the expenses of worship and the salaries of the Archakas. There is nothing in the said documents to show that the temple is entitled to any part of the income as such. The mere fact that certain services are rendered in the temple does not establish that the grant of the land is in favour of the temple. I therefore agree with the view of the trail court that the grant of the suit lands was not in favour of the temple and that the temple derives to no income there from and hence the lands are not subject to payment of the contribution under section 76 of the Hindu Religious and charitable endowments Act. The second appeal is therefore allowed and the decree of the first court is restored with costs throughout payable by no leave.

Sd. Y. Krishna Swamy
Deputy Registrar.

// True Copy //

Sd. Assistant Registrar

To

1. The District Judge, Guntur with Records.
2. The 1st Addl. Subordinate Judge, Guntur.
3. 2. C.Cs to the 2nd Government Pleader, A.P. Hyderabad.

On paydfment of usuaharges.

P.K.M.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, ANDHRA PRADESH
AT HYDERABAD

(SPECIAL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION)

MONDAY, THE TWENTY THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE

PRESENT
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE GOPAL RAO EKBOTE

W.P. NO. 852 OF 1961

Between:

Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu ...Petitioner

And

1. Revenue Divisional Officer Guntur(Revenue Court)
2. Inam Deputy Tahsildar Guntur
3. R.M.V. Seshasaina Rao, Trustee Seetharama Swami Temple Koretepadu, Guntur.

...Respondents

Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed therewith, the High Court will be pleased to call for the records in Inam Appeal No.2 of 1959 on the file of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, and to

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issue a writ of certiorari or any other appropriate writ or direction quashing the same.

Order: This petition coming on for hearing, Wednesday the 11th September 1963 and this day upon perusing the petition and the affidavit filed in support thereof and the writ and interim direction and the order of the High Court dated 09/08/1961 and made herein, and the records submitted in pursuance of the above said order, and the counter and reply affidavit filed therein, and upon hearing the argument of Sri B.V. Subrahmanyam, Advocate for the petitioner and of Sri E. Kalyan Ram for the 3rd Government Pleader for the respondents 1 and 2 and of Sri K. Manga Chary, Advocate for the 3rd respondent the court made the following Order:

The Deputy Tahsildar (Inams) Guntur issued notice under Section 3(3) of the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956 (hereinafter called the Act) to the hereditary trustee and the hereditary archaka of Sri Sitaramaswami Temple of Koretepadu in order to enquire and determine whether the inam

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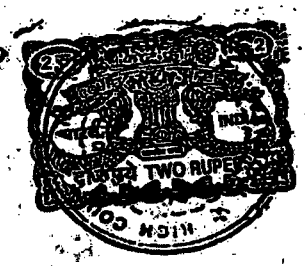

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lands in question are held by the institution. The hereditary archaka who is the petitioner before me filed a statement before the Tahsildar on 22/2/59 claiming that the inam lands were originally granted to his ancestors by Sri Raja Venkatramanim Garu, that the grant was permanent and burdened with the condition of archakatwam service to the deity. He claimed that the inam was a personal grant and therefore it is not held by the temple. In that proceeding some documents were filed and the managing trustee of the temple also was examined. On that material the Tahsildar held that the inam lands are held by the instituion. His reasoning in reaching that conclusion was that a substantial portion of the income out of the lands is spent for the benefit and upkeep, repairs and maintenance of the temple, and only a surplus goes to the archakas.

Aggrieved by that order of the Tahsildar the petitioner went before the Revenue Divisional Officer in appeal. In a very brief order the Revenue Divisional Officer disallowed the appeal concurring with the opinion of the Tahsildar.

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It is this order of the Revenue Divisional Officer that is challenged in this petition under Art. 226 of the Constitution of India.

It is not now in doubt that wherever the 3 grant itself is forthcoming utmost importance must be attached to the grant itself and inam statements and registers must yield to the original grant. It is only in cases where the grant is not forthcoming that the inam statements and registers assume significance of later conduct. Wherever there is conflict in the inam fair register and the original grant, it is plain that the original grant would be preferred to that of the inam fair register. This view is in accord with the following decisions:

a) Secretary of State for India Vs. Srinivasa Chariar (44 Madras 421 at 430)

b) Kotayya Vs. Venkata Gopala Rao 1930 Madras 466 at 469

c) Sherfuddin Vs. Kairoon Bi (1944) II M.L.J. 56

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d) Sanakara Narayana Pillayan Vs. H.R.E. Board, Madras (1947) II M.L.J. 315

The expression 'Devadayam' appearing in some of the basic documents usually does not throw much light on the nature of the Inam. That expression has to be understood in relation to the facts of each case. It does not necessarily show that the grant is to a temple: at best it can mean that the grant is connected with religious purpose. Such a description cannot be said to be inconsistent with being a grant to the archakas also. See BALATRIPURA SUNDARAMMA VS. SECRETARY OF STATE 1928 Madras 282.

It is in the light of these guiding principles that I have to examine the correctness of the decision arrived at by the Tahsildar as well as the Revenue Divisional Officer.

According to the extract of Inam Fair Register it is the deity Sri Sitaramaswami who is shown as the "original grantee". Column 13 of the inam fair register is relevant in that respect. The grant is shown as a religious endowment. Several columns of the inam fair register however, are not filled at all. Perhaps it was because of the non-

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availability of sufficient and correct data. Several c[illegible] up as "not known". The inam fair register therefore is not a complete record in regard to the nature of the grant albeit it shows that the original grant is to the deity.

In this case however the original grant is available. I have therefore to carefully examine the nature of the grant keeping in view the terms of the original grant. In this respect two documents were filed by the petitioners before the Tahsildar, which are Exs. P-1 and P-2. In this petition however a third document which I will call as Ex. P-3, was also filed. It is only from these three documents that I have to find out the nature of the grant. Ex.P-2 and P-3 are dated 20th October, 1922. Ex. P-2 is a letter addressed to the Karnams and ryots of Koretepadu village. It says: "We have granted 4 Kuchllug of land (as manyam) for meeting the expenses of the daily offerings, Friday Sevas and Punarvasu Sevas for Sambrajya Parivara Pattabhi Sitaramaswamivaru---------" This extract from the letter indicates that Ex. P-3 was executed simultaneously with Ex. P-2. This letter Ex.P-2

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directs the karnam to measure the land granted [illegible] baras and allotted a convenient place and directs that a document relating to bound any thereof should be caused to be executed and given. There was some difference of opinion in regard to the correct translation of Ex.P-2 between the learned Advocates appearing for the parties. The difference is in regard to certain words appearing in the original document. While it is contended by Sri Subrahmanyam that the correct translation of the relevant words is "for meeting the expenses", the Government Pleader contended that the correct translation would be "for the purpose of eting the expenses." In my opinion this is a difference without any distinction. It is true that if one looks at the original document which is in Telugu, the correct translation would be "for the purpose of meeting," but whether it is for meeting the expenses or for the purpose of meeting the expenses the meaning conveyed by the said expressions would not materially differ. In any case it does not affect the question which is under my consideration. I would however accept the translation in that regard given by the Government Pleader.

Similarly Ex. P-3 is also a letter written by the Rajah to Peddinti Ratnamachryulu and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu. It is clear from Ex.P-3 that the adresees were learned Vaishnavite Brahmins. It is not disputed that the petitioner belongs to that family. The said letter, Ex.P-3, indicates that four kuchallu of land were allotted for the purpose of daily worship of the deity and a certain scale on which the worship is to be conducted is mentioned in detail in the letter. The letter concludes: "In this manner you shall spend for the daily Naivedyam, and out of the balance remaining, you shall perform the Friday Sevas, Punarvasu Sevas and Sevas on the festival days. We would ourselves perform the annual Utsavam." If these two documents were to be alone in the field, it could have been perhaps successfully argued that the grant is to the deity. But there is however a third document, Ex. P-1, which throws a considerable light on the nature of the grant. That document came into existence within five days of the above said two documents. It is dated 25th October, 1922. That is a letter addressed by the Rajah to Peddinti Rathnamacharyulu. This letter says that "Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu should enjoy one half share and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu should

enjoy the other half of the archakatvam inam of Sapa[illegible]i (Sitharamaswami) Varu in Koritepadu Village, "whose Samprokshna (Purification ceremony) was caused to be performed by our mother, Rukmayamma Garu in Koritepad of our zamindari." The letter then proceeds to indicate that all the other functions of the archakas shall be discharged and the money derived from the various services shall be enjoyed by both the above said archakas in equal half-shares from son to grandson. In the end the document says. "So, in this manner you, your sons and grandsons in succession shall be in happy enjoyment accordingly till the sun, moon and the stars enure." A reading of the whole document leaves me in no doubt that the archaka inam mentioned in the said document is the same as 4 kuchallu land mentioned in Exs. P-2 and P-3. The said document clearly indicates an arrangement in regard to the property as mentioned in the three said letters. It is not suggested by any party that there was any other inam grant to the archakas apart from the one which is in dispute. It is not therefore possible to put any other meaning to the expression used in this document as 'archaka inam'. These three documents, if read together, lead me to the conclusion

that the lands were granted as inam not only for [illegible] performing the daily worship on a scale mentioned in Ex.P-3 which the archakas have no discretion to reduce, but it was also granted for conducting the Friday Sevas, Punarvasu Sevas and festival Sevas apart from the personal enjoyment of the archakas. Although how the daily worship should be performed is indicated in Ex.P-3, but what amount out of the income of the lands should be allotted to the daily worship or to the other services mentioned in the document, and what should be enjoyed by them personally is not determined in the document. It therefore follows that was left entirely to the discretion of the archakas. It depends upon what the lands yield. If the yield of the land is more the surplus will naturally be more which will be left to the archakas. On the other hand if the income is reduced the archakas would not get more amount. It will not therefore be correct to hold that a substantial portion of the income of the lands will always be spent on the temple. The only obligation put upon the archakas is to perform the daily worship and other services mentioned in the grant. It cannot therefore be posited that the grant was entirely made to the deity, not it can be stated clearly

that the grant is made to the archakas burdened [illegible] safely be deduced from the three documents mentioned above that it is an inam, a certain portion of the income of which has been specially allotted to the temple and the rest of the income is again divided into two shares, one to the temple and the other to the archakas, and is liable to increase or decrease according as the lands yield a higher or a lower income. I have therefore no hesitation in reaching the conclusion that it is a grant made to the office of the archakas, the income of which would form part of the emoluments and would be spent both for the temple as well as for their maintenance. The grant is categorized as a hereditary grant, the office of the archakas being also hereditary.

That this is the correct construction put upon the three documents is borne out amply by a decision of the Madras High Court in KOTAYYA Vs. VENKATA GOPALA RAO 1930 Madras 466. The same three documents were subject of construction by a Bench of the Madras High Court. Dealing elaborately with these three documents Ramesam, J., who spoke for the Court, observed:

"I think the proper legal inference lies midway between these two extreme contentions. We note first that there is a provision for a definite purpose connected with the temple and then two purposes which were not made definite but in respect of which some latitude was left to the archakas, namely services connected with the temple and the archakas' enjoyment. Whatever may be spent for the definite purposes mentioned in item 1, that is, the daily worship, the rest should, I think, go equally to the benefit of the temple and the archakas."

The learned Judge proceeds to say:

"Thus I would say that the inam is not purely an archaka inam in the sense of a grant to the archakas only burdened with their doing duty in the temple; nor is it also an inam entirely belonging to the temple but it is an inam a definite portion of the

income of which was specially allotted to the temple and the rest of the income is again allotted in two shares, one to the temple and one to the archakas and is liable to increase or decrease according as the lands yield a higher or a lower income."

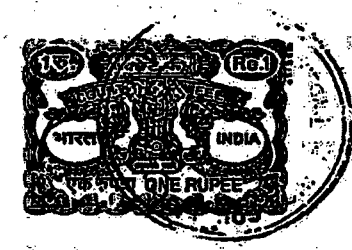
Having reached this conclusion I have to se what is the effect of this conclusion as far as Sections 3 and 4 of the Act are concerned. It is no doubt true that in BALATRIPURA SUNDARAMMA Vs. SECRETARY OF STATE 1928 Madras 282 Ramesam, J., who wrote the opinion for the Bench narrating the result of the discussion of several cases cited at the bar mentioned the conclusions some of which conclusions are as follows:

"(2) Where the grant is made to a person in the capacity of mutavalli, manager, superintendent, dharmakartha, or even servant of the mosque or temple, and where it does not appear that there is

some other trustee, it may be regarded as a grant to the temple or mosque itself.

(3) Where it appears that a substantial part of the income goes to the benefit of the institution, as for the erection of a building or for its upkeep and repairs, or such other things, the grant may be considered as a grant to the institution itself, even though some surplus may be used by the trustees for their own maintenance.

(4) Where none of the above indicia appears, that is, where the grant does not show that it was granted to a temple or mosque, nor describes the grantee in the capacity of trustees, manager etc., and where it does not appear that any portion of that income that may be considered as substantial has gone to the benefit of the temple or mosque, then in such a case it must be treated as a grant to the grantee named (persona designata) and, if services are mentioned, it is a grant for service."



The same learned Judge however referring to that case observed in KOTAYYA Vs. VENKATA GOPALA RAO 1930 Madras 466 at 468 and 469 as follows:

"Most of the cases in this Court were examined by me in a judgment of myself and Cornish, J., reported in A.I.R. 1928 Mad. 282. Most of the cases discussed therein proceeded on the footing of only two alternatives either a grant to the archakas or a grant to the temple. But on the construction of Exs. 4, 4(a) and 5 in this case I would say that the present is an intermediate case."

That being the position of the earlier decision I have to understand SUBRAMANIA ODAYAR Vs. KAILASHANATHA SWAMI KOIL 1934 Madras 258. In that case Venkata Subba Rao, J., said:

"There are three possible views that may be taken of grants of this kind; first, that the land was granted to the institution; secondly, that it was intended to be attached to a particular office; and thirdly,. that it was granted to a named individual burdened with service, the

person so named happening to be the office holder at the grant."

The learned Judge laid down certain tests to find out whether a particular grant is to a individual or a family or whether it was to a named individual or to an incumbent of an office, the test being the intention of the grantor. If the intention appears clear that it was a particular individual or a particular family that was intended to be benefited, the grant must be construed to be a personal grant. The fact that the temple receives some benefit in the shape of the services to be performed there can make no difference. Similarly where it has to be decided whether the grant was to a named individual or to an incumbent of an office it is one of intention. It is thus clear that the decided case recognize under the broad heading 'Devadayam' three types of grants as mentioned above. In finding out to what category a given grant belongs the test of intention has to be applied. It is therefore in the light of what Ramesam, J., observed in the subsequent case that his earlier decision in BALA

TRIPURA SUNDARAMMA Vs. SECRETARY OF STATE 1928 Mad. 782

has to be understood. If those two decisions are kept in view, there will be no difficulty in appreciating what the case Mazhar Ali Vs. Gulam Murtujah 1958 Andhra Pradesh 8 decides.

In a recent decision of this Court given in a batch of Writ Petition Nos. 609 of 1962 etc., etc., Chandra Reddy, C.J., who wrote the opinion for the Bench accepted the three categories as follows:

"The imams of this description fall into three classes, namely,

1. grants to the institution,
2. grants to an office to serve as emoluments annexed to that office,
3. grant to named individuals burdened with service."

In that case their Lordships were mainly concerned with the second category. Discussing elaborately the arguments advanced in that behalf the learned Chief Justice said: "We are of the opinion that these writ petitions fall within the principle of that (Madras) case (mentioned below)." The Court reached the conclusion that the

imams involved in these cases belonged to the second category, and in regard to that type of imams, that is, the service imams, ryotwari pattas should be issued to the service holders. It is perhaps useful to refer to the judgment of the Madras High Court in SUNDARESWARA DEVASTHANAMS Vs. SHANMUGASUNDARA (1957) II M.L.J. 218. This decision of the Madras High Court was cited in the above said decision of this Court approving the following dictum of the Madras High Court. The following passage which occurs at page 221 is pertinent:

> "The grant in the first instance may have been to a holder of an office in a temple or the grant may have included both the office and the inam grant which was to constitute the emoluments of that office. In either case the grant was to the holder of the office, and he and his successors - - it should be remembered the officers were hereditary - - were entitled to hold what had been granted in inam so long as they held the office. When they held the office they also had the emoluments of the office. The inam estate which constituted the emoluments of the office was held by the holder of the office.

It is true the holder of the office was liable to be removed from his office by the Devasthanam. If he lost his office, he lost his rights to the emoluments of that office; where the inam estate constituted the emoluments of the office which he lost, he lost his right to hold that estate. The right to hold that estate as emoluments of the office would then vest in the new holder of the office. No more than the liability of an inam, including an inam estate, to resumption, does the liability for the removal from office affect the determination of the question, who is the holder of the estate at a given point of time."

The inescapable conclusion from the above discussion is that the inam with which I am concerned belongs to the second category mentioned in the decision of this Court referred to above and therefore it cannot be said that the grant is either to the deity or to the archakas burdened with service. The grant is to the office of archakas to serve as emoluments annexed to that office. It is the service-holder therefore who would be entitled to patta under Section 4 of the Act. It follows from the

aforesaid that for the purposes of Section 3, th[illegible] be said to be held by an institution, that is, the temple.

For all the reasons which I have sought to give the writ will be issued and the impugned order of the Revenue Divisional Officer would be quashed. The petition is allowed with costs. Advocate's fee Rs.100/-.

Sd/- XXX
DEPUTY REGISTRAR

//TRUE COPY//

TYPED BY:CHP.
COMPARED BY:

-61-

HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD
COPYIST DEPARTMENT

219

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, ANDHRA PRADESH
AT HYDERABAD

THURSDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIVE

PRESENT
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE MANOHAR PERSHAD
AND
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE KUMARAYYA

WRIT APPEAL NO. 21 OF 1964

Between:

1. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur.
2. The Inams Deputy Tahsildar, Guntur.

...Appellants
(Respondents 1 & 2)

And

1. Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu
2. R.M.V. Seshasayana Rao,

...Respondents
(Petitioner & 3rd Respondent)

Appeal under Clause 15 of the Letters Patent Act, against the order of the Hon'ble Sri Justice Gopal Rao Ekbote, dated 23/09/1963 and made in W.P. No. 852 of 1961, presented to the High Court to call for the records in Inam Appeal No.2 of 1959 on the file of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, and to issue a writ of certiorari or any other appropriate writ or direction, quashing the same.

This Appeal coming on for hearing upon perusing the grounds of Appeal, Order of the High Court dated 23/9/1963 and made in WP

No. 862 of 1961 and the papers material to this appeal and upon hearing the arguments of the III Government Pleader on behalf of the Appellants and of Sri D.Narasaraju, Advocate for the 1st Respondent and Sri K. Mangachari, Advocate for the 2nd Respondent, the Court delivered the following Judgment:

221

(Writ Appeal No.21 of 1964.)

(Judgment of the Court delivered by Manohar Pershad, J.)

This writ appeal is directed against the order of the learned brother, Gopalarao Ekbote, J. made in a writ petition filed by the respondent herein ~~and~~ quashing the order of the Revenue Divisional Officer. It appears that the Deputy Tahsildar (Inams), Guntur issued a notice under S.3(3) of the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956 to the hereditary trustee and the hereditary archaka of Sri Sitaramaswami temple of Koretepadu in order to enquire and determine whether the inam lands in question are held by the institution. The respondent herein, who was the hereditary archaka, filed a statement before the Tahsildar claiming that the inam lands were originally granted to his ancestors by Sri Rajah Venkatarayanim Garu and that the grant was permanent and burdened with the condition of service to the deity. He also claimed that the inam was a personal grant and therefore it was not held by the temple.

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The Tahsildar, on a consideration of the evidence and the material placed before him, came to the conclusion that the lands were held by the institution. Aggrieved by the order of the Tahsildar, the respondent herein filed an appeal before the Revenue Divisional Officer. That appeal was dismissed. Against the dismissal of the appeal, the respondent herein filed the writ petition under Art.226 of the Constitution of India, which was allowed by our learned brother.

The point that was urged before our learned brother was that the Tahsildar and the Revenue Divisional Officer, both erred in holding that the inam lands in question were held by the institution. Our learned brother relying on Exs.P-1 to P-3 and the cases of KOTAYYA v. VENKATA GOPALA RAO (1) and PUNNIAH v. SRI LAKSHMI NARASIMHASWAMY VARU (2) came to the conclusion that the inam lands in question belonged to the second category mentioned in the decision in

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(1) AIR 1930 Mad.466 and (2)1963 (II) An.W.R.214.

PUNNISH v. SRI LAKSHMI NARASIMHASWAMY VARU (2) and it cannot be said that the grant is either to the deity or to the archaka burdened with service; but it is a grant to the office of the archaka to serve as emoluments annexed to the office. Our learned brother further observed that it is the officer-holder therefore that would be entitled to the patta under S.L. Holding so our learned brother allowed the writ petition and quashed the order of the Tahsildar and that of the Revenue Divisional Officer.

In this writ appeal, the only point that falls for determination is whether the inam lands in question should be deemed to be held by the Deity or by the person. This point is covered by the two Bench decisions reported in KOTAYYA v. VENKATA GOPALA RAO (1) and PUNNIAH v. SHRI LAKSHMI NARASIMHASWAMY VARU (2).

The learned counsel for the appellant did not bring to our notice any other decision taking a

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(1) Supra. (2) Supra.

224

different view. In view of the Bench decisions of this Court we do not see any force in this appeal. It is dismissed with costs. Advocate fee Bs 100

Manohar Pushan [illegible]

Gsnm. 13-7-1965.

[illegible]
28-7-65
Asst. Regr.

Key Registrar

To

1) The Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur.

2) The Inam Deputy Tahsildar, Guntur.

3) [illegible] 2 CG To the 2nd Government Pleader

182

O. A. No. 6050. P. C. Rs. 2-52 Nps.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE GUNTUR.

Present :- Sri N. SREEHARI RAO, B. A., B. L.,
Addl. Subordinate Judge.

Friday the 21st day of September, 1962

O. P. No. 75 of 1957.

Between :-

Commissioner, Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments, Department, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur. — Petitioner.

and

1. Sri Raja Manuri Venkata Sesha Sayana Rao Bahadur.
2. „ Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu.
3. „ do China Bhavanacharyulu.
4. „ do Chellayyacharyulu.
5. „ do Srinivasacharyulu,
6. „ do Sundaravalli Thayaramma,
7. „ do Narasimhacharyulu,
8. „ do Venkata Murali Ranganatha desika Iyangar,
9. „ do Kulasekharam. — Respondants.

This petition coming on this day for hearing before me in the presence of Sri Kalluri Venkatarao, Advocate for the petitioner, and of Sri A. Venkateswararao, Advocate for 1st respondent, of Sri R. L. Narayana, Advocate for respondents 2, and 6 to 9 and of Sri D. Hanumantharao, Advocate, for respondents 3 to 5, this court delivered the following :

:ORDER:

Petition under Sec. 62 Clause (3) of Act 19 of 1951 praying that the scheme framed by the High Court in A. S. No. 321 of 1924 on the file of the High Court, Madras, be suitably modified making provision in particular for the appointment of non-hereditary trustee, for the appointment of an Executive Officer, for the apportionment of the temple lands between the archakas and the trustees and for the trustees to be in possession of the lands in accordance with the apportionment and for the scheme and administration to be in consequence with and subject to H. R. & C. E., Act 19 of 1951 and Rules framed thereunder, and for costs of the petition.

2. Heard counsel. The suits in O. S. 8 of 57 has come to be decided. The parties in this are all parties to that suit and the question as to whom the property for which the scheme is sought to be framed on the basis that it belongs to the temple also arose in that suit and was decided as per judgment filed that the property belongs to the respondents here (i. e.,) the archakas and not to the temple and what is further held in that suit is that is being the property of the archakas and not of the institution, it is not liable for contribution at the hands of the petitioner-Board. That decision should given here and if so this petition is liable to be and is accordingly dismissed with costs.

Pronounced in open Court this 21st day of September, 1962.

(Sd.) N. SREEHARI RAO,
Addl. Subordinate Judge.

Reader.

True copy,

Examiner.

Superintendent.

Sreerama Paper Press, Guntur-1.

183 (26)

Decree 21-9-62

(7-10)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Present: Sri N.Sriharl Rao, B.A.,B.L.,
Addl.Subordinate Judge.

Friday the 21st day of September, 1962.

O.P.No. 75 of 1957.

As 4/1/63

Between:
The Commissioner, Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Department, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur ..Petitioner.

and

1. Sri Raja Manuri Venkata Sesha Savana Rao, Bahadur, father's name not known, aged 40 years, Brahmin, resident of Old Guntur.

2. Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu, father's name not known, aged 55.

3. do. China Bhavanacharyulu, do. do. 45.

4. Do. Chellayyacharyulu, do. do. 60.

5. Do. Srinivasacharyulu, son of Ratnacharyulu, aged 44 years.

6. Do. Sundara valli Thayaramma, husband's not known, aged 50 years.

7. Do. Narasimhacharyulu, son of Bhavanacharyulu, aged 52.

8. Do. Venkata Murali Ranganatha Desika Ayyangar, father's name not known, aged 49 years.

9. Do. Kulasekaram, father's name not known, aged 36 years.

2 to 9 are Vistrsvas, residents of Koretepadu, Guntur. ..Respondents.

Petition under Sec. 62 cl. (3) of Act 19 of 1951 praying that the scheme framed by the High Court in A.S. 321/24 on the file of High Court, Madras, be suitably modified making provision in particular --

1st sheet 175 words.

A.V.

(27)

184 AS 441/63

for the appointment of non-hereditary trustee, for the appointment of an Executive Officer, for the appointment of temple lands between the archakas and the trustees and for the trustees to be in possession of the lands in accordance with the apportionment and for the scheme and administration to be in consequence with and subject to H.R. & C.E., Act 19 of 1951, and Rules framed thereunder, and for costs.

This petition coming on this day for hearing before me in the presence of Sri Kalluri Venkatarao, Advocate for the petitioner, and of Sri A.Venkateswararao, Advocate for 1st respondent, of Sri R.L.Narayana, Advocate for respondents 2 and 6 to 9, and of Sri D.Hanumantha Rao, Advocate for respondents 3 to 5, this Court doth order and decree,

1. that the petition be and hereby is dismissed,

2. that the petitioner do pay respondents the sum of Rs. 521/- to 1st respondent; Rs.103--50 to Respondents 3 to 5 for Rs. 503/- to Respondents 6 to 9 towards their costs of this petition and the petitioner do bear his own costs of Rs. 560/-. --

2nd sheet 175 words.

A.V. [signature]

C. [signature]

(28)

185

AS. 441/63

Table of costs.

	Petitioner.	1st respondent.	Respondents 3 to 5.	Respondents 6 to 9.
1. Stamp on vakalath.		2--00.	2--00.	2--00
2. Stamp on petition. (C.F.).	50--00.			
3. Stamps on other petition. ..	4--00.		1--50.	1-00
4. Process fees.	6--00.			
5. Pleader's fees.	500--00.	50-00.	100-00.	500--00
Total. Rs.	560--00.	52--00.	103--50.	503--00

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 21st day of September, 1962.

Sd. N. Sribari Rao,
Addl. Subordinate Judge.

(true copy)

3rd and last sheet 85 words.

A.V. [illegible]
Copyist.

[illegible]
Reader.

[illegible]
Examiner.

[illegible]
Superintendent.

539

HCP—111/58—3-58—5,000 186 O. F. No. 127 (b)

In the High Court of Judicature, Andhra Pradesh, at Hyderabad,

wednesday, the Twentieth day of March

One thousand nine hundred and ~~fifty~~ sixty eight

PRESENT :—

The Hon'ble

and

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Venkatesam

APPEAL No. 441 of 1963.

The Commissioner, Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Department, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Appellant: (Deptt)

and

1. Sri Raja Manuri Venkata Sasha Sayana Rao Bahadur ~~Old Guntur~~
2. Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu.
3. Peddinti China Bhavanacharyulu.
4. Peddinti Chellayyacharyulu. (5) Peddinti Srinivasacharyulu (deed)
6. Peddinti Sundaravalli Thayaramma
7. Peddinti Narasimhacharyulu.
8. Peddinti Venkata Murari Ranganatha Desika Iyangar.

Respondents (Deptt.

9. Peddinti Kula Sekharam (10) Smt. P. Parvatamma
(11) P. V. Ratnamacharyulu. (12) P. S. Varadarajacharyulu
13. P. Pattabhi Ramacharyulu (minor by guardian & mother R.10.) R.R. 10 to 13 brought on record as L.Rs of deceased R.5 vide orders of court on C.M.P. 4143/68 dt 20.3.68.

Appeal against the Decree of the Court of Subordinate Judge Guntur in Original ~~Suit~~ Petition No. 75 of 1957

(P. T. O.)

540
187

DECREE :— This appeal coming on for hearing

upon perusing the Grounds of Appeal, the Judgment and Decree of the Lower Court, and the material papers in the suit, and upon hearing the arguments of Mr. T. Sankara Rao and the 3rd Govt Pleader Advocate for the Appellant and of Mr. K. Manga Chari, Advocate ~~general~~ for the Respondents not and of the advocate general for other respondents

this Court DOTH ORDER AND DECREE that the Decree of the Lower Court be, and hereby is, confirmed and this Appeal dismissed; and this Court DOTH FURTHER ORDER AND DECREE that the Appellant ~~do pay~~ to the Respondent 2 to 9 Rs. 155.00 for their costs in opposing this appeal.

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2 to 9 MEMORANDUM OF COSTS

Respondent's ( ) Costs.	Rs.	nP.
Stamp for Vakalatnama	5	00
Advocate's fee (Retained)	150	00
Translation and Printing charges	0	00
To be paid to the Respondent 2 to 9 by the Appellant	155	00

1/155

18/4/68

(Sd/-) Assistant Registrar.

(True copy)

To
The Subordinate Judge, Guntur

Sub-Assistant Registrar.

2nd Reg

541

ICP—344—9-66—1,500.

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H. Ct.F. No. 110

In the High Court of Judicature, Andhra Pradesh, at Hyderabad

Wednesday the, Twentieth day of March

One thousand nine hundred and sixty eight

PRESENT:

The Honourable

and

The Honourable Mr. Justice Venkatesam.

APPEAL No. 441 of 1963.

The commissioner, Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Department. Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

Appellant (Petr)

and

1. Sri Raja Manuri Venkata Sesha Sayana Rao Bahadur, ~~Old Guntur~~
2. Peddinti Bhavanacharyulu
3. Peddinti Chinna Bhavanacharyulu.
4. Peddinti Chellayyarcharyulu
5. Peddinti Srinivasacharyulu. (Dead)
6. Peddinti Sundaravalli Thayaramma
7. Peddinti Narasimhacharyulu.
8. Peddinti Venkata Murari Ranghnatha Desika Dyangar.
9. Peddinti Kulasekharam.
10. Smt. P. Parijathamma 11. P.V. Ratnamacharyulu
12. P.S. Varadarajacharyulu. 13. P. Pattabhiramacharyulu

Respondents (Dept)

R. 13 being minor by mother & guardian R. 10.)

X R.R. 10 to 13 are brought on records as L.Rs of the deceased Guntur

Appeal against the decree of the Court of Subordinate Judge in Original Suit No. 75 of 1957.

Petition

X R. 5 vide order of court on C.M.P. 4143/68 dt 20.3.68.

(P.T.O.)

542
188(A)

This Appeal coming on for hearing ~~and~~ upon hearing the arguments of Mr. T. Sankara Rao and the 3rd Govt Pleader ~~on behalf of the petitioner~~ for the appellant and of Mr. K. Mangachari, ~~advocate general~~ Advocate for respondent no. 1 and of the Advocate General for other respondents ~~on behalf of the respondents~~ the court delivered the following judgment.

2nd Page

Appeal No. 441/1963. 189

This appeal must necessarily fail. The learned Subordinate Judge, Guntur, held following the judgment in O.S. 89/57 that the prayer in the O.P. could not be granted as the properties in question were not granted to the temple, but only granted to the Archakas burdened with service. That decision in O.S. 89/57 was no doubt reversed by the learned District Judge in appeal, but in Second Appeal 928/63 Krishna Rao, J., reversed the decision of the lower appellate Court, and restored the decision of the trial Court. The learned Judge followed the decision of a Bench of this Court in Writ Appeal 21 of 1964 which affirmed the decision in Writ Petition No.852/61 construing this very grant in respect of the lands and held that they were granted to the Archakas for performing service, but not ~~the grant~~ in favour of the temple. Krishna Rao, J., again construed those ~~very~~ documents and held that there was no grant in favour of the temple and the fact that certain services were rendered in the temple did not

3rd Page

establish that any portion of the grant of the land was in favour of the temple, and that the temple derived no income therefrom and the lands were not subject to payment of the contribution under Section 76 of the Hindu Religious Charitable Endowments Act. This judgment is between the same parties and the finding of this Court on these points binds both of them. Even otherwise as a judicial precedent it has got to be followed. No other point has been argued. The appeal fails and is dismissed with costs of respondents 2 to 9.

20-3-1968.

3/Ns

mac.

1814 168
Addl. Dy. Registrar.

To The Subordinate Judge, Guntur (with records)

Lett. Plan-Pay

228

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, ANDHRA PRADESH
AT HYDERABAD
MONDAY THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THREE
: PRESENT :
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE KONDAIAH

APPEAL No.506 of 1971

Between:

Peddiniti Bhavana Charyulu

Appellant/(Petitioner)

And

1. The Hindu Religious and Charitable and Endowments Board, rep. by its Commissioner, Hyderabad.
2. R.M.V. Seshasayanna Rao, Trustee of Sri Seetharama Swamivari Temple, Koretipadu.

Respondents/(Respondents)

Appeal against the decree of the Court of the Pri. Subordinate Judge, Guntur dated 16-8-1971 and passed in O.P. No.169/1962.

The appeal coming on for hearing on Friday the 16th, Monday the 19th, Tuesday the 20th, Wednesday 21st, Thursday 22nd days of March, 1973 and Friday the 6th day of April 1973 and upon perusing the Grounds of Appeal, and the order of the Lower Court and upon

COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH COPYIST DEPARTMENT

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hearing the arguments of M/s. B.V. Subrahmanyam and M. Venkateswarulu, Advocates for the Appellant and the 7th Government Pleader on behalf of the Respondent No.1 and of Sri V. Balakoteswara Rao, Advocate for the Respondent No.2 and having stood for consideration till this day,

The Court delivered the following Judgment:

HIGH COURT OF A.P. COPYIST DEPT. HYDERABAD.

A.S.No.506 of 1971.

230

Judgment: This appeal by the hereditary archakas is directed against the order of the Sub Court, Guntur, dismissing their Original Petition No.169/62 under section 62(3)(a) of the Andhra Pradesh Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 for declaration that the scheme framed by the Madras High Court in A.S.No.321/1924 is illegal and for cancellation of the scheme.

The material facts leading to this appeal may briefly be stated: Sri Raja Manuri Venkatarayanimgaru, an ex-zamindar in the district of Krishna, had granted an inam comprising 4 kuchallu of land (96 acres) under a letter dated October 20, 1822, to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu, for the purpose of performing daily worship on a definite scale indicated therein and conducting Friday service, Punarvasu service and festival services in Sri Seetharama Swamivari temple situate at Koritepadu, a suburb of Guntur, and for their own enjoyment. On the same day, the zamindar, in another letter, had intimated the village karnams and ryots about the grant of 4 kuchallu of land as inam for meeting the expenses of the daily offerings, Friday sevas and Punarvasu sevas. In another letter addressed five days later to Peddinti

HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH COPYIST DEPARTMENT HYDERABAD

Ratnamacharyulu, further directions as to the mode of enjoyment of the lands were given by the grantor. Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu and after them, their successors-in-interest were in possession and enjoyment of the inam lands and were performing the pujas and sevas in the temple.

In the year 1923, three worshippers of the deity filed O.S.No.3 of 1923 in the Court of Subordinate Judge, Guntur under section 92, Civil Procedure Code, for framing a scheme for the proper management of the temple and its property, alleging that no proper worship was being made by the archakas. Upholding the contention of the defendants-archakas that the grant was not made to the deity but to themselves with a burden to perform certain sevas in the temple, the trial Court dismissed the scheme suit. Aggrieved by the decision of the Sub Court, the plaintiffs preferred A.S.No.321/24 to the Madras High Court. On construing the relevant clauses of the three documents given by the zamindar in the year 1822, the learned Judges, Ramesam and Jackson, JJ. who heard the appeal, held that the grant was not purely an archaka inam, nor was it an inam entirely belonging to the temple, but it was an

HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH COPYIST DEPARTMENT HYDERABAD

"intermediate" inam. The learned Judges held that "it is an inam a definite portion of the income of which was specially allotted to the temple and the rest of the income is again allotted in two shares, one to the temple and one to the archakas and is liable to increase or decrease according as the lands yield a higher or a lower income", and that the "temple is so much interested in the income that it cannot be left to the total discretion of the archakas and a scheme is necessary to safeguard the interests of the temple". Hence, a scheme for the purpose of ensuring the proper performance of the duties of daily worship etc., was framed by the Madras High Court. Under clause (2) of the scheme, the archakas will continue to be in possession of the lands but lease out the same to tenants whenever possible by auction and with the tacit approval of the trustee. Under clause (3), the archakas have to maintain accounts about the gross income, expenses and the net income from the lands and also the amounts spent for the Nitya Nivedya and the sum required for the services on Fridays and others. Detailed instructions as to how the income from the lands has to be utilised by the archakas, have been indicated in the scheme. (Vide KOTAYYA v. VENKATA GOPALA RAO (1).

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1) A.I.R. 1930 Madras 466.

HIGH COURT OF COPYIST

The scheme settled by the Madras High Court on April 19, 1929 was acted upon by the archakas, trustees and the Endowments Department in managing the temple and the suit property till the year 1957 when the archakas who used to pay contribution and audit fee to the Endowments Department refused to pay the same. Thereupon the archakas filed O.S.No.89/1957 in the Sub Court, Guntur for declaration that no contribution and audit fee need be paid as the grant in respect of the suit lands was a personal grant to their ancestors burdened with service and the temple has neither property nor income. The Endowments Department and the trustee opposed their claim contending that the grant was to the deity and the archakas have no personal right in the suit lands. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments filed O.P.No.75 of 1957 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Guntur for modification of the scheme framed by the Madras High Court by appointing a non-hereditary trustee and an executive officer and for apportionment of the suit lands between the archakas and the temple represented by the trustee. The Tahsildar, Inams, Guntur, after due enquiry under section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956, granted ryotwari

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patta in respect of the suit lands to the temple under section 4 of that Act, holding that the lands belonged to the temple as substantial portion of the income therefrom is spent for its upkeep and maintenance and only the surplus goes to the archakas. The order passed by the Tahsildar was affirmed in appeal, by the Revenue Divisional Officer. Aggrieved by the decision of the revenue authorities, the archakas approached this Court and filed Writ Petition No.852/61 questioning the validity of the decision of the revenue authorities that the temple was entitled to the grant of the ryotwari patta. In the meanwhile, the Sub Court, Guntur, by its judgment dated March 31, 1962, decreed O.S.No.89/57 holding that no contribution and audit fee need be paid in respect of the income from the suit lands. The ground on which the trial Court decreed the plaintiffs' claim was that the grant was a personal grant made to the named ancestors of the archakas burdened with service and not to the deity. Subsequent, on August 4, 1962, the present O.P.No.169/62 for cancellation of the scheme settled by the Madras High Court on the ground that it was illegal and erroneous, was filed by the archakas.

O.P.No.75/1957 filed by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, for modification of the scheme framed by the Madras High Court was dismissed on September 21, 1962 against which A.S.No.441 of 1963 was filed before this Court.

The decision of the Sub Court in O.S.No.89/1957 was reversed by the District Court on January 29, 1963 in A.S.No.148/62. The archakas, aggrieved by the decision of the District Court, went in second appeal and filed S.A.No.928/63.

Pending the decision in the aforesaid A.S.No.441/63 and S.A.No.928/63, i.e., on 23-9-1963 Gopal Rao Ekbote, J. (as he then was) allowed W.P.No.852/61 holding that the grant was neither to the deity nor to the archakas burdened with service, but was "to the office of archakas to serve as emoluments annexed to that office". Hence, it was held that the service holder would be entitled to the ryotwari patta under section 4 of the A.P.Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act and that "for the purposes of section 3 the inam cannot be said to be held by an institution that is the temple". The writ appeal, W.A.No.21/64 preferred by the trustee against the decision

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of the learned single Judge was dismissed by a Division Bench on July 15, 1965.

Relying upon the decision of this Court in W.P.852/61 which was affirmed by a Division Bench in W.A.No.21/64, M.Krishna Rao, J. allowed Second Appeal No. 928/63 on August 18, 1967 holding that "the grant of the suit lands was not in favour of the temple and that the temple derives no income therefrom and hence the lands are not subject to payment of the contribution under Sec.76 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act".

On March 20, 1968, Venkatesam J., agreeing with the view expressed by the learned Judges of this Court in W.P.No.852/61, W.A.No.21/64 and S.A.No.928/63, dismissed the appeal, A.S.No.441/63 preferred by the Commissioner seeking modification of the scheme.

The present O.P. (169/62) which came up for hearing on 4-8-1971, was dismissed by the Sub Court, Guntur on August 16, 1971 on the ground that the ~~[illegible]~~ finding of the Madras High Court that the office of the archaka would be that of a trustee for the property and that therefore it would be in the interest of the temple to frame a scheme "amounts to resjudicata"

and the scheme was acted since then without dispute. Hence this appeal by the archakas.

The principal contentions advanced by the learned counsel Mr. B.V.Subrahmanyam appearing for the appellants are as follows:

(1) The principle of res judicata cannot be applied to the case of a scheme governed by section 62(3) of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, which provides for cancellation or modification of the scheme.

(2) The suit lands as well as the income therefrom do not belong to the temple and it is the archakas only who have got the right and title to the lands and the income therefrom and, therefore, there is no endowment or temple property in respect of which a scheme can be framed or continued.

(3) The scheme settled by the Madras High Court was based on wrong assumptions of fact and law which are established to be untrue by the subsequent decisions of this Court in W.P.No.852/61, S.A.No.928/63 and A.S.No.441/63 and, therefore, the scheme must be cancelled.

Mr. Venugopala Reddy, the learned counsel appearing for the respondents, opposed the claim of the appellants contending inter alia (i) that the decision of the Madras High Court in KOTAYYA v. VENKATA GOPALA RAO (1) is both a judgment in personum and a judgment in rem and the rights of the archakas vis-a-vis the temple as declared therein cannot be altered and consequently, the present O.P. for cancellation of the scheme is barred by res judicata; (ii) that the decisions in the subsequent proceedings ~~xxxx~~ are not relevant and material for the decision of the question at issue between the parties in the present O.P., and in any event, they are not in conflict with the decision in the scheme suit; and (iii) that there are no valid or justifiable grounds for cancellation of the scheme.

Upon the respective contentions advanced on behalf of the parties, the following questions arise for decision:

1) Whether the present O.P. for cancellation of the scheme settled by the Madras High Court is maintainable as contended by the appellants, or is barred by res judicata as urged by the respondent?

2) If the question No.1 is answered in the affirmative, whether, on the facts and in the circumstances of the case, the scheme settled by the Madras High Court is or is not liable to be cancelled?

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1) A.I.R. 1930 Mad. 466.

The first question relates to the maintainab[illegible] or otherwise of the present O.P. for cancellation of the scheme settled by the Madras High Court. [illegible] The judgment of the Madras High Court is a [illegible] decision rendered by the Court at the instance of the worshippers. The trustee representing the institution was a party. The then archakas were also party defendants. The judgment in the scheme suit, as ruled by a Division Bench of the Madras High Court in KHAJA HASSANULLA KHAN v. ROYAL MOSQUE TRUST BOARD (2), is, or has the effect of, a judgment in rem and it prevents any one, whether a party to the suit in which the decree was passed or not, from asserting any rights vested in him which conflict with or attack the scheme. (See also V.RAMADAS v. K.HANUMANTHA ROW (3). To the same effect is the decision of a learned Judge of this Court in TALUKA HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE, TENALI, BY ITS SECRETARY v. RUPAKULA SURYANARAYANARAO AND ANOTHER (4). Therein, it was held that a decree in a scheme suit filed under section 92, Civil Procedure Code, in the year 1939 for the management of the institution has [illegible] the effect of a judgment in rem and it cannot be altered except by a fresh suit to

2) A.I.R. 1948 Madras 134.
3) I.L.R. 36 Madras 364.
4) 1957 A.L.T. 285.

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carry out the desired alterations in it. A Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court, in ANJUMAN ISLAMA v. LATAFAT ALI (5), held that the decision in a scheme suit is a judgment in rem and it can be avoided only by preferring an appeal. Hence until and unless the decision in a scheme suit has been set aside in appeal or revision, such scheme would be effective and binding on all persons interested in the institution. In AHMAD ADAM SAIT v. M.E. MAKHRI AND OTHERS (6), it was ruled by the Supreme Court that where a decree has been obtained under section 92, Civil Procedure Code, in a representative suit, law assumes that all persons having some interest as the plaintiffs therein were represented by the plaintiffs and are therefore constructively barred by res judicata from reagitating the matters directly and substantially in issue in the said suit. Applying the principles referred to above, the scheme framed by the Madras High Court must be held to be binding on the appellants as it has been allowed to become final. The predecessors in title of the appellants herein who were the then archakas of the temple, were parties to the suit which resulted in the framing of the scheme by the Madras High Court. Hence, it is not open to the appellants, the

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5) A.I.R. 1950 Allahabad 109.
6) A.I.R. 1964 S.C. 107.

present archakas of the temple, to contend that that scheme to which their predecessors in title were parties, is not binding on them. Section 11 C.P.C., no doubt, applies to such proceedings. But, however, the application of the concept of a judgment in rem to the case on hand is ~~inappropriate and~~ unnecessary in view of the admitted fact that all the concerned parties were parties to the earlier litigation. Section 11 C.P.C. makes no distinction between a judgment in rem and a judgment in personum where all the concerned parties are parties to the earlier as well as the subsequent proceedings. I am of the considered view that the appellants are bound by the scheme framed by the Madras High Court until it is cancelled or modified in accordance with law and it is unnecessary and irrelevant for purposes of this case to go into the question whether the same is or is not binding on others who are not parties to that scheme suit.

I shall now advert to the submission of Mr. Venugopala Reddy that the present O.P. for cancellation of the scheme is not maintainable on the ground that it is barred by res judicata. True, the decision of the Madras High Court in the scheme suit, as pointed out earlier, is binding on

the appellants. The appellants are barred on the application of the rule of res judicata from agitating that the decision of the Madras High Court in settling the scheme is illegal or it ought not to have settled such a scheme. The matter which was directly and substantially in issue in that scheme suit was whether the scheme should be framed or not. Hence, it is not open to the appellants to contend in this application that the Madras High Court had no jurisdiction or authority to settle the scheme as it has been allowed to become final and binding between the parties. Section 11 C.P.C. applies to the case on hand only to the extent indicated above. The ordinary rule of res judicata is not applicable to the case on hand as there is a specific provision in the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 to modify or cancel a scheme framed already. Section 62(3)(a) of the Act reads as follows:

> "Any scheme for the administration of a religious institution settled or modified by the Court in a suit under sub-section (1) or on an appeal under sub-section (2) or any scheme deemed under section 103, clause (d) to have been settled or modified by the Court may, at any time, be modified or cancelled by the Court on an application made to it by the Commissioner, the trustee or any person having interest."

Under section 62(3)(a), any scheme settled or modified by the Court in a suit under sub-section (1) or on an appeal under sub-section (2), or any scheme deemed under clause (d) of section 103 to have been settled or modified by the Court, can be modified or cancelled by the Court at the instance of either the Commissioner, the trustee or any person having interest in the institution by filing an application to the Court. Admittedly, the Madras High Court had settled a scheme under section 92 C.P.C. Such a scheme is deemed to have been settled by the Court under the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (hereinafter called the '1951 Act') and shall have effect accordingly in view of the provisions of clause (d) of section 103 of that Act. Therefore, it admits of no doubt that the scheme settled by the Madras High Court falls under the category of 'any scheme deemed to have been settled or modified by the Court' by virtue of clause (d) of section 103. Such a scheme can be modified or cancelled by the Court on an application to the Court by the archakas who have an interest in the administration of the religious institution. Where the statute itself provides for cancellation or modification of a scheme already settled, it does not lie in the mouth of the

respondent to contend that the present O.P. is not maintainable on the ground that it is barred by res judicata. I am unable to agree with Mr. Venugopala Reddy that the scheme framed by the Madras High Court amounts to a decision binding on the parties once and for all. I am of the view that the scheme framed by the Madras High Court under section 92 C.P.C. will have the same force and effect of any scheme framed by the Deputy Commissioner under the Act. The scheme, whether framed by the Court under section 92 C.P.C. or under the H.R. & C.E. Act, or by the Deputy Commissioner under the relevant provisions of the H.R. & C.E. Act, would have the same force and both can be modified or cancelled as per the provisions of the Act which is in force at the relevant time. The scheme framed by the Madras High Court under section 92 C.P.C. must be dealt with as a scheme simpliciter and it cannot be equated to the decision of a Court subject to the rule of res judicata. So looked at, section 62(3)(a) of the 1951 Act will apply to the case on hand and under that provision, the appellants are entitled to move the Court for the modification or cancellation of the scheme framed by the Madras High Court for valid and justifiable grounds and section 11 C.P.C. or any other principle of res judicata will not bar the

appellants from agitating in this proceeding that the scheme framed by the Madras High Court is liable to be modified or cancelled. For all the reasons, I am of the opinion that the scheme framed by the Madras High Court is binding on the appellants, but at the same time the present O.P. for cancellation is maintainable but not barred on the application of the rule of res judicata.

This brings me to examine the question whether the appellants are entitled to have the scheme framed by the Madras High Court cancelled. The sum and substance of the submission of Mr. Subrahmanyam is that there is no endowment or temple property or income therefrom in respect of which a scheme can be framed or continued and the scheme settled by the Madras High Court was based on wrong assumptions and presumptions of fact which are found to be untrue in the subsequent decisions of this Court in W.P.No.852/61, S.A.No.928/63 and A.S.No.441/63 and, therefore, the scheme is liable to be cancelled. In short, according to the appellants, no scheme ought to have been framed by the Madras High Court as the deity has neither property nor income and the grant is to the archakas burdened with the duty to perform several pujas and sevas in the temple and, therefore, the scheme so framed

is illegal and erroneous and cannot be continued. This claim of the appellants is resisted by Mr. Venugopala Reddy contending inter alia that the subsequent decisions rendered by this Court are not relevant and material for the purpose of deciding the question relating to the cancellation of the scheme and in any event, those decisions are not in any way in conflict with the view expressed by the Madras High Court with regard to the basic facts and therefore there are no changed circumstances warranting the cancellation of the scheme.

In order to appreciate the scope of the respective contentions of the learned counsel, it is profitable to briefly refer to the law relating to the framing of the schemes. Under section 92 C.P.C., the appropriate civil Court is competent to settle a scheme for proper administration of a public charitable or religious trust in a suit instituted by two or more persons interested in its property after obtaining the requisite consent in writing of the Advocate General. The suit under section 92 C.P.C. is a representative suit. In other words, it is a suit prosecuted by individuals not for their own interests but as representatives of the general public, for the

purpose of securing proper administration of a public charitable or religious trust. Section 57 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1927 (hereinafter called 'the 1927 Act') empowered the Endowments Board to frame a scheme for the proper administration of the endowments of a temple if it is satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of the institution. 'Religious endowment' or 'Endowment' is defined under section 11 of that Act as "property belonging to, or given or endowed for the support of, maths or temples or for the performance of any service or charity connected therewith" but it does not include "gifts of property made as personal gifts or offerings to the head of a math or to the archaka or other employee of a temple." Therefore, any property given or endowed for the support of temples or for the performance of any service or charity connected with the temples must be held to be a religious endowment or endowment within the meaning of section 11. Under section 75 of the 1927 Act, the scheme settled by the Court under section 92 C.P.C. for proper administration of a religious endowment is deemed to be a scheme settled under the Act and such a scheme can be modified or cancelled under sub-section (2) to section 57. In the 1951 Act, the

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power to frame schemes for the proper administration of religious institutions has been invested in the Deputy Commissioner under section 58, if he is satisfied after consulting the trustee and the persons having interest and the Area Committee, if any, having jurisdiction over the institution, that it is necessary or desirable to do so. The aggrieved party has a right of appeal to the Commissioner under section 61. Any party aggrieved by an order passed by the Commissioner under section 61 relating to a scheme specified in section 58 can institute within 90 days from the date of receipt of such order, a suit in the Court against such order. A scheme can therefore be framed in respect of a religious institution which is defined under clause (15) of section 6, which reads thus:

> "religious institution" means a math, temple or specific endowment."

'Temple' is defined under clause (17) whereas 'math' is defined under clause (10) of section 6. Section 6(16) defines 'specific endowment' as "any property or money endowed for the performance of any specific service or charity in a math or temple, or for the performance of any other religious charity." The appropriate civil Court is competent to frame a scheme for proper administration

of a public trust or charity in a suit instituted by two or more persons interested in the trust or charity after obtaining the written consent of the Advocate General, if, in its opinion, it is necessary to do so. The Endowments Board under the 1927 Act or the Deputy Commissioner under the 1951 Act is competent to settle a scheme for ~~xp~~ proper administration of an endowment made in favour of a temple or for the performance of any service or puja connected therewith.

It is appropriate in this context to refer to the types of grants to a religious institution. There are some grants described as Devadayam. The use of the term 'Devadayam' is not conclusive to hold that such a grant is in favour of the temple or the institution, but it only shows that the grant was in connection with ~~xk~~ a temple or a religious institution. The learned Judge, Justice Ramesam was of the view that these grants can be classified into two: (i) gran to an institution and (ii) grant to a named individual burdened with service. (See BALA TRIPURA SUNDARAMMA v. SECRETARY OF STATE [7]). However, the learned Judge in ~~[illegible]~~ KOTAYYA v. VENKATA GOPALA RAO (1), felt that the grant in the case on

7) A.I.R. 1928 Mad. 282.
1) A.I.R. 1930 Mad. 466.

hand was neither to the temple nor to the archakas burdened with service, but "an intermediate case". It was Venkatasubba Rao, J. who categorically held in SUBRAMANIA v. KAILASANATHA (8) that the grants can conveniently be divided into three categories, viz. (i) grant to an institution, (ii) grant to an office for service and (iii) grant to a named individual burdened with service. This view propounded by the learned Judge, Venkatasubba Rao, J. has been accepted by the Madras High Court in H.R.E. BOARD, MADRAS v. RATNASAMI (9) and by a Division Bench of this Court in BOPPUDI PUNNIAH v. SRI LAKSHMI NARASIMHASWAMY VARU (10).

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Applying the ~~fax~~ principles referred to above, I shall examine the facts of the present case in order to find out whether the Madras High Court had jurisdiction to settle the scheme in A.S.No.321/24. The scheme was not settled under the provisions of the 1927 Act which was then in force, but it was settled by the Court under sec.92 C.P.C., in a suit instituted by worshippers representing the persons interested in the temple after obtaining the requisite consent of the Advocate General. The Court, on a consideration

8) A.I.R. 1934 Mad. 258.
9) A.I.R. 1937 Mad. 232 (F.B.)
10) (1963) II An.W.R. 214.

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of the three material documents, Exs.4, 4(a) and 5, came to the conclusion that the grant was neither to the temple nor to the archakas burdened with service, but an "intermediate case". The learned Judges were of the firm view that the temple is very much interested in the income from the suit property as the very purpose and intendment of the grant was to have the daily worship and Friday sevas, Punarvasu sevas and others. The archakas were regarded as trustees for the specific purpose of daily worship and the specified services on Fridays, Punarvasu sevas etc. The archakas also are found to be entitled to continue to be in possession of the suit property so long as they properly perform their duties.

The submission of Mr. Subrahmanyam that there is no endowment in respect of which a scheme could have been framed by the Madras High Court, cannot be acceded to. As pointed out earlier, any property given or endowed for the support of a temple or for the performance of any service or charity connected therewith, is an endowment or a religious endowment within the meaning of section 11 of the 1927 Act. The very intendment and object of the grant in the present case was to provide for and ensure

7) A.I.R. 1928 Mad. 282.
1) A.I.R. 1930 Mad. 466.

the performance of the Friday sevas, Punarvasu sevas and other services in the manner indicated in the document. In any event, a considerable part of the income of the suit lands was directed to be utilised for the regular performance of the several sevas on a definite scale. The surplus of the income, if any, has to be enjoyed by the archakas. The Madras High Court, on the interpretation of the material documents, was of the view that "the temple is so much interested in the income that it cannot be left to the total discretion of the archakas and a scheme is necessary to safeguard the interests of the temple." Hence, I am of the firm view that the grant in the case on hand was undoubtedly made for the support of the temple or in any event, for the performance of the daily worship, Friday sevas, Punarvasu sevas and other services in the temple. For these reasons, it must be held that there was a religious endowment or endowment within the meaning of section 11 of the 1927 Act in respect of which a scheme could be framed by the Endowments Board or the Court, as the case may be.

I may add that even under the 1951 Act, a scheme can be settled in respect of the income from the suit property. Any property or money endowed for the performance

of any specific services in a temple or for the performance of any other religious charity amounts to specific endowment within the meaning of clause (16) of section 6 of the 1951 Act. Admittedly, the grant was made for the purpose of the performance of specific services in the temple. In any event, it admits of no doubt that a considerable portion of the income is endowed by the grantor for the performance of daily worship and specific services like Friday sevas, Punarvasu sevas and other services on festivals on a definite scale indicated in the grant. In NANDURI YOGANANDA LAKSHMINARASIMHACHARI v. SRI AGASTHESWARASWAMI VARU (11), it fell for consideration whether the grant in that case was a specific endowment for Kalyanothsavam of the deity or it was a personal grant to the ancestors of the appellants for driving the car of the deity on the festival days. On a true interpretation of the material entries in the inam registers and the inam statement, the Supreme Court held that "the grant was a specific endowment for Kalyanothsavam of the deity and therefore a specific trust and not a grant to the appellant with the added obligation of spending on the service." The Supreme Court, in GODA RAO v. STATE OF MADRAS (12)

11) (1960) II An.W.R. 61 at 63.
12) A.I.R. 1966 S.C. 653 at 655.

7) A.I.R. 1928 Mad. 282.
[illegible] I.R. 1930 Mad. 466.

held that making a specific provision in an instrument described as a deed of settlement, for meeting the expenses of charities specified in the schedule of the deed from and out of the income of the properties settled and creating a charge on such properties, created a specific endowment within the meaning of clause(16) of section 6 of the 1951 Act. Therein it was ruled that the rights created by the settlement deed were enforceable in law and the "charities could compel the payment to them of the amount provided in Schedule B, and, if necessary for that purpose, enforce the charge."

The Supreme Court further ruled as follows:

> "By providing that their liability to pay the amount would be a charge on the properties, the settlors emphasised that they were divesting themselves of the right to the income and the right to deal with the property as if it was unencumbered. By creating the charge they provided a security for the due performance by them of the liability which they undertook. Further S.32 of the Act provides that where a specific endowment to a temple consists merely of a charge on property, the trustees of the temple might require the person in possession of the properties charged to pay the expenses in respect of which the charge was created. This section undoubtedly shows that the Actmm contemplates a charge as an endowment."

On the application of the principle enunciated by the Supreme Court in the case of [illegible] (12), it admits of

12) A.I.R. 1966 S.C. 653.

no doubt that the suit temple is entitled to a specific moiety of income from the suit properties and it can be enforced in a court of law. Such an interest is a specific endowment and the archakas who are in possession and enjoyment of the suit properties must be equated to kattalaidars who are under an obligation to account for the income of the properties endowed to the general trustee. The very intendment and purpose of the grant is to ensure the regular performance of the daily worship and special sevas and pujas indicated by the granter but not to solely benefit the archakas. In fact, the Madras High Court felt that there is a specific endowment in respect of which a scheme could be framed. This can be noticed from the following observation in KOTAYYA v. VENKATA GOPALA RAO (1):

> "There is no objection to the archakas being regarded as trustees for the specific purpose of the daily worship and the specified services on Fridays, etc."

Hence, the decision of the Madras High Court can be justified on the ground that the scheme was framed in respect of a charitable trust or specific endowment.

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~~This brings me to examine the submission of~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

1) A.I.R. 1930 Mad. 466 at 469.

7) A.I.R. 1928 Mad. 282.
1930 Mad. 466.

~~[illegible]~~ Before adverting to the facts of the case relating to the justification or otherwise of the cancellation of the scheme, it is profitable to notice under what circumstances a scheme can be modified or cancelled. As pointed out earlier, section 62(3)(a) of the 1951 Act specifically provides for ~~[illegible]~~ modification or cancellation of a scheme settled by a Court. However, it does not specify the conditions justifying the modification or cancellation of a scheme. Nor does any other provision in the Act or any of the rules made thereunder enumerate or envisage the circumstances in which a scheme already framed by a competent authority for proper administration of a religious institution has to be modified or cancelled. But certain guidelines for the modification or cancellation of a scheme have been enunciated by courts in decided cases. Suffice it to refer to a recent decision of the Supreme Court in AHMAD ADAM SAIT v. M.E. MAKHRI AND OTHERS (6). Therein it fell for consideration of the Court whether the discovery of an erroneous assumption that the Jumma Masjid at Bangalore belonged to the Cutchi Memon community and it alone was entitled to its exclusive administration

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6) A.I.R. 1964 S.C. 107 at 115 & 116.

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in framing the scheme in the year 1927 though it really belongs to all the Sunni Mussalmans of Bangalore, warranted the suitable modification of the scheme. The Court held that the aforesaid wrong assumption of fact clearly introduced a serious infirmity in the scheme and the scheme must be revised bearing in mind the interests of all those who are interested in the Mosque. On that premise, the Supreme Court held that the High Court had rightly revised or modified the scheme on the true basis that the Mosque did not belong exclusively to Cutchi Memons but belonged to all Sunni Mussalmans of Bangalore. In that context, the learned Judge, Gajendragadkar J., who spoke for the Court, ruled thus:

> "There can be no doubt that if a scheme is framed in a suit brought under S.92, it should not be changed unless there are strong and substantial reasons to do so. This position is well established and cannot and has not been disputed before us. As observed by Halsbury, when a scheme has been settled by the Charity Commissioners, the Court will not interfere with it unless the Commissioners have acted ultra vires, or the scheme contains something wrong in principle or in law, or by reason of changed circumstances, the continuance of the charity under the constitution established

by the scheme has become impracticable. (Halsbury's Laws of England 4th Vol. p.316, paragraph 652)."
See also ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. BISHOP OF WORCESTER (13) and ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. STEWART (14).

The learned Judge proceeded to observe:

> ".... even after a scheme is framed in a suit properly instituted under S.92, if supervening considerations justify its alteration or modification, the bar of res judicata cannot then be pleaded against such alteration or modification."

This decision is an authority for the proposition that a scheme settled by the Court under section 92 C.P.C. or under the directions of the Court should not be changed unless there are strong and substantial reasons and clear evidence to do so. Nor can such schemes be disturbed upon merely speculative view or in matters of discretion or regulation upon which individual Judges or Attorney-Generals may differ in opinion. Such a scheme can be altered or modified so as to bring it in confirmity with the very object of the scheme and the grant. The modification or alteration in a scheme can be made for valid and justifiable grounds so as to operate the scheme beneficial to all those persons interested in the proper administration of the trust or endowment or institution.

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13) (1851) 68 E.R. 530.
14) (1872) 14 Eq. 17.

The Court will not normally interfere with the scheme unless the framers of the scheme acted ultra vires, or the scheme is vitiated by wrong assumptions or presumptions of fact and law, or the continuance of the charity or trust as per the constitution established by the scheme has become unworkable and impracticable in view of the changed circumstances.

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I shall now advert to the submission of Mr. Subrahmanyam that the Madras High Court has wrongly assumed facts that the temple was the owner of the property or the temple was entitled to the whole or a portion of the income from the suit properties and there are changed circumstances in view of the later decisions of this Court. On a careful perusal of the judgment of the Madras High Court, I am unable to agree with the appellant that the scheme was framed on the assumption that the temple is the owner of the suit properties or entitled to the income thereof. The Madras High Court found that the grant was not to the temple but for the purpose of the regular performance in the temple of the various services indicated by the grantor with the income of the suit properties.

The earliest decision of this Court on which strong reliance has been placed by the appellants' counsel to show change of circumstances, is the one in W.P.No.852/61 dated 23-9-1963. Therein, the learned Judge, Gopal Rao Ekbote, J. (as he then was), after careful consideration of the relevant entries in the documents Exs.P-1 to P-3 corresponding to Exs.4, 4(a) and 5 in the decision of the Madras High Court, was of the view that --

> "the lands were granted as inam not only for the purpose of performing the daily worship on a scale mentioned in Ex.P-3, which the archakas have no discretion to reduce but it was also granted for condutting the Friday Sevas, Punarvasu sevas and Festival sevas apart from the personal enjoyment of the archakas"

and that the grant was "made to the office of the archakas the income of which would form part of the emoluments and would be spent both for the temple as well as for their maintenance." The learned Judge observed that that was "correct construction put upon the three documents is borne out amply by a decision of the Madras High Court in KOTAYYA v. VENKATA GOPALA RAO (1)" and referred to the relevant observations in the judgment of Ramesam J. therein. That judgment would

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1) A.I.R. 1930 Madras 466.

clearly indicate that the learned Judge, Gopal Rao Ekbote, J. (as he then was) was in entire agreement with the view expressed by the Madras High Court in the scheme suit in construing the material documents. The conclusion arrived at by the learned Judge in the writ petition was that the grant is not either to the deity or to the archakas burdend with service, but it is to the office of ~~archakas~~ ~~xxxxx~~ archakas to serve as emoluments annexed to that office and ~~xxx~~ therefore, it is the service-holder who would be entitled to the grant of the ryotwari patta under section 4 of the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956 and that for the purposes of section 3 of that Act the inam cannot be said to be held by an institution, i.e., the temple. The decision in W.P.No.852/61 was affirmed by a Division Bench of this Court in Writ Appeal No.21/64 dated 15-7-1965. The decision of this Court in the writ petition affirmed by the Division Bench is not ~~xxx~~ only not in conflict but is in conformity with the view expressed by the Madras High Court with regard to the nature of the grant on a true construction of the material documents. It was held that the lands were granted as inam not only for the purpose of performing the daily worship but also for conducting the Friday sevas, Punarvasu sevas and festival

sevas apart from the personal enjoyment of the archakas, but there was no personal grant to the archakas burdened with service. The scope of the enquiry in that writ petition was limited to the question as to who was entitled for the grant of ryotwari patta. The question relating to the framing of the scheme or whether there was any justification for continuing the scheme or not, was not decided. Hence, I am of the firm view that that decision will not in any way alter the position of the appellants in the present case so as to justify the cancellation of the scheme settled by the Madras High Court.

The next decision that is necessary to be examined is that of M.Krishna Rao, J. in Second Appeal No.928/63 dated 18-8-1967. Strong reliance has been placed by the appellant on this decision in support of his contention that the suit lands have been granted to the archakas with a duty to render certain services in the temple. In other words, the grant, according to the appellants, is to the archakas burdened with service and therefore, no scheme could be continued in respect of the suit properties or the income therefrom. The only question that fell for decision in the second appeal was whether the income

from the suit lands was or was not subject to the payment of contribution under section 76 of the 1951 Act. The ultimate finding of the learned Judge, M.Krishna Rao, J. is that "the grant of the suit lands was not in favour of the temple and that the temple derives no income therefrom and hence the lands are not subject to payment of the contribution under sec.76 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act". So far there is no difficulty and the decision must be held to be correct. But the observation of the learned Judge that the Division Bench consisting of Manohar Pershad and Kumarayya, JJ. (as they then were) in Writ Appeal No.21/64 confirming the decision of Gopal Rao Ekbote, J. (as he then was) in Writ Petition No.852/61 had held that "the lands are granted to the archakas for performing the services" is not correct. It is an erroneous assumption of fact. What the Division Bench affirmed was that the grant was to the office of the archakas to serve as emoluments annexed to the office but was not a grant either to the deity or to the archakas burdened with service. The assumption of M.Krishna Rao, J. that the grant was to the archakas for rendering certain services in the temple is not correct. I may add that Gopal Rao Ekbote, J. had clearly held that the grant in question falls under the second category of the three kinds

of grants indicated in BOPPUDI PUNNIAH v. SRI LAKSHMI NARASIMHASWAMY VARU (10). The conclusion of the learned Judge, M.Krishna Rao, J. that the temple derives no income from the suit lands appears to have been based on the fact that the grant was not in favour of the temple. However, it must be noticed that there is a difference and distinction between the temple deriving income and the temple having an interest in the income of the suit lands. Strictly speaking, the temple does not derive any income from the suit properties which have been granted to the offices of the archakas for the purpose of performing the various services in the temple. The wrong assumption of the learned Judge in S.A.No.928/63 "that the lands are granted to the archakas for performing the services" was followed by Venkatesam, J. in A.S.No.441/63 dated 20-3-1968. The only question that fell for decision was whether there was any justification for modifying the scheme as prayed for by the Commissioner of Endowments. It was held that no modification of the scheme could be permitted. There was no finding in that case that the scheme framed by the Madras High Court was illegal or without jurisdiction or not justified. It is pertinent to notice that there is no decision or finding in any one of the subsequent cases referred to above, that the temple

10) (1963) II An.W.R. 214.

has no interest of any kind in the income derived from the suit lands. For all the reasons stated, I hold that there were no wrong or erroneous assumptions or presumptions of fact and law made by the Madras High Court in framing the scheme and that the later decisions of this Court have not changed the circumstances warranting the cancellation of the scheme. The three later decisions of this Court are binding on the parties thereto on the application of the principles of res judicat But, however, the reasoning given or the grounds assigned by this Court in support of its conclusions or decisions arrived at therein cannot be held to be res judicata. If any authority is needed for this proposition, it can be found in PROVINCE OF BOMBAY v. AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY (15) wherein it was held that it is only the decision but not the reasons given in support of it, that really operates as res judicata. I may add that what really becomes res judicata is the matter that was substantially in issue but not the reasoning or the mental process indicated by the Court in support of its decision.

I am also unable to agree with Mr. Subrahmanyam that the later decisions of this Court superseded the earlier decision of the Madras High Court, as the rule

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15) A.I.R. 1954 Bombay 1.

lands belong to them as absolute owners and therefore the scheme should be cancelled.

There are absolutely no valid grounds, much less strong and substantial, for the cancellation of the scheme framed by the Madras High Court under section 92 C.P.C. With great respect to the learned Judge, M.Krishna Rao, J., his opinion on the interpretation of the material documents, that the grant was to the archakas for the purpose of rendering certain services in the temple, not only not correct as pointed out earlier but which is contrary to the view taken by the Madras High Court and Gopal Rao Ekbote, J. and Manohar Pershad and Kumaraswamy, JJ. (as they then were) in the W.P. and Writ Appeal respectively, cannot form a valid basis for the cancellation of the scheme. In any event, I am of the firm opinion that the scheme framed by the Madras High Court cannot be disturbed upon the discretionary view or opinion of M.Krishna Rao, J., followed by Venkatesam, J. which is in conflict with the view expressed by the other learned Judges referred to above. I am also satisfied that the cancellation of the scheme is not in conformity with the very intendment and object of the grant as well as the scheme framed by the Madras High Court. Nor can it be said that the Madras High Court

of supersession does not apply to the case on hand.

The grant of ryotwari patta under the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act does not affect or destory the pre-existing rights and liabilities of the parties except indicating the conversion of tenure from inam to ryotwari, as the purpose and intendment of the proceeding and the enquiry under that Act is to facilitate collection of land revenue. (See PINNINTY PEDA GOVINDAYYA v. PINNINTY SUBBARAO[16] and KODALI RANI v. KOTHI VENKATESWARA RAO[17]). The jurisdiction of the civil Courts to adjudicate upon such pre-existing rights and liabilities is not taken away as a result of the grant of patta to one party. Even otherwise, patta is not proof of title but it only indicates possession of the land. The granting of patta under Sec.4 of the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act in favour of the archakas would not confer rights of ownership on them. It admits of no doubt that they are entitled to enjoy the suit lands so long as they perform the daily worship and other sevas in the temple regularly and in accordance with the wishes of the grantor. Hence, it is not open to the appellants to contend that the suit

16) (1969) II An.W.R. Sh.Notes. 1.
17) (1969) II An.W.R. Sh.Notes. 2.

had acted ultra vires or without jurisdiction in settling the scheme. ~~Exam unable~~

I am unable to agree with Mr. Subrahmanyam that the later decisions of this Court have rendered the scheme unworkable or impracticable warranting the cancellation of the scheme. The scheme framed by the Court in the year 1929 has been acted upon by the parties smoothly and without any difficulty till August 4, 1962 when the present application was filed. In other words, for a period of 33 years, all the parties including the appellants herein have implemented the scheme. No difficulty or hardship has been noticed or experienced by any of the parties including the appellants. The present question may also be judged from another angle which I shall presently refer to. If there is no scheme, it would amount to ~~fixing~~ leaving the performance of the daily worship and the several sevas in the temple to the entire discretion of the archakas who may or may not perform the same as expected of by the grantor and other persons interested in the temple. But for the scheme, it would be very difficult for the Endowments Authorities or persons interested in the temple to ensure ~~ensure~~ proper and good management and administration of

of the institution, as there would be no proper check upon the archakas in whose favour ryotwari patta for the lands has been granted. It is advisable and in the interests of the institution if there is proper check and hold of the Endowments Authorities over the archakas in respect of the performance of the daily worship and other sevas. It may also be noticed that the grant of patta is to the office-holders of archakatwam service but not to the archakas personally. If the office-holders of archakatwam service fail to perform the daily worship and the other sevas as expected of by the grantor and others interested in the temple, the extreme step of their dismissal and appointment of another set of archakas may be resorted to. The appellants need not have any grievance as long as they perform the daily worship and the other sevas regularly. The real difficulty arises only when they neglect or fail to perform the same in the manner provided therefor. In such an event, the scheme, if continued, would certainly protect the interests of the temple as well as the persons interested in the institution and the archakas. The grantor would not have granted 96 acres of fertile land situate in the flourishing suburb of Guntur town only to benefit the archakas. Hence,

the scheme is not only pragmatic, workable but is in the interests of all the persons interested in the institution.

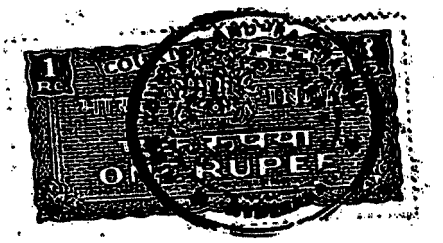
For all the reasons stated, I am of the firm view that the scheme settled by the Madras High Court is not only valid but just, proper and appropriate and it is necessary to continue the same for ~~fmr~~ proper administration of the institution and to ensure the regular performance of the daily worship and other specified sevas in the temple and to safeguard the interests of the temple, the persons interested in the institution and the Endowments Board as well as the archakas. On that premise, my answer to question No.2 is in the negative and against the appellants.

In the result, the appeal is dismissed with costs of the 1st respondent. Advocate's fee Rs.700/- (rupees seven hundred only).

Dsr.

(L.R. Copy to be typed)

COPYIST DEPARTMENT



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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, ANDHRA PRADESH AT HYDERABAD

MONDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THREE

PRESENT
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE KONDAIAH

APPEAL NO. 506 OF 1971

Between:

Peddinti Bhavana Charyulu

...Appellant (Petitioner)

AND

1. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, represented by Commissioner, Hyderabad.
2. R.M.V. Seshasayana Rao Trustee of Sri Sitharama Swami Vari Temple, Koretipadu.

...Respondents (Respondents)

Appeal against the decree of the Court of the Principal Subordinate Judge, Guntur, dated: 16/08/1971 in Original Petition No. 169 of 1962.

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DECREE : This appeal coming on for hearing, on Friday the 16th, Monday the 19th, Tuesday the 20th, Wednesday 21st, Thursday 22nd days of March 1973 and Friday the 6th day of April 1973 upon perusing the grounds of Appeal, the Judgment and Decree of the Lower Court and the material papers in the suit, and upon hearing the arguments of Sri B.V. Subrahmanyam, and M. Venkateswarulu, Advocate for the Appellant, and the 7th Government Pleader on behalf of the respondent No.1 and of Sri V. Bala Koteswara Rao, Advocate for the Respondent, No.2 and having stood for consideration till this day.

This court doth order and Decree that the Decree of the Lower Court be and hereby is, confirmed and this Appeal dismissed; and this Court Doth Further Order and Decree that the Appellant (Petitioner) do pay to the 1st Respondent (Respondent No.1) Rs.708=13 for its costs in opposing this appeal.

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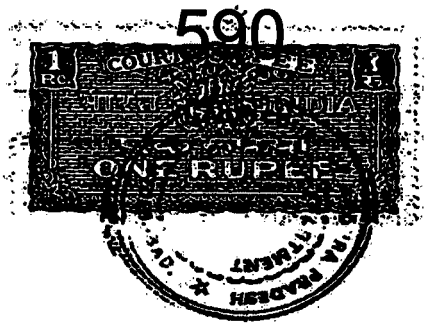

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MEMORANDUM OF COSTS

RESPONDENT'S COSTS	Rs.Ps.
Stamp for Vakalatnama	--
Advocate's fee as fixed by the Court	700-00
Translation and Printing charges	8-13
	======
To be paid to the Respondent by the Appellant	708-13
	======

Sd/XXX
SUB ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

//TRUE COPY//

TYPED BY : CHP
COMPARED BY:

21/6/2012
SUPERINTENDENT
COPYIST DEPARTMENT
High Court of A.P.
HYDERABAD

272(A)

K K Onga Prasad
(6138)

CD No. 11537/12
AS 509/1991
3F
(IIIrd Parts)

86 TOE
2 TO

THE HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD.

CD No. 11537 2012
Application made 06-06 2012
Application returned 2012
Application represented 2012
Stamps called for 11-06 2012
Stamps deposited 13-06 2012
Addl. Stamps called for 2012
Addl. Stamps deposited 2012
Copy ready 21-06 2012

Section Officer

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, ANDHRA PRADESH
AT HYDERABAD
FRIDAY THE NINETH DAY OF JULY
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX
: PRESENT :
THE HON'BLE SRI B.J. DIVAN, THE CHIEFJUSTICE
AND
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE MUKTADAR

LETTER PATENT APPEAL No.104 of 1974

Between:

Peddinti Bhavana Charyulu on behalf of himself and other hereditary Archakas of Sri Seetharama Swamivari Temple, Koretepadu, Guntur Town.

Appellant/Petitioner

And

1. The Hindu Religious and Charitable and Endowments Board, rep. by its Commissioner, Hyderabad.
2. R.M.V. Seshasayana Rao, Trustee of Sri Seetharama Swamivari Temple, Guntur Town.

Respondents
(Respondents in do)

Appeal Under Clause 15 of Letters Patent against the Judgment of the High Court dated 13-8-1973 and passed in A.S.No.506/71 preferred against the decree of the Court of the Prl. Subordinate Judge, Guntur in O.P. No.169/1962.

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The appeal coming on for hearing on Wednescay the 7th, Thursday the 8th days of July 1976 and this day and upon hearing the arguments of M/s. M. Jagannadha Rao and C. Trivikrama Rao, Advocates for the Appellant and of the Government Pleacer for GAD on benalf of the Respondent No.1 and of Sri V. Balakoteswara Rao, Advocate for the Respondent No.2.

The Court delivered the following Judgment:

that the Archakas were not carrying out the wishes of the settlor. The trial Court upheld the contention of the Archakas that the grant was not made to the temple, but to themselves and, therefore, the suit was dismissed. An appeal was preferred to the Madras High Court, being A.S.No.321 of 1924. The Madras High Court came to the conclusion that it was an "intermediate Inam" and, therefore, it framed a scheme. We are not concerned in this appeal with the conditions of the said scheme, but it can be noted that, under the said scheme, the Archakas had to pay contributions and audit fee to the Endowments Department, which they did till 1957. Thereafter, they refused to pay contribution and audit fee, and filed O.S.No.89/1957 in the Court of Subordinate Judge, Guntur, for declaration that no contribution or audit fee need be paid by them, as the lands were given to them in Inam for performing the service and that, the said lands did not belong to the temple. O.S.89/1957 was decreed by the Subordinate Judge, Guntur. Appeal preferred by the Endowments Department, i.e.,

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L.P.A.No. 104 of 1974.

(Judgment of the Bench was delivered by Muktadar, J.)

Judgment:— The petitioner in O.P.No.169 of 1962 is the appellant before us. He has preferred this appeal against the judgment and decree dated 13-8-1973 in A.S.No.506 of 1971, passed by Kondaiah, J., dismissing the appeal filed by the appellant.

The facts out of which this appeal arises, are these:- An ex-Zamindar of Krishna District granted Inam of 96 Acres of land, under letter dated 20-10-1822 to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and Paruchuri Appalacharyulu, for performing the daily Pooja. On the same day, another letter was written by the Zamindar to the Village Karnam, informing him of this grant. Five days thereafter, another letter was written to Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu, advising him to carry out the services according to the intention of the Zamindar. Sometime in 1923, a suit was filed by three worshippers of the temple, being O.S.No.3 of 1923 on the file of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, for framing a scheme for the proper management of the temple. The ground on which this suit was filed, was

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HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH ★ HYDERABAD ★ DEPARTMENT

A.S.148 of 1962, was allowed by the appellate Court and the suit was dismissed. The Archakas then preferred a second appeal, being S.A.No.928/1963. During the pendency of the said suit, O.S.89/1957, and the first appeal and second appeal, the Commissioner of Endowments filed O.P.No.75/1957 before the Subordinate Judge, Guntur, for modification of the scheme framed by the Madras High Court, by appointing a non-hereditary trustee and an Executive Officer. That O.P. was dismissed by the Sub-Court. Aggrieved by the judgment in O.P.No.75/1957, the Commissioner of Endowments filed A.S.No.441 of 1963 in this Court. While these two appeals, viz., S.A.928/63 and A.S.441/63, were pending in this Court, a writ petition was filed by the Archaka, being W.P.No.852 of 1961. That writ petition was filed as the Tahsildar (Inams), Guntur, held an enquiry under Section 3 of the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956 and found that the land in dispute belonged to the temple. The Archaka filed an appeal to the Revenue Divisional Officer, which was dismissed and the order of the Tahsildar was

confirmed. Thereupon, the Archaka filed W.P.No.852/1961. That writ petition was allowed on 23-9-1963 and it was held by Gopal Rao Ekbote, J. (as he then was) that the grant was neither to the deity, nor to the Archaka burdened with service, but to the office of the Archaka to serve as emoluments annexed to that office and, eventually, held that the Archaka was entitled to a ryotwari Patta. A Writ Appeal was preferred by the Endowments Department, being W.A.No.21 of 1964, but the same was dismissed by a Division Bench of this Court. Thereafter, S.A.No.928/63 was taken up by Krishna Rao, J. He allowed the second appeal on 18-8-1967 holding that the grant of the land in question was not in favour of the temple. He came to that conclusion not only on the basis of the judgment of ~~a~~ the Division Bench of this Court in Writ Appeal No.21 of 1964, but also by examining the documents himself and found that the said land was not granted to the temple, but to the Archakas in lieu of the service Poojas performed by them. ~~Similarly~~ Thereafter, A.S.No.441 of 1963, which was filed by the Commissioner of Endowments, came up for

ANDHRA PRADESH LAW DEPARTMENT

disposal before Venkatesam, J. on 20-3-1968 and the learned Judge also dismissed the said appeal, A.S.441/63, on the ground that Krishna Rao, J. had given a finding that the said lands do not belong to the temple, but to the Archakas, in lieu of services. Thereafter, O.P.No.169 of 1962, out of which this Letters Patent Appeal arises, was filed on 4-8-1962 by the Archaka for cancellation of the scheme framed by the Madras High Court. The Sub-Court dismissed O.P.169/62 on 16-8-1971 on the ground that the finding of the Madras High Court amounted to res judicata. Aggrieved by the judgment of the Subordinate Judge, A.S.No.506/71 was preferred by the appellant herein, and our learned brother, Kondaiah, J. dismissed the appeal. In that appeal, the advocate appearing for the Endowments had raised a plea that the judgment of the Madras High Court was a judgment in rem and, therefore, it was binding on another Court. It was also pleaded that the judgment of the Madras High Court was a res judicata and, therefore, the first appeal ought to be dismissed. Though Kondaiah, J. held that the judgment of the Madras High Court was a judgment

in rem, nevertheless, having regard to the provisions of Section 62 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, observed as follows:-

> "....I am of the opinion that the scheme framed by the Madras High Court is binding on the appellant, but at the same time the present O.P. for cancellation is maintainable but not barred on the application of the rule of res judicata.....".

The appellant had also contended that the principles of Section 11, C.P.C. would be applicable in view of the judgments of Krishna Rao, J. and Venkatesam, J. (in S.A.928/1963 and A.S.No.441/63 respectively) also and, therefore, on the principle of res judicata, it was not proper for this Court to go behind those judgments and come to a different conclusion. Kondaiah, J. observed as follows:-

> "....Strictly speaking, the temple does not derive any income from the suit properties which have been granted to the office of the Archakas for the purpose of performing the various services in the temple. The wrong assumption of the learned Judge in S.A.No.928/63 "that the lands are granted to the archakas for performing the services" was followed by Venkatesam, J. in A.S.No.441/63 dated 20-3-1968. The only question that fell for decision was whether there was any justification for modifying

the scheme as prayed for by the Commissioner of Endowments.....The three later decisions of this Court are binding on the parties thereto on the application of the principles of res judicata. But, however, the reasoning given or the grounds assigned by this Court in support of its conclusions or decisions arrived at therein cannot be held to be res judicata.....".

Having given a finding that the later decisions of this Court, that is to say, the decisions in S.A.No.928/63 and A.S.No.441/63, were binding on the parties on the application of the principle of res judicata, nevertheless the learned Single Judge did not agree with the reasoning of Krishna Rao, J. and held that the parties were not bound by his judgment. He, therefore, entered into the merits of the case and dismissed the appeal.

Mr.M.Jagannadha Rao, the learned Counsel appearing for the appellant, contends that the learned Single Judge was incorrect in coming to the conclusi as he did, after holding that the judgments in S.A.928/63 and A.S.No.441/63 operate as res judicata. Mr.Jagannadha Rao submits that the judgments in S.A.928/63 and A.S.441/1963 have become final and, therefore, once that position is accepted, it cannot be said now that these judgments are not proper, or

a/M

the reasons given in those judgments are not proper, because this Court is not sitting in appeal over those judgments. He, therefore, finally submitted that, having regard to the principles enunciated in Section 11 of the C.P.C., this is a clear case of res judicata and, therefore, it was not necessary for the learned Single Judge to enter into the merits of the case in the latter O.P. with regard to the fact that the lands in question were Inams given to the temple or to the Archakas.

Mr.Sardar Ali Khan, the learned Government Pleader, contended that what this Court had decided in Writ Petition No.852/61 dated 23-9-1963, was that the lands were given to the office of Archakas in lieu of services, and it was from the income thereof that the temple was being benefited and, therefore, that part of the income which was benefiting the temple should be considered as an endowment and that, having regard to the principle laid down in GODA RAO Vs. STATE OF MADRAS (1), it should be considered as a specific endowment for that particular portion of the income. The learned Government Pleader also

(1) AIR 1966, Supreme Court, 653.

contended that Section 36 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions & Endowments Act (No.17)of 1966, overrides all the existing decrees, judgments, orders, or any schemes, in so far as those decrees, judgments, orders or schemes are contrary to the provisions of Chapter III of the said Act. It is his submission that the judgment of Krishna Rao, J. is contrary to the provisions of Section 22 and, therefore, having regard to the provisions of Section 36, it should be taken that the said judgment of Krishna Rao, J., or that of Venkatesam, J. is superseded under Section 36 of Act.No.17 of 1966.

Having heard the learned advocates at length, we are of the opinion that the contention advanced by Mr.M.Jagannadha Rao must be acceded to. It would be seen that the question involved in S.A.No.928/63 (which arose out of O.S.89/1957) was whether the said Inam was granted to the deity, or to the Archakas. In fact, in O.S.No.89/1957, of the several issues framed, the first two issues were as follows:-

"(1) Whether the Inam was granted to the deity or to the Archakas?

(2) Whether the plaintiff is liable to pay any contribution; if so, what is the reasonable contribution?"

Eventually, it was decided by the High Court, as stated above, that the said lands were not granted to the deity, but to the Archakas and, therefore, they were not liable to pay any contribution or audit fee to the Endowments Department. We are of the opinion that this finding, by itself, is enough to hold that the principles of res judicata apply to the latter proceedings, i.e., O.P.No.169/1962. The High Court had given its judgment which is conclusive to the effect that the lands in question were given to the Archakas and not to the temple and, therefore, the Archakas were not bound to pay any contribution. The judgment of Krishna Rao, J. has not at all been taken up in appeal, either in Letters Patent or before the Supreme Court. Even if the reasoning adopted by Krishna Rao, J. is not upto the mark, still it is not open to us to enquire into the said reasoning and hold that, since the said reasoning is not correct, therefore his judgment also should fail. We are of the opinion that his judgment is conclusive

COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH DEPARTMENT

and it is too late in the day to be disturbed.

Mr.Sardar Ali Khan contended that, having regard to the decision of the Supreme Court in GODA RAO v. STATE OF MADRAS (1), it should now be considered that that portion of the income which is given to the temple, constitutes a specific endowment. We cannot agree with this contention for the reason that the judgment of Krishna Rao, J. has become final and is binding on the parties.

The second contention advanced by the learned Government Pleader is that having regard to the provisions of Section 36 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act,1966, the provisions of Chapter III of the said Act would over-ride the judgment in Second Appeal 928 of 1963 and that judgment is not in conformity with any of the provisions of Chapter III. What the learned Government Pleader contends is that the judgment in Second Appeal 928 of 1963 is ~~not~~ in ~~conformity~~ conflict with the provisions of Section 22 of the Act. Now, Section 22 deals with the duties of the trustees as follows:

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(1) A.I.R. 1966 S.C. 653

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"Section 22: (1) Duties of the trustee: -

The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, having jurisdiction over any charitable or religious institution or endowment -

(i) may require the trustee or any person, in possession of, or responsible for the custody of, any books, accounts, returns, reports or other information relating to the administration of the institution or endowments, its funds, income, monies or other properties connected therewith or the appropriation thereof, to furnish or produce or cause to be furnished or produced for any inspection which may be made under the provisions of this Act, all or any of them at such place and time and in such manner as he may direct;

(ii) shall, at all reasonable times, have free access to such books, accounts, documents, funds, income monies or other properties.

(2) It shall be the duty of the trustee, all servants and employees working under him, any agent of the trustee or any other person having concern in the administration of such institution or endowment, to afford such assistance and facility as may be necessary or required in connection with any such inspection.

(3) The trustee of every charitable or religious institution or endowment shall obey all lawful orders issued under the provisions of this Act, by the Government, Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be."

Mr. Sardar Ali Khan contends that the appellant is an implied trustee to the extent of the benefit which accrued to the temple, and therefore, the judgment in S.A.928 of 1963 holding that the inam was to the Archakas was not in conformity

with Section 22. By no stretch of imagination could it be held that the Archakas are trustees, express or implied, for the temple, since they do not have any fiduciary relationship with the temple. Hence, we are constrained to hold that no part of the judgment in S.A.928 of 1963 militates against the provisions of Chapter III of Act XVII of 1966. As stated above, the learned Government Pleader endeavoured to bring the case within the ratio of the case in GODA RAO v. STATE OF MADRAS (1) by contending that there was a charge in favour of the temple to the extent of the income derived by the Archakas, which they receive from the devotees, and therefore, to that extent it should be considered as endowment. It is not necessary to enter into this controversy for the simple reason that as stated earlier, the judgments in S.A.928 of 1963 and A.S.441 of 1963 have become final, and we are not sitting in appeal over the said judgments to take note of the judgment of the Supreme Court in GODA RAO v. STATE OF MADRAS (1)

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(1) A.I.R. 1966 S.C. 653

To our mind, since the dispute is inter-parties the findings in S.A.928 of 1963 and A.S.441 of 1963 that ~~where~~ the property ~~in dispute~~ in dispute is not part of the ~~property in dispute~~ it does ~~not form~~ part ~~of the~~ endowment to the temple is binding on the parties.

Mr.Balakoteswara Rao appearing for Respondent No.2 contended that this court should accept the judgment in Writ Appeal 21 of 1964 and not the judgment in S.A.928 of 1963. This contention cannot be accepted, the reason being that we are not treating the judgments in W.A.21 of 1964, and S.A.928 of 1963 or in A.S.441 of 1963 as precedents for us to prefer any one of them. We are accepting the judgments in Second Appeal 928 of 1963 and A.S.441 of 1963 on the ground that the questions involved in the present proceedings were directly and substantially in issue in those appeals the judgments in which have become final and are binding on the parties. Hence the principle of <u>res judicata</u> as has been envisaged in Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure applies in this case. The learned single Judge had expressly

held that the principle of res judicata was applicable to the case. Nevertheless, he refrained from disposing of the case on that principle on the ground that the reasons given in S.A. 928 of 1963 were not tenable. With ~~the~~ respect we are unable to agree with the learned single Judge because for the principle of res judicata to apply, the reasons given in the former case in coming to that conclusion are not at all material. Mr.Balakoteswara Rao also contended that in case the Archakas do not perform poojas there is nothing which the temple could do to keep them under control. The answer to this contention is if the Archakas are not performing poojas or discharging the duties entrusted to them by the temple, there are provisions in the A.P.Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1966 which can be availed of against those Archakas. But that circumstance cannot be taken into consideration in this appeal. In the ultimate analysis, we hold that the questions involved in the instant case were

directly and substantially in issue in S.A.928 of 1963 and A.S.441 of 1963 and therefore, the trial Court was barred from enquiring once again into the issues which were decided in favour of the appellant in S.A.928 of 1963 and A.S.441 of 1963.

Hence, the appeal is allowed, the judgments of the learned single Judge and the trial Court are set aside and O.P.169 of 1962 is allowed with costs throughout.

BJD.

K.P./SSN. 9th July, 1976.

SUPERINTENDENT
COPYIST DEPARTMENT
High Court of A. P.
HYDERABAD

610

Government of Andhra Pradesh
Registration and Stamps Department

STATEMENT OF ENCUMBRANCE ON PROPERTY

	App No :	Statement No :	Village:	Ward - Block :	Survey No:
28-02-2025 17:40:02	250228508611	107032722	KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)	0 - 0	63,
	Flat No/Bi No :	Extent :	Built up :	Flat No :	Apartment :
	-	1342	-	-	-

Bounded by North	South :	East :	West :	Sri/Smt :
40FT WIDE ROAD 1 33.8FT	10FT WIDE ROAD 1 32FT	LAND BELONGS TO D SURYANARAYAN & OTHERS 91FT	30FT WIDE ROAD 91FT	MADALA ASHVANI KUMAR having searched for a statement giving particulars of registered acts and encumbrances if any, in respect of the under mentioned property.

* To verify the genuinity of this Report Scan the QR Code

This Encumbrance Certificate is generated on 28-02-2025 17:40:02

Encumbrances search has been made for 25 years from 01-01-1983 to 30-09-2007 at SRO GUNTUR (R.O.).

S.No.	Description of property	Reg.Date Exe.Date Pres.Date	Nature & Mkt.Value Con. Value	Name of Parties Executant(EX) & Claimants(CL)	Vol/Pg No CD No Doct No/ Year [ScheduleNo]
1	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 18 Boundires: [N]: PANCHUMARTHY VASUDEVARAO PROPERTY 77.6 F [S] SARKARU DONKA 31 F [E]: M.NAGESWARA RAO, KRISHNA KUMARI, VANTEDDU VIJAYA BAPI REDDY PROPERTY 579 F [W]: ALOKAM SURESH, SUJATHA, SUNETHA SUREKHA PROPERTY 578.6 F Link Doct : 7310/1995 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715	(R) 17-09-2007 (E) 17-09-2007 (P) 17-09-2007	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 1475820 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(EX)MANCCHIKALAPUDI SAMBASIVA RAO 2.(EX)PRATIPATI NAGA MALLESWARA RAO 3.(CL)ALOKAM SURESH	0/0 CD_Volume: 236 12543/2007 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
2	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: - APARTMENT: FOUNTAIN HEAD FLAT: 4 EXTENT: 0SQ.Yds BUILT: 1113SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: OPEN TO SKY [S] OPEN TO SKY [E]: COMMON CORRIDOR [W]: OPEN TO SKY Link Doct : 10507/2007 of SRO 715	(R) 24-07-2007 (E) 24-07-2007 (P) 24-07-2007	0109 DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT OR CONST Mkt.Value:Rs. 391776 Cons.Value:Rs. 545000	1.(EX)SRI SRI CONSTRUCTIONS IN GUNTUR 2.(EX)KANAGALA SARATH KUMAR [PROPRIETOR] 3.(CL)YALAMANCHI PATTABHIRAMAIAH	0/0 CD_Volume: 232 10510/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
3	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: - APARTMENT: FOUNTAIN HEAD FLAT: 104 EXTENT: 0SQ.Yds BUILT: 1113SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: OPEN TO SKY [S] OPEN TO SKY [E]: COMMON CORRIDOR [W]: OPEN TO SKY Link Doct : 10506/2007 of SRO 715	(R) 24-07-2007 (E) 24-07-2007 (P) 24-07-2007	0109 DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT OR CONST Mkt.Value:Rs. 391776 Cons.Value:Rs. 545000	1.(EX)SRI SRI CONSTRUCTIONS IN GUNTUR 2.(EX)KANAGALA SARATH KUMAR [PROPRIETOR] 3.(CL)DASARI JAYAPAL	0/0 CD_Volume: 232 10509/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
4	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: - APARTMENT: FOUNTAIN HEAD FLAT: 202 EXTENT: 0SQ.Yds BUILT: 1717SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: LIFT & OPEN TO SKY [S] OPEN TO SKY [E]: OPEN TO SKY [W]: STAIR CASE & COMMON CORRIDOR Link Doct : 10505/2007 of SRO 715	(R) 24-07-2007 (E) 24-07-2007 (P) 24-07-2007	0109 DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT OR CONST Mkt.Value:Rs. 604384 Cons.Value:Rs. 835000	1.(EX)KANAGALA SARATH KUMAR [PROPRIETOR] 2.(CL)KANAGALA VEENADEVI 3.(EX)SRI SRI CONSTRUCTIONS IN GUNTUR	0/0 CD_Volume: 232 10508/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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Name:Mandalu Venkateswara Rao
Location:KORETIPADU
Reason:EC E-Sign
Date:Fri Feb 28 17:50:16 IST 2025

5	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 41.4SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 114.06F [S] OTHERS PROPERTY [MUNICIPAL LIMITED AREA] 114.06F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 83F [W]: KARNATI VENKATESWARLU PROPERTY 83F Link Doct : 8418/2007 of SRO 715	(R) 24-07-2007 (E) 24-07-2007 (P) 24-07-2007	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 63 756 Cons.Value:Rs. 6 5000	1.(EX)KANAGALA SARATH KUMAR 2.(CL)YALAMANCHI PATTABHI RAMAIAH	0/0 CD_Volume: 232 10507/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
6	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 41.4SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 114.06F [S] OTHERS PROPERTY [MUNICIPAL LIMITED AREA] 114.06F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 83F [W]: KARNATI VENKATESWARLU PROPERTY 83F Link Doct : 8418/2007 of SRO 715	(R) 24-07-2007 (E) 24-07-2007 (P) 24-07-2007	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 63 756 Cons.Value:Rs. 6 5000	1.(EX)KANAGALA SARATH KUMAR 2.(CL)DASARI JAYAPAL	0/0 CD_Volume: 232 10506/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
7	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 64.1SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 114.06F [S] OTHERS PROPERTY [MUNICIPAL LIMITED AREA] 114.06F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 83F [W]: KARNATI VENKATESWARLU PROPERTY 83F Link Doct : 8418/2007 of SRO 715	(R) 24-07-2007 (E) 24-07-2007 (P) 24-07-2007	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 108 714 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 00000	1.(EX)KANAGALA SARATH KUMAR 2.(CL)KANAGALA VEENADEVI	0/0 CD_Volume: 232 10505/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
8	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 200SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40 F WIDE ROAD 30 F [S] A.PEDABBAIAH SITE 30 F [E]: KANTAM THULASAMMA SITE 60 F [W]: PERUBOYANA VENKATESWARA RAO SITE 60 F Link Doct : 10898/1993 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 7508/2007 of SRO 715	(R) 16-07-2007 (E) 16-07-2007 (P) 16-07-2007	0111 AGREEMENT OF SALE CUM GPA Mkt.Value:Rs. 30 8000 Cons.Value:Rs. 3 08000	1.(EX)POLIMETLA ATCHAYAMMA 2.(CL)VEEMURI VIJAYA 3.(CL)JAMILI RAJYALAKSHMI	0/0 CD_Volume: 231 10186/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
9	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 222SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: NANALLURI RAGHAVAIAH PROPERTY 55.6 F [S] CHILUKOTI HEMALATHA PROPERTY 55.6 F [E]: MUVVA SIVANNARAYANA PROPERTY 36.0 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD 36.0 F Link Doct : 8636/2006 of SRO 715	(R) 27-06-2007 (E) 27-06-2007 (P) 27-06-2007	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 34 1880 Cons.Value:Rs. 3 42000	1.(EX)YARRAM KOTI RATNAM 2.(CL)GONUGUNTALA VENKATESWARLU	0/0 CD_Volume: 230 9492/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
10	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 1055SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 114.06F [S] OTHERS PROPERTY [MUNICIPAL LIMITED AREA] 114.06F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 83F [W]: KARNATI VENKATESWARLU PROPERTY 83F Link Doct : 7041/1980 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 7040/1980 of SRO 715	(R) 31-05-2007 (E) 30-05-2007 (P) 31-05-2007	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 16 24700 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 625000	1.(EX)KOLA RAJYALAKSHMI 2.(EX)KOLA BALA SUBRAHMANYAM 3.(CL)KANAGALA SARATHKUMAR	0/0 CD_Volume: 228 8418/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
11	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 218.33SQ.Yds STAMP ENDORSEMENT RECTIFY[CLY] Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 30F [S] ONTEDDU GOVINDA REDDY PROPERTY 30F [E]: KANTHAM THULASAMMA BALANCE SITE 65.6F [W]: PERUBOINA VENKATESWARARAO SITE 65.6F Link Doct : 10898/1993 of SRO 715 This Document Rectifies : 10898/1993 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 10898/1993 of SRO 715	(R) 08-05-2007 (E) 08-05-2007 (P) 08-05-2007	0801 Rectification Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 4 4000	1.(CL)POLIMETLA ATCHAYAMMA 2.(EX)PODDUKU VIJAYA PRABHAKARARAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 226 7508/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
12	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 655.85SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 45.8F [S] 30F WIDE ROAD 45.6F [E]: PATHAKAMURI VENKATESWARARAO SITE 129.6F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 129.6F Link Doct : 5326/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 23-04-2007 (E) 20-04-2007 (P) 23-04-2007	0111 AGREEMENT OF SALE CUM GPA Mkt.Value:Rs. 10 10009 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 010500	1.(EX)BONDALAPATI SUNEELA DEVI 2.(CL)KOMMINENI CHALAPATHI RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 224 6803/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
13	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 655.85SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40 FT WIDE ROAD 45.8 FT [S] 30 FT WIDE ROAD 45.6 FT [E]: PATHURI VARA NAGA PADMA JAYASRI SITE 129.6 FT [W]: BONDALAPATI SUNILA DEVI & ETC 129.6 FT Link Doct : 5327/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 23-04-2007 (E) 20-04-2007 (P) 23-04-2007	0111 AGREEMENT OF SALE CUM GPA Mkt.Value:Rs. 78 7020 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 010500	1.(EX)PUTCHA VARA LAKSHMI 2.(CL)PATHAKAMURI VENKATESWARA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 224 6802/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
14	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 0-11-980 EXTENT: 198.7SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: KANTHAM VENUGOPAL REDDY REP.BY GOGINENI VENKATA SUBBARAO 62.6F [S] 40F WIDE ROAD 62.6F [E]: VIJAYAWADA SWAGRUHA FOODS PROPERTY 57F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 57.9F Link Doct : 2088/1995 of SRO 715	(R) 03-04-2007 (E) 03-04-2007 (P) 03-04-2007	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Cons.Value:Rs. 5 00000	1.(MR)GOGINENI NAGA KUMARI 2.(ME)STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD IN GUNTUR	0/0 CD_Volume: 222 5926/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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Location:KORETIPADU
Reason:EC E-Sign
Date:Fri Feb 28 17:50:16 IST 2025

15	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 1213SQ.Yds Boundaries: [N]: KONDABOLU KRISHNA PRASAD PROPERTY 227F [S] KONDABOLU BASAVA PUNNAIAH PROPERTY 227F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 48.2F [W]: OTHERS PROPERTY 48F Link Doct : 8343/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 23-03-2007 (E) 23-03-2007 (P) 23-03-2007	0302 Gift Settlement in f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 1868500	1.(DR)KONDABOLU VARAPRASAD 2.(DE)KONDABOLU THARUN	0/0 CD_Volume: 220 5363/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
16	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 1213SQ.Yds Boundaries: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 227F [S] BANDLAMUDI SURYANARAYANA PROPERTY 227F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 48.2F [W]: OTHERS PROPERTY 48F Link Doct : 8343/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 23-03-2007 (E) 23-03-2007 (P) 23-03-2007	0302 Gift Settlement in f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 1868020 Cons.Value:Rs. 1868500	1.(DR)BANDLAMUDI LAKSHMI 2.(DE)BANDLAMUDI NANDAKISHORE	0/0 CD_Volume: 220 5362/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
17	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 1213SQ.Yds Boundaries: [N]: BANDLAMUDI LAKSHMI PROPERTY 227F [S] DR.KONDABOLU KRISHNA PRASAD PROPERTY 227F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 48.2F [W]: OTHERS PROPERTY 48F Link Doct : 8343/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 23-03-2007 (E) 23-03-2007 (P) 23-03-2007	0302 Gift Settlement in f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 1868020 Cons.Value:Rs. 1868500	1.(DE)BANDLAMUDI VAMSI KRISHNA 2.(DR)BANDLAMUDI SURYANARAYANA	0/0 CD_Volume: 220 5361/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
18	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 1213SQ.Yds Boundaries: [N]: BANDLAMUDI SURYANARAYANA PROPERTY 227F [S] KONDABOLU KRISHNA PRASAD PROPERTY 227F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 48.2F [W]: OTHERS PROPETY 48F Link Doct : 8343/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 23-03-2007 (E) 23-03-2007 (P) 23-03-2007	0302 Gift Settlement in f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 1868020 Cons.Value:Rs. 1868500	1.(DR)KONDABOLU KRISHNA PRASAD 2.(DE)KONDABOLU GNANA CHAITHANYA [CM] 3.(DE)KONDABOLU SAILAKSHMI [CG]	0/0 CD_Volume: 220 5360/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
19	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 357SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 39.05F WIDE ROAD 39FT [S] OTHERS SITE 39FT [E]: KOLA VIJAYALAKSHMI SITE 82.6FT [W]: VEMURI PARDHASARADHI SITE 82.6FT Link Doct : 10963/2003 of SRO 715	(R) 22-02-2007 (E) 22-02-2007 (P) 22-02-2007	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 549780 Cons.Value:Rs. 550000	1.(EX)KOLLI RAJAGOPALARAO 2.(EX)KOLLI KRISHNALEELAVATHI 3.(CL)PATCHIPULUSU VENKATESWARARAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 216 3848/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
20	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 201.3SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: SUBRAHMANYAM SITE 62.6FT [S] GOGINENI NAGAKUMARI SITE 62.6FT [E]: VIJAYAWADA SWAGRUHA FOODS SITE 29FT [W]: 30FT WIDTH ROAD 29FT Link Doct : 10970/2000 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 4124/2004 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 6786/2006 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 2008/1995 of SRO 715	(R) 10-01-2007 (E) 10-01-2007 (P) 10-01-2007	0111 AGREEMENT OF SALE CUM GPA Mkt.Value:Rs. 280115 Cons.Value:Rs. 282000	1.(EX)MUDUNURI SLEVAMMA 2.(CL)DAMMALAPATI SYAMPRASAD	0/0 CD_Volume: 210 675/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
21	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 798.66SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: KANTHAM VENKATA REDDY SITE [S] ROAD [E]: K. BASAVA PUNNAIAH SITE [W] OTHERS SITE Link Doct : 10449/2006 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 5588/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 18-11-2006 (E) 18-11-2006 (P) 18-11-2006	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 1118500 Cons.Value:Rs. 950000	1.(EX)POTHARLANKA SUDHIR [P] 2.(EX)GADDE BHARATHI [E&GPA] 3.(CL)BITRA SIVANAGAMALLESWARA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 201 17130/2006 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
22	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 201.3SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: SUBRAHMANYAM PROPERTY 62.6 F [S] GOGINENI NAGAKUMARI 62.6 F [E]: VIJAYAWADA VARI SWAGRUHA FOOD S29 F [W]: 30 FT WIDE ROAD 29 F Link Doct : 2008/1995 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 4124/2004 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 6786/2006 of SRO 715	(R) 01-08-2006 (E) 01-08-2006 (P) 01-08-2006	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 280115 Cons.Value:Rs. 282000	1.(EX)SONTHI VENKATESWARLU 2.(CL)MUDUNURI SLEVAMMA	0/0 CD_Volume: 190 10978/2006 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
23	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 798.66SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: KATHAM VENKATA REDDY SITE [S] ROAD [E]: K. BASAVA PUNNAIAH SITE [W]: OTHERS SITE Link Doct : 5588/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 27-07-2006 (E) 27-07-2006 (P) 27-07-2006	0111 AGREEMENT OF SALE CUM GPA Mkt.Value:Rs. 1010371 Cons.Value:Rs. 1014500	1.(EX)POTHARLANKA SUDHEER 2.(CL)GADDE BHARATHI	0/0 CD_Volume: 189 10449/2006 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
24	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 222SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: NALLURI RAGHAVAIAH PROP 55.6F [S] CHILUKOTI HEMALATHA PROP 55.6F [E]: MUVVA SIVANNARAYANA PROP 36F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 36F Link Doct : 8398/2004 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8276/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 7511/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 21-06-2006 (E) 21-06-2006 (P) 21-06-2006	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 280848 Cons.Value:Rs. 282000	1.(EX)VADLAMUDI SIVA SUBBA RAO 2.(CL)YARRA KOTI RATHNAM	0/0 CD_Volume: 186 8636/2006 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

Digitally Signed by:
Name:Mandala Venkateswara Rao
Location:KORETIPADU
Reason:EC E-Sign
Date:Fri Feb 28 17:50:16 IST 2025

26	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 201.22SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 32.0F [S] D.NO.67 OTHERS PROP 20.0F [E]: PINAPALA CHANDRAMOHAN SITE 83F [W]: PADUPULUTI MANMADHA RAO SITE 83F Link Doct : 7403/2005 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 4744/2002 of SRO 715	(R) 21-06-2006 (E) 21-06-2006 (P) 21-06-2006	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 35 6707 Cons.Value:Rs. 3 57500	1.(EX)MALLAMPATI SAMRAJYAM [P] 2.(EX)LAKKIREDDY MADHAVA REDDY [GPA] 3.(CL)HALLAMOTHU SUSEELA	0/0 CD_Volume: 186 8571/2006 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
26	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 EXTENT: 272SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: S.RAJYALAKSHMI SOLD TO OTHERS 8 35 F [S] 30 FT WIDE ROAD 35 F [E]: PERLA LAKSHMINARAYANA S/O LINGAIAH 70 F [W]: GOGINENI SUSEELA 70 F Link Doct : 3201/1992 of SRO 715	(R) 07-06-2006 (E) 07-06-2006 (P) 07-06-2006	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 34 4102 Cons.Value:Rs. 3 45500	1.(EX)CHITTINENI VENKATESWARLU 2.(CL)KOTHAPALLI SADASIVA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 185 7766/2006 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
27	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 201.3SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: SUBRAHMANYAM PROP 02.0F [S] GOGINENI NAGAKUMARI PROP 02.0F [E]: VIJAYAWADA SWAGRUHA FOODS SITE 20F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 20F Link Doct : 4124/2004 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 2080/1995 of SRO 715	(R) 22-05-2006 (E) 22-05-2006 (P) 22-05-2006	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 25 4061 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 56000	1.(EX)VATTIKUTI DURGA PRABHAVATHI 2.(CL)SONTHI VENKATESWARLU	0/0 CD_Volume: 184 6786/2006 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
28	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 65 EXTENT: 10 Boundires: [N]: D.NO.65 LAND [S] D.NO.52 LAND [E]: D.NO.52 LAND [W]: MATTEGUNTA RAMAGOPALA SATYANARAYANA MURTHY ETC LAND Link Doct : 8310/1985 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 12035/2003 of SRO 715	(R) 12-05-2006 (E) 12-05-2006 (P) 12-05-2006	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 11 02140 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(EX)NANNAPANENI VENKATA SWAMY [P] 2.(EX)ALOKAM PEDDABBAIAH [GPA] 3.(CL)ALOKAM SUJATHA	0/0 CD_Volume: 183 6345/2006 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
29	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 242SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: KONDABOLU DHANALAKSHMI SOLD SITE 55.6F [S] RAVIPATI SEETHARAMAIAH SITE 55.6F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 39.4F [W]: MOPARTHI BABU SUBBARAO, K. BASAVAPUNNAIAH SITE 30F Link Doct : 5556/1995 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8278/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 25-03-2006 (E) 25-03-2006 (P) 25-03-2006	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 30 6150 Cons.Value:Rs. 3 07500	1.(EX)PUTTAGUNTA PADMAVATHI 2.(CL)PEDDI HARI PADMARANI	0/0 CD_Volume: 178 3621/2006 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
30	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 242SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: P. RANGA RAO SITE 55.6F [S] PUTTAGUNTA PADMAVATHI SITE 55.6F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 30.4F [W]: RAVIPATI VENKATRAO SITE 39.4F Link Doct : 1724/2003 of SRO 715	(R) 24-03-2006 (E) 24-03-2006 (P) 24-03-2006	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 30 6150 Cons.Value:Rs. 3 07500	1.(EX)RAMINENI SUBBAYAMMA 2.(CL)MOVVA SIVANNARAYANA	0/0 CD_Volume: 178 3546/2006 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
31	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 171.16SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: P VIJYA LAKSHMI SITE 37.3 F [S] 40 F WIDE ROAD SITE 37 F [E]: K VENKATESWARA RAO SITE 41.6 F [W]: HOTEL SINDHURI SITE 41.6 F Link Doct : 7726/1994 of SRO 715	(R) 18-02-2006 (E) 18-02-2006 (P) 18-02-2006	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 21 7500 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 17500	1.(EX)JAMANDLAMUDI JYOTHI 2.(CL)KAKA NARENDRA BABU	0/0 CD_Volume: 174 1754/2006 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
32	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 65 EXTENT: 536SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 25 F WIDE ROAD SITE 44.3 F [S] 40 F WIDE ROAD SITE 116.6 F [E]: K KRISHNA KUMARI SITE 117.9 F [W]: A SUNETHA SITE 116.6 F Link Doct : 8310/1985 of SRO 715	(R) 15-02-2006 (E) 15-02-2006 (P) 15-02-2006	0302 Gift Settlement in f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 11 21000 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 121000	1.(DR)PANCHUMARTHY RAVI SANKAR 2.(DE)PANCHUMARTH KOTESWARAMMA	0/0 CD_Volume: 173 1617/2006 [2] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
33	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 65 EXTENT: 346SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40 F WIDE ROAD SITE 38 F [S] ROAD SITE 30.6 F [E]: N NAGESWARA RAO SITE 91 F [W]: A SURESH SITE 91 F Link Doct : 8310/1985 of SRO 715	(R) 15-02-2006 (E) 15-02-2006 (P) 15-02-2006	0302 Gift Settlement in f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(DR)PANCHUMARTHY RAVI SANKAR 2.(DE)PANCHUMARTH KOTESWARAMMA	0/0 CD_Volume: 173 1617/2006 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
34	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 0-11-080 EXTENT: 205SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: D NALINI SITE 34.4 F [S] 40 F WIDE ROAD SITE 34 F [E]: D SUDHMITA SITE 55.6 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 52.6 F Link Doct : 7163/1998 of SRO 715	(R) 24-11-2005 (E) 23-11-2005 (P) 23-11-2005	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 18 4500 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 60500	1.(EX)DHULIPALLA MURALI 2.(CL)NAMBURU NARASAMMA	0/0 CD_Volume: 166 15606/2005 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
35	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/RESIDENTIAL W-B: 0-12 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 0-12-0 EXTENT: 068SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: P RAJYA LAKSHMI AND A PADMAJA AND T MURAHARI RAO SITE 136.3 F [S] 40 F WIDE ROAD SITE 136 F [E]: M GOPALA KRISHNAIAH SITE 84 F [W]: 30	(R) 24-06-2005 (E) 23-06-2005 (P) 23-06-2005	0303 Gift Settlement in f/o others Mkt.Value:Rs. 52 7560 Cons.Value:Rs. 7 55500	1.(DR)MUPPA PADMAJA 2.(DE)POLU RAJESWARI	0/0 CD_Volume: 152 9082/2005 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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	F WIDE ROAD SITE 64 F Link Docl : 6124/1987 of SRO 715				
36	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-D: 0-0 SURVEY: 03 EXTENT: 114SQ.Yds Boundries: [N]: V SUDDA RAO SITE 55.0 F [S] K B ASAVA PUNNAIAH SITE 55.0 F [E]: R V SUDDA RAO SITE 10.0 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SIE 10.0 F Link Docl : 0270/1987 of SRO 715 Link Docl : 7511/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 02-06-2005 (E) 02-06-2005 (P) 02-06-2005	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 87 937 Cons.Value:Rs. 8 0000	1.(EX)RAVIPATI VENKATARAO 2.(CL)CHILUKOTI HEMALATHA	0/0 CD_Volume: 150 7993/2005 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
37	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-D: 0-0 SURVEY: 03 EXTENT: 111SQ.Yds Boundries: [N]: R VENKATA RAO SITE 55.1/2 F [S] K I VENKATA RATHANAM SITE 55.1/2 F [E]: P P ADMAVATHI SITE 10 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 10 F Link Docl : 0277/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 02-06-2005 (E) 02-06-2005 (P) 02-06-2005	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 85 023 Cons.Value:Rs. 8 7000	1.(EX)KONDABOLU BASAVAP UNNAIAH 2.(CL)CHILUKOTI HEMALATHA	0/0 CD_Volume: 150 7977/2005 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
38	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-D: 0-11 SURVEY: 03 HOUSE: 0-11-0 EXTENT: 222 SQ.Yds Boundries: [N]: CH HEMALATHA SITE 55.06 F [S] 40 F WIDE ROAD SITE 55.06 F [E]: R SITARAVAMMA SITE 36 F [W]: 30 F WIDE R OAD SITE 36 F Link Docl : 7510/2004 of SRO 715 Link Docl : 0277/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 02-06-2005 (E) 02-06-2005 (P) 02-06-2005	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 12 2100 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 73500	1.(EX)KONDABOLU BASAVA P UNNAIAH 2.(CL)MARELLA VENKATA RA MANA	0/0 CD_Volume: 150 7966/2005 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
39	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-D: 0-0 SURVEY: 03 EXTENT: 2582.5SQ.Yds Boundries: [N]: PROPERTY SOLD BY PEDDIN TI NARASIMHA CHARYULU [S] ROAD [E]: PR OPERTY BELONGS TO MATTIGUNTA SATYA NARAYANA MURTHY [W]: PROPERTY BELON GS TO SRI. KONDABOLU BASAVA PUNNAIAH	(R) 28-05-2005 (E) 28-05-2005 (P) 28-05-2005	0309 Gift settlement de eds in favou Mkt.Value:Rs. 19 92076 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 014500	1.(DR)KASARANENI JAYAPRA DAMBA TRUST IN GUNTUR 2.(DR)KASARANENI SADASIV A RAO [CHAIRMAN] 3.(DE)GOVERNOR OF ANDHR A PRADESH	0/0 CD_Volume: 149 7703/2005 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
40	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-D: 0-0 SURVEY: 03 EXTENT: 320SQ.Yds Boundries: [N]: 40 FEET WIDE ROAD 34.0F [S] D NO 57 OTHERS SITE 34.0F [E]: PINAPALA CH ANDRA SEKHAR SITE 03.0F [W]: PASUPULET I MANMDHA RAO SITE 03.0F Link Docl : 4744/2002 of SRO 715	(R) 24-05-2005 (E) 23-05-2005 (P) 23-05-2005	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 24 6840 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 50000	1.(EX)MALLAMPATI SAMRAJY AM 2.(CL)LAKKIREDDY MADHAVA REDDY	0/0 CD_Volume: 149 7493/2005 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
41	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-D: 0-0 SURVEY: 03 04 05 EXTENT: 150SQ.Y ds Boundries: [N]: OTHR'S SITE 02.0 F [S] M R AGAVAIAH SITE 02.0 F [E]: K VENU GOPALA REDDY SITE 21.0 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SIT E 21.0 F Link Docl : 10850/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 20-04-2005 (E) 20-04-2005 (P) 20-04-2005	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 11 5706 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 17000	1.(EX)KOLLIMARLA HANUMAN TA RAO 2.(CL)KUNISETTY SWARJYA L AKSHMI	0/0 CD_Volume: 144 5431/2005 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
42	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-D: 0-0 SURVEY: 03 04 05 EXTENT: 150SQ.Y ds Boundries: [N]: OTHER'S SITE 02.0 F [S] M VEERA RAGAVAIAH SITE 02.0 F [E]: K VENU GOPAL REDDY SITE 21.025 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 21.025 F Title Document Cancels : 14040/2004 of SRO /15	(R) 20-04-2005 (E) 20-04-2005 (P) 20-04-2005	0803 Cancellation Dee d Cons.Value:Rs. 1 50000	1.(MR)KOLLIMARLA HANUMA NTHA RAO 2.(ME)GURRALA SUBBA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 144 5400/2005 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
43	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-D: 0-0 SURVEY: 03 EXTENT: 071SQ.Yds Boundries: [N]: DNO 05 LAND [S] DNO 52 LAND [E]: DNO 52 LAND [W]: ALOKAM SUNEETA AN D OTHERS LAND Link Docl : 0310/1995 of SRO 715 Link Docl : 60/1996 of SRO 715	(R) 01-03-2005 (E) 20-02-2005 (P) 01-03-2005	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 67 1868 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(EX)GOGINENI RAMBABU 2.(EX)GOGINENI DHANA LAKS HMI 3.(EX)POTRU VENKATA RATN AM 4.(CL)ALOKAM PEDDABBAIAH	0/0 CD_Volume: 139 2884/2005 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
44	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-D: 0-0 SURVEY: 03 04 05 EXTENT: 1541.33 SQ.Yds Boundries: [N]: CHIRROLU HANUMAIA H ETC LAND 130 F [S] 40 FT WIDE ROAD 130 F [E]: 30 FT WIDE ROAD 102 F [W]: 30 FT WID E ROAD 102 F Link Docl : 0330/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 01-01-2005 (E) 01-01-2005 (P) 01-01-2005	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 11 00043 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(EX)NARLA KOTESWARA RA O 2.(EX)NARLA LAKSHMI 3.(CL)ANNABATTUNI SRAVAN KUMAR	0/0 CD_Volume: 133 24/2005 [2] of SRO G UNTUR (R.O.)(715)
45	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-D: 0-0 SURVEY: 03 04 05 EXTENT: 1541.33 SQ.Yds Boundries: [N]: CHIRROLUR HANUMA IAH ETC LAND 130 F [S] 40 FT WIDE ROAD 13 0 F [E]: 30 FT WIDE ROAD 102 F [W]: 30 FT WI DE ROAD 102 F Link Docl : 0330/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 01-01-2005 (E) 01-01-2005 (P) 01-01-2005	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 11 00043 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 000000	1.(EX)NARLA KOTESWARA RA O 2.(EX)NARLA LAKSHMI 3.(CL)ANNABATTUNI SRAVAN KUMAR	0/0 CD_Volume: 133 24/2005 [@] of SRO G UNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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Name: Mandala Venkateswara Rao
Location: KORETIPADU
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46	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 150SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: OTHER'S SITE 62.6 F [S] M VEERA RAGAVAIAH SITE 62.6 F [E]: K VENU GOPAL REDDY SITE 21.625 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 21.625 F Link Doct : 10850/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 20-10-2004 (E) 20-10-2004 (P) 20-10-2004	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Cons.Value:Rs. 150000	1.(MR)KOLLIMARLA HANUMANTHA RAO 2.(ME)GURRALA SUBBA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 126 14040/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
47	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 351SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 60 L WIDE ROAD 39 F [S] KARASANI BALA REDDY ETC PROP 39 F [E]: KANYA DHARA BRAMARAMBA PROP 83 F [W]: PEDDINTI NARASIMHACHARYULU ETC PROP 83 F Link Doct : 11410/2003 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1701/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 23-09-2004 (E) 23-09-2004 (P) 23-09-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 270753 Cons.Value:Rs. 274000	1.(EX)GUMMADI DHARMA RAO [P] 2.(EX)VIRIGINENI TIRUPATHINAIDU [GPA] 3.(CL)KODALI SRINIVASA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 123 12530/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
48	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 150SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: OTHERS PROP 62.6 F [S] METLA VEERA RAGHAVAIAH SITE 62.6 F [E]: KANTHAM VENU GOPALA REDDY ETC SITE 21.625 F [W]: 30 FT WIDE ROAD 21.625 F Link Doct : 5437/2004 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 944/1996 of SRO 715	(R) 26-08-2004 (E) 25-08-2004 (P) 25-08-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 105188 Cons.Value:Rs. 106000	1.(EX)METLA ARUNA [P] 2.(EX)ADUSUMALLI KRISHNA CHAITANYA [GPA] 3.(CL)KOLLIMARLA HANUMANTHA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 110 10850/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
49	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 403SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40 FT WIDE ROAD ROAD 43.6 F [S] D.NO.57 LAND 43.6 F [E]: NAGA BHIRAVA BHAGYA LAKSHMI SITE 83.4 F [W]: MADDIRALA ANKAMMA SITE 83.12 F Link Doct : 9334/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8816/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 21-08-2004 (E) 21-08-2004 (P) 21-08-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 282604 Cons.Value:Rs. 286600	1.(EX)NAGABHIRAVA VASANTHA KUMARI 2.(CL)MADDIRALA PADMAJA	0/0 CD_Volume: 118 10530/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
50	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 403SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: NAGABAIRAVA KUTUMBA RAO PROP 83.6FT [S] 57 SR NO LAND 43.6FT [E]: NAGA BAIRAVA LAKSHMI SITE 83.6FT [W]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 43.6FT Link Doct : 9362/1987 of SRO 715 This Document Rectifies : 9362/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 9362/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 9362/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 03-08-2004 (E) 03-08-2004 (P) 03-08-2004	0801 Rectification Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 48500 Cons.Value:Rs. 48500	1.(EX)KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH 2.(CL)NAGABAIRAVA SUBBA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 116 9362/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
51	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 403SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40 FT WIDE ROAD 43.6 F [S] SURVEY NO.57 LAND 43.6 F [E]: 30 FT WIDE ROAD 84 F [W]: NAGABHIRAVA SUBBA RAO SITE 83.6 F This Document Rectifies : 0/0 of SRO 0 Link Doct : 9361/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 9361/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 9361/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 04-08-2004 (E) 03-08-2004 (P) 03-08-2004	0801 Rectification Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 48500 Cons.Value:Rs. 48500	1.(CL)NAGABHIRAVA KUTUMBA RAO 2.(EX)KONDABOLU VENKATA SUBBAMMA [P] 3.(EX)KONDABOLU BASAVA PUNNAIAH [GPA]	0/0 CD_Volume: 116 9361/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
52	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 0-11- EXTENT: 509.5SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: KOTA LAKSHMI SAMBRAJYAM SITE 54.6 F [S] 45 L WIDE ROAD 54.6 F [E]: LANKA KISHORE BABU SITE 84.2 F [W]: KATRGADDA RATNA KUMARI SITE 84.2 F Link Doct : 8962/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 31-07-2004 (E) 30-07-2004 (P) 30-07-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 252203 Cons.Value:Rs. 255000	1.(EX)MANDAVA RAGHAVAMMA 2.(EX)KODALI VIDYAVATHI 3.(CL)LANKA KISHORE BABU	0/0 CD_Volume: 115 9120/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
53	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 403SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40 F WIDE ROAD SITE 43.6 F [S] SNO 57 SITE 43.6 F [E]: N BHAGYA LAKSHMI SITE 83.4 F [W]: M ANKAMMA SITE 83.2 F Link Doct : 9334/1987 of SRO 715 This Document Rectifies : 9334/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 9334/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 9334/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 26-07-2004 (E) 26-07-2004 (P) 26-07-2004	0801 Rectification Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 48500 Cons.Value:Rs. 48500	1.(EX)KONDABOLU BASAVA PUNNIAH 2.(CL)GANTA BAYRAVA VASANTA KUMARI	0/0 CD_Volume: 114 8816/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
54	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 494SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40 F WIDE ROAD SITE 53.6 F [S] SNO 57 LAND 53.6 F [E]: N V KUMARI SITE 83.2 F [W]: K RAMESH SITE 83. F This Document Rectifies : 0/0 of SRO 0 Link Doct : 9333/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 9333/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 9333/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 26-07-2004 (E) 26-07-2004 (P) 26-07-2004	0801 Rectification Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 59500 Cons.Value:Rs. 50500	1.(CL)MADDERALA ANKAMMA 2.(EX)KONDABOLU BASAVA PUNNAIAH (SRI)	0/0 CD_Volume: 114 8815/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
55	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 222SQ.Yds Bo	(R) 19-07-2004 (E) 19-07-2004	0101 Sale Deed	1.(EX)RAVIPATI VENKATA RAO 2.(CL)VADLAMUDI SIVA SUBB	0/0 CD_Volume: 114

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Location:KORETIPADU
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Date:Fri Feb 28 17:50:16 IST 2025

	undires. [N]: AGARAVAIAH SITE 55.6 F [S] EC'S SITE 55.6 F [E]: R V SUBBA RAO SITE 30 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 55.6 F Link Doct : 8276/1987 of SRO 715	(P) 19-07-2004	Mkt.Value:Rs. 15 5678 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 58000	A RAO	8398/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
56	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 338SQ.Yds Bo undires: [N]: DNO 65 P NARASIMHA CHARYUL U LAND [S] M RAMA LINGESWARA RAO AND K BASAVA PUINNAIAH SITE 55.6 F [E]: K DHA NA LAKSHMI SITE 55 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 55.6 F Link Doct : 8276/1987 of SRO 715 This Document Rectifies : 8276/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8276/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8276/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 02-07-2004 (E) 01-07-2004 (P) 01-07-2004	0801 Rectification Dee d Mkt.Value:Rs. 41 000 Cons.Value:Rs. 4 1000	1.(EX)MOPARTHU BABU SUB BA RAO 2.(CL)RAVIPATI VENKATA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 112 7511/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
57	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 338SQ.Yds Bo undires: [N]: M BABU SUBBA RAO AND R VEN KATA RAO SITE 55.6 F [S] 40 F WIDE ROAD SI TE 55.6 F [E]: B PADMA AND R SITA RAVAMM A SITE 54.6 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 54 F Link Doct : 8277/1987 of SRO 715 This Document Rectifies : 8277/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8277/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8277/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 02-07-2004 (E) 01-07-2004 (P) 01-07-2004	0801 Rectification Dee d Mkt.Value:Rs. 41 000 Cons.Value:Rs. 4 1000	1.(EX)MOPARTHI RAMA LINGE SWRA RAO 2.(CL)KONDABOLU BASAVAP UNNAIAH	0/0 CD_Volume: 112 7510/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
58	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 65 HOUSE: 0-11-0 EXTEN T: 282SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: DNO 73 LAND 11 8.06 F [S] N NAGESWRA RAO SITE 118.06 F [E]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 21.05 F [W]: 30 F W IDE ROAD SITE 21.05 F Link Doct : 1244/1992 of SRO 715	(R) 01-07-2004 (E) 30-06-2004 (P) 30-06-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 99000	1.(EX)NELAKUDUTI NAGA MA LLESWARA RAO 2.(CL)YANUGANTI SIVA RAMAI AH	0/0 CD_Volume: 111 7457/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
59	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 65 HOUSE: 0-11-0 EXTEN T: 300SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: N NAGA MALLES WARA RAO SITE 118.06 F [S] N VIJYA LAKSH MI SITE 118.06 F [E]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 2 2.08 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 22.08 F Link Doct : 1243/1992 of SRO 715	(R) 01-07-2004 (E) 30-06-2004 (P) 30-06-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 14 8500 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 11500	1.(EX)NELAKUDITI NAGESWR A RAO 2.(CL)YANUGANTI SIVA RAMAI AH	0/0 CD_Volume: 111 7456/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
60	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 150SQ.Y ds Boundires: [N]: OTHER'S SITE 62.6 F [S] M VEERA RAGAVAMMA SITE 62.6 F [E]: K VENL GOPALA REDDY SITE 21.625 F [W]: 30 F WID E ROAD SITE 21.625 F Link Doct : 944/1996 of SRO 715	(R) 19-05-2004 (E) 19-05-2004 (P) 19-05-2004	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 10 5188 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 06000	1.(EX)METTU ARUNA 2.(CL)ADUSUMALLI KRISHNA CHATNYA	0/0 5437/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
61	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 11-0 EXTENT: 65 5.85SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40 F WIDE ROAD S ITE 45.8 F [S] 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 45.6 F [E]: JAYAPRADA COLLEGE SITE 129.6 F [W]: P VARA LAKSHMI SITE 129.6 F Link Doct : 666/2000 of SRO 715	(R) 17-05-2004 (E) 17-05-2004 (P) 17-05-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 32 4646 Cons.Value:Rs. 4 66000	1.(CL)PATURI VARA NAGA PA DMA JAYA SRE 2.(EX)KODELA MURALI MOHA NA RAO 3.(EX)KODELA ANURADHA 4.(EX)KODELA SATYA SRI 5.(EX)KODELA SRINIVAS	0/0 5328/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
62	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 11-0 EXTENT: 65 5.85SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 45.8FT [S] 30FT WIDE ROAD 45.6FT [E]: PATU RI VARA NAGA PADMA JAYA SRI SITE 129.6F T [W]: BONDALAPATI SUNILA DEVI PROP 129. 6FT Link Doct : 665/2000 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 020/2000 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 0/0 of SRO 715	(R) 17-05-2004 (E) 17-05-2004 (P) 17-05-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 32 4646 Cons.Value:Rs. 4 66000	1.(EX)KODELA MURALI MOHA NA RAO 2.(EX)KODELA ANURADHA 3.(EX)KODELA SATYA SRI 4.(EX)KODELA SRINIVAS 5.(CL)PUTCHA VARA LAKSHMI	0/0 5327/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
63	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 11-0 EXTENT: 65 5.85SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 45.8FT [S] 30FT WIDE ROAD 45.6FT [E]: P VA RA LAKSHMI SITE 129.6 F [W]: 30 F WIDE RO AD SITE 129.6 F Link Doct : 666/2000 of SRO 715	(R) 17-05-2004 (E) 17-05-2004 (P) 17-05-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 32 4646 Cons.Value:Rs. 4 66000	1.(CL)BONDALAPATI SUNEEL A DEVI 2.(EX)KODELA MURALI MOHA NA RAO 3.(EX)KODELA ANURADHA 4.(EX)KODELA SATYA SRI 5.(EX)KODELA SRINIVAS	0/0 5326/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
64	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 0-11 EXTE NT: 201.3SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: SUBRAHMAN YAM 62.6 [S] EXI BALANCE SITE 62.6 [E]: SW AGRUHA FOODS SITE 29 [W]: 30 F WIDE ROA D 29 Link Doct : 2088/1995 of SRO 715	(R) 17-04-2004 (E) 15-04-2004 (P) 15-04-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 99 644 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 42000	1.(EX)GOGINENI NAGA KUMA RI 2.(CL)VATTIKUTI DURGA PRA BHAVATHI	0/0 CD_Volume: 104 4124/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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Date: Fri Feb 28 17:50:16 IST 2025

65	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 200SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: P SATAYAVANI SITE 86.4 F [S] P ARUNA SITE 86.4 F [E]: P ARUNA SITE 28 F [W]: 30 F WIDER OAD SITE 28 F Link Doct : 4316/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 12-04-2004 (E) 12-04-2004 (P) 12-04-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 18 0030 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 01000	1.(EX)SREPATHI RAMA KRISH NAMMA (PRI) 2.(EX)CHANNUPATI RAMA BA BU 3.(CL)PERAM ANANTA REDDY	0/0 CD_Volume: 104 3941/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
66	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 0-11-300 E XTENT: 121.34SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: K R RAM I.REDDY 48 F [S] J KUSUMA KUMARI SITE 48 F [E]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 34 F [W]: J MADH U BABU SITE 34 F Link Doct : 9412/1999 of SRO 715	(R) 09-04-2004 (E) 07-04-2004 (P) 07-04-2004	0501 Release (co-parc eners) Mkt.Value:Rs. 60 003 Cons.Value:Rs. 8 6500	1.(RR)KARRE SAKUNTALA 2.(RR)KARRE SUDHEER 3.(RE)KARRE SWAPNA	0/0 CD_Volume: 104 3910/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
67	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 11-980 EXTENT: 350SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: SITE OF PLOT NO. 19, 20 PLOTS 42 F [S] 360 F WID EROAD 42 F [E]: EXI BALANCE SITE 75 F [W]: PLOT NO.16 OF 75 F Link Doct : 8339/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 09-03-2004 (E) 08-03-2004 (P) 08-03-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 17 3250 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 48500	1.(EX)DEVISETTY KOTESWAR ARAO 2.(CL)THIRUVEEDHI VENKATA PRASAD	0/0 CD_Volume: 101 2486/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
68	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 250SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: B PADMAVATHI SITE 60 F [S] 40 F WIDE ROAD SITE 60 F [E]: A ANNAPU RNAMMA SITE 37.6 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SI TE 37.6 F Link Doct : 4300/2003 of SRO 715	(R) 28-02-2004 (E) 27-02-2004 (P) 27-02-2004	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 17 5313 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 77500	1.(EX)SANDIREDDY MALLIKA RJUNA RAO 2.(CL)VEMURI MALLIKARJUN A RAO 3.(CL)BASKARUNI VENKATA R ANAGA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 100 2158/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
69	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 269SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: P SATYAVANI SITE 86.4 F [S] P ARUNA OTHER'S SITE 86.4 F [E]: P ARUNA SITE 28 F [W]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 28 F Link Doct : 4316/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 20-02-2004 (E) 19-02-2004 (P) 19-02-2004	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 18 8636 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 91000	1.(EX)SRIPATHI RAMA KRISH NAMMA 2.(CL)CHANNUPATI RAMA BA BU	0/0 CD_Volume: 100 1813/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
70	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 0-11-980 E XTENT: 499SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 30 F WIDE ROAD SITE 68.6 F [S] M PADMAJA SITE 68.6 F [E]: M GOPALA KRISHNAIAH SITE 65.6 F [W]: V MALIKARJUNA RAO SITE 65.6 F Link Doct : 7699/1997 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 7700/1997 of SRO 715	(R) 20-01-2004 (E) 19-01-2004 (P) 19-01-2004	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 24 7005 Cons.Value:Rs. 3 54500	1.(EX)DULLIPALA PARVATHI D EVI 2.(CL)PILUTLA MADHAVI	0/0 CD_Volume: 97 600/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
71	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 0-11-980 E XTENT: 58.4SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 30 F ROAD SITE 8 F [S] M PADMAJA SITE 8 F [E]: P MADH AVI SITE 65.6 F [W]: V PARDA SARADHI SITE 65.6 F Link Doct : 7699/1997 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 7700/1997 of SRO 715	(R) 20-01-2004 (E) 17-01-2004 (P) 19-01-2004	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 41 500 Cons.Value:Rs. 4 1500	1.(CL)VEMURI MALLIKARJUN A RAO 2.(EX)DULLIPALA PARVATHI D EVI	0/0 CD_Volume: 97 599/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
72	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 0-11-980 E XTENT: 436.5SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 30 F WID E ROAD SITE 60 F [S] M PADSMA SITE 60 F [E]: D PARVATHI DEVI SITE 65.6 F [W]: 30 F WI DE ROAD SITE 65.6 F Link Doct : 7698/1997 of SRO 715	(R) 20-01-2004 (E) 17-01-2004 (P) 19-01-2004	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 21 6068 Cons.Value:Rs. 3 11000	1.(EX)DULLIPALLA RAMESH 2.(CL)VEMURI PARDHA SARA DHI	0/0 CD_Volume: 97 598/2004 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
73	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 65 EXTENT: 6.875 Boundires: [N]: D.NO.65 LAND [S] D.NO.63 LAND [E]: D.NO.64 LAND [W]: D.NO.65 LAND Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715	(R) 19-12-2003 (E) 19-12-2003 (P) 19-12-2003	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 14 1835 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(EX)NANNAPANENI VENKAT ASWAMY 2.(CL)ALOKAM PEDDABBAIAH	0/0 CD_Volume: 95 12035/2003 [2] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
74	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 65 EXTENT: 18 Boundires: [N]: D.NO.65 LAND [S] D.NO.52 LAND [E]: D.NO.52 LAND [W]: MATTEGUNTA RAMA GOPALA SAY ANARAYANA MURTHY ETC LAND Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715	(R) 19-12-2003 (E) 19-12-2003 (P) 19-12-2003	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A Mkt.Value:Rs. 61 0929 Cons.Value:Rs. 8 45500	1.(EX)NANNAPANENI VENKAT ASWAMY 2.(CL)ALOKAM PEDDABBAIAH	0/0 CD_Volume: 95 12035/2003 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
75	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 351SQ.Yds Boundire s: [N]: 60 LINKS WIDE ROAD 39 F [S] KARASA NI BALI REDDY ETC PROP 39 F [E]: KANYAD	(R) 04-12-2003 (E) 03-12-2003 (P) 03-12-2003	0111 AGREEMENT O F SALE CUM GP A	1.(EX)GUMMADI DHRAMA RA O 2.(CL)VIRIGINENI TIRUPATHI NAIDU	0/0 CD_Volume: 94 11410/2003 [@] of SR

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	HARA BRAMARAMBA PROP 83 F [W]: PEDDINTI NARASIMHACHARYULU ETC PROP 83 F Link Doct : 1701/1987 of SRO 715		Mkt.Value:Rs. 240139 Cons.Value:Rs. 247500		O GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
76	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 357SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 39.5 FT WIDE ROAD 39 F [S] KARASANI BALI REDDY SOLD TO OTHERS SITE 39 F [E]: ALURI BHASAKARA RAO , KOLA VIJAYA LAKSHMI SITE 82.6 F [W]: VEMURI PARDHASARADHI SITE 82.6 F Link Doct : 3099/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 20-11-2003 (E) 20-11-2003 (P) 20-11-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 250340 Cons.Value:Rs. 252000	1.(EX)CHENNUPATI KOTESWARA RAO 2.(CL)KOLLI RAJA GOPALA RAO 3.(CL)KOLLI KRISHNA LEELAVATHI	0/0 CD_Volume: 93 10963/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
77	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 1355SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: ROAD [S] KANKANAMPATI LEELAVATHI PROP [E]: ROAD [W]: KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH PROP	(R) 23-10-2003 (E) 22-10-2003 (P) 22-10-2003	0309 Gift settlement deeds in favou Mkt.Value:Rs. 950194 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(DR)KASARANENI JAYAPRADA TRUST,GUNTUR 2.(DE)GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH	0/0 CD_Volume: 91 9968/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
78	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GUNTUR URBAN W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 0-11- EXTENT: 351SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40 FT WIDE ROAD 30.3 F [S] KARASANI BALI REDDY ETC PROP 30.3 F [E]: GUMMADI DHARMA RAO PROP 82.5 F [W]: P.SAMBASIVA RAO PROP 82.5 F Link Doct : 2138/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 22-09-2003 (E) 22-09-2003 (P) 22-09-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 173745 Cons.Value:Rs. 247500	1.(EX)PALADUGU JAYA SREE 2.(CL)ARE PAVAN KUMAR 3.(CL)ARE MADHAVI	0/0 CD_Volume: 89 8976/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
79	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GUNTUR URBAN W-B: 0-1 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 0-11- EXTENT: 442SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: DHARANIKOTA VENKATESWARAMMA PROP 75 F [S] RAJU PROP 75 F [E]: P.RAJESWARI LAND 53 F [W]: 30 FT WIDE ROAD 53 F Link Doct : 4920/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 08-09-2003 (E) 08-09-2003 (P) 08-09-2003	0111 AGREEMENT OF SALE CUM GPA Mkt.Value:Rs. 218790 Cons.Value:Rs. 312000	1.(EX)CHINTAMANENI RAJAYA LAKSHMI 2.(EX)TALASILA SANTHI 3.(EX)CHINTAMANENI MADHAVI 4.(EX)PENUMATCHA SWARNA KUMARI 5.(EX)NIMMAGADDA VIJAYA LAKSHMI 6.(CL)PATAKAMURI VENKATESWARA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 88 8558/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
80	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: - EXTENT: 150SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: METLA ARUNA SITE 62.6F [S] NAGA KUMARI SITE 62.6F [E]: KANTAM VENUGOPALA REDDY AND OTEHRS SITE 21.62F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 21.62F Link Doct : 943/1996 of SRO 715	(R) 03-07-2003 (E) 02-07-2003 (P) 02-07-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 67500 Cons.Value:Rs. 96000	1.(EX)PAMULAPATI HARI KRISHNA[GPA] 2.(EX)METLA VEERA RAGHAVAIAH 3.(CL)MUNTIMADUGU SARADA	0/0 CD_Volume: 84 6201/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
81	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 433SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: VIKAS B.PHARMACY PROP 75F [S] DARANIKOTA VENKATESWARAMMA SITE 75F [E]: GOKANAPUDI ANJANEYULU SITE 52F [W]: 30F WIDEROAD 52F Link Doct : 2941/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 14-05-2003 (E) 13-05-2003 (P) 13-05-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 276038 Cons.Value:Rs. 277500	1.(EX)BOGARAJU VENKATA SATYANARAYANA PRASAD RAO 2.(CL)PARVATHANENI CHANDRA MOULI	0/0 CD_Volume: 81 4419/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
82	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 150SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: METLA ARUNA SITE 62.6F [S] GOGINENI NAGA KUMARI SITE 62.6F [E]: VENUGOPALA REDDY AND OTEHRS SITE 21.625F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 21.625F Link Doct : 943/1996 of SRO 715	(R) 12-05-2003 (E) 12-05-2003 (P) 12-05-2003	0111 AGREEMENT OF SALE CUM GPA Mkt.Value:Rs. 95625 Cons.Value:Rs. 96000	1.(EX)METLA VEERA RAGHAVAIAH 2.(CL)PAMULA PATI HARI KRISHNA	0/0 CD_Volume: 81 4321/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
83	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 210SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: VIJAYA BASKARA REDDY PROP 60F [S] 40F WIDE RAOD 60F [E]: ARIKEPUDI ANNAPOONAMMA AND OTEHRS SITE 31.6F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 31.6 Link Doct : 8404/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 12-05-2003 (E) 09-05-2003 (P) 12-05-2003	0111 AGREEMENT OF SALE CUM GPA Mkt.Value:Rs. 133875 Cons.Value:Rs. 134500	1.(CL)SANDIREDDY MALLIKARJUNA RAO 2.(EX)BHIMIREDDY PADMAVATHI	0/0 CD_Volume: 81 4301/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
84	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 303 64 65 EXTENT: 250SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PADMAVATHI BALANCE PROP 60F [S] 40F WIDE RAOD 60F [E]: ARIKEPUDI ANNAPOONAMMA AND OTEHRS SITE 37.6F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 37.6F Link Doct : 8404/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 12-05-2003 (E) 09-05-2003 (P) 09-05-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 96875 Cons.Value:Rs. 160000	1.(EX)BHIMIREDDY PADMAVATHI 2.(CL)SANDI REDDY MALLIKAJUNA REDDY	0/0 CD_Volume: 81 4300/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
85	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 525SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: R.RANGANADHAM PROP 113 LINKS [S] KANTAM TULASAMMA AND OTEHR SPROP 113 LINKS [E]: PEDDINTI KULASEKHAR AYYANGAR PROP 95 LINKS [W]: 45 LINK	(R) 26-04-2003 (E) 26-04-2003 (P) 26-04-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 334688 Cons.Value:Rs. 335000	1.(EX)MANNAMAREDDY SUGUNA REDDY 2.(CL)YALAM NAGESWARI	0/0 CD_Volume: 80 3934/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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Location:KORETIPADU
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	S WIDE ROAD 95 LINKS Link Doct : 2039/1987 of SRO 715				
86	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 03 HOUSE: , EXTENT: 242S Q.Yds Boundires: [N]: P.RANGA RAO SITE 65.0 F [S] VUTTUGUNTA PADMAVATHI SITE 55.0F [E]: 30F WIDE RAOD 39.4F [W]: RAVIPATI VEN KATA RAO 39.4F Link Doct : 10429/1992 of SRO 715	(R) 22-02-2003 (E) 21-02-2003 (P) 21-02-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 10 0000 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 55000	1.(EX)MANDAPATI NAGESWA RA RAO 2.(EX)MANDAPATI PRIDHVI R AJU 3.(EX)MANDAPATI LOKESH R AJU 4.(CL)RAMINENI SUBBAYAMM A	0/0 CD_Volume: 77 1724/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
87	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 961.21S Q.Yds Boundires: [N]: DNO.65 PLOT LAND 74.8 4F [S] 40F WIDE ROAD 74.83F [E]: NANNAPA NENI VENKATA SWAMY AND OTHERS PROP 115.6F [W]: DNO.63 LAND 115.6 Link Doct : 623/2001 of SRO 715	(R) 10-02-2003 (E) 10-02-2003 (P) 10-02-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 61 2771 Cons.Value:Rs. 6 16000	1.(EX)NANNAPANENI RATNA BHAVANI 2.(CL)ALOKAM SUREKHA	0/0 CD_Volume: 76 1222/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
88	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: - EXTENT: 1212.83SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE RAO D 74.82F [S] ALOKAM SUNEETHA SITE 74.82F [E]: NANNAPANENI VENKATA SWAMY LAND 1 46F [W]: DNO.63 LAND 146F Link Doct : 624/2001 of SRO 715	(R) 10-02-2003 (E) 10-02-2003 (P) 10-02-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 54 5774 Cons.Value:Rs. 7 77000	1.(CL)ALOKAM SUJATHA 2.(EX)PROTU SRINIVASA SUB BA RAO 3.(EX)NANNAPANENI RATNA BHAVANI	0/0 CD_Volume: 76 1221/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
89	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: - EXTENT: 1213.66SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: SUBBA RAO LA ND 74.82F [S] 40F WIDE ROAD 74.81F [E]: NA NNAPANENI VENKATASWAY AND LAND 146F [W]: DNO.63 LAND 146F Link Doct : 624/2001 of SRO 715	(R) 10-02-2003 (E) 10-02-2003 (P) 10-02-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 54 6147 Cons.Value:Rs. 7 77000	1.(CL)ALOKAM SUNEETHA 2.(EX)PROTU SRINIVASA SUB BA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 76 1220/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
90	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: - EXTENT: 756.36SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE RAOD 74.81F [S] DNO.56 LAND 74.80F [E]: NANNAP ANENI VENKATA SWAMY AND OTEHRS PRO P 91F [W]: DNO.63 LAND 91F Link Doct : 624/2001 of SRO 715	(R) 10-02-2003 (E) 10-02-2003 (P) 10-02-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 34 0362 Cons.Value:Rs. 4 84500	1.(EX)PROTU SRINIVASA SUB BA RAO 2.(CL)ALOKAM SURESH	0/0 CD_Volume: 76 1219/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
91	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 65 64 63 EXTENT: 354SQ.Y ds Boundires: [N]: DAGGUPATI SAMBASIVARA O SITE 74.5F [S] KANTHAM NENI VENKATES WARARAO SITE 74.5F [E]: 45 LINKS WIDE RO AD 42.9F [W]: OTHERS SITE 42.9F Link Doct : 10028/1994 of SRO 715	(R) 20-01-2003 (E) 20-01-2003 (P) 20-01-2003	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 22 5675 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 26000	1.(EX)potla usha kanthamma 2.(CL)PEDDI VIJAYA LAKSHMI	0/0 CD_Volume: 74 426/2003 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
92	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: , EXTENT: 479S Q.Yds Boundires: [N]: TUNGALA NAGA LAKSH MI 9.6F [S] 40F WIDE ROAD 38F [E]: BODAPA TI HANUMAYAMMA , VENKAYAMMA SITE 128 F [W]: ALURI RAMA RAO NO.34 PLOT SITE 75 F Link Doct : 8339/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 09-08-2002 (E) 09-06-2002 (P) 09-06-2002	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 30 5602 Cons.Value:Rs. 3 06000	1.(EX)MANNAVA APPA RAO[G PA] 2.(CL)ALOKAM VENKYAMMA 3.(EX)CHERUKURI SUBBA RA O 4.(EX)CHERUKURI TIRUPATHI RAO 5.(EX)CHERUKURI SANKARA RAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 66 5553/2002 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
93	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: , EXTENT: 200S Q.Yds Boundires: [N]: 30F WIDE ROAD 34F [S] ALURI RAMA RAO NO.34 PLOT SITE 34F [E]: CHERUKURI SANKARA RAO NO.9 SITE 53F [W]: SAMANTHAPUDI DURGA BHAVANI PLOT 53F Link Doct : 8339/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 06-07-2002 (E) 05-07-2002 (P) 05-07-2002	0303 Gift Settlement in f/o others Mkt.Value:Rs. 12 7600 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 28000	1.(DR)DEVISETTI KOTESWAR A RAO 2.(DE)TUNGALA NAGA LAKSH MI	0/0 CD_Volume: 64 4761/2002 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
94	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 320SQ.Yds Bo undires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 34.9F [S] OTEHR S LAND IN DNO.57 34.9F [E]: SITE OF PINAPA LA CHANDRA REKHA 83F [W]: SITE OF PASU PULETI MANMADHA RAO 83 Link Doct : 9868/1992 of SRO 715	(R) 05-07-2002 (E) 05-07-2002 (P) 05-07-2002	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 20 4000 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 05000	1.(EX)KAVURI RAVI CHANDRA 2.(EX)AMBATI VIJAYA LAKSHM I[GPA] 3.(CL)MALLAMPATI SAMBRAJ YAM	0/0 CD_Volume: 64 4744/2002 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
95	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 0-11-0 EXTENT: 5 53.25SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40.F ROAD F 60 [S] KARASANI BALIREDDY SITE F 59.9 [E]: CH ENNUPATI KOTESWARARAO SITE F 83.6 [W]: PEDDINTI NARASIMHACHARYULU LAND F 83 Link Doct : 3098/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 04-05-2002 (E) 18-01-2002 (P) 18-01-2002	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 24 8963 Cons.Value:Rs. 3 60000	1.(EX)YEZZU RAMARAO 2.(CL)VEMURI PARDHA SARA DHI	0/0 CD_Volume: 61 2703/2002 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
96	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 0-11-0 EXTENT: 1 675SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: OTHERS SITE F 13 6 [S] 40.F ROAD F 135.6 [E]: KASARANENI JA	(R) 24-04-2002 (E) 24-04-2002 (P) 24-04-2002	0302 Gift Settlement in f/o family	1.(DR)MOPARTHI RAMALINGE SWARARAO 2.(DR)MOPARTHI BABU SUBB ARAO	0/0 CD_Volume: 60 2361/2002 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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	YAPRADAMBA RELIJIES & CHARITABLE TRU ST SITE F 111 [W]: 30.F ROAD F 111 Link Doct : 0343/1982 of SRO 715		Mkt.Value:Rs. 10 68650 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 069000	3.(DE)DOCTOR.KONDABOLU LAKSHMI PRASAD RELIJIES & CHARITABLE TRUST,GUNTUR	
97	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 0-11-0 EXTENT: 4 03SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40.F ROAD F 43.6 [S] OTHERS SITEF 43.6 [E]: NAGABAIRAVA SUBB ARAO SITE F 83.6 [W]: NAGABAIRAVA VASAN THA KUMARI SITE F 83.4 Link Doct : 9363/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 26-03-2002 (E) 26-03-2002 (P) 26-03-2002	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 58000	1.(EX)NARRA BHAGYA LAKSH MI 2.(CL)VALETI CHAITANYA BHA RATHI	0/0 CD_Volume: 59 1654/2002 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
98	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: . EXTENT: .3 Acre s Boundires: [N]: PEDDINTI NARASIMHA CHAR YULU LAND [S] PATH [E]: MATTEGUNTA SATY ANARAYANA MURHTY PROP [W]: PATH Link Doct : 8701/1994 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8039/1994 of SRO 715	(R) 26-03-2002 (E) 26-03-2002 (P) 26-03-2002	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 92 6376 Cons.Value:Rs. 9 26500	1.(EX)GANESUNI SANDYA RA NI 2.(EX)VALETI SASIDHAR 3.(EX)CHAITANYA BHARATHI 4.(CL)DR.KASARANENI JAYAP RADAMBA RELIGIOUS AND C HARITABLE TRUNST,GUNTUR	0/0 CD_Volume: 59 1653/2002 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
99	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 0-11-0 EXTENT: 3 377SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PEDDINTI NARASI MHACHARYULU SITE F 106 [S] KANKANAMP ATI LEELA VATHI SITE F 106 [E]: KOGANTI GA NGAKUMARI SITE F 288 [W]: DOCTOR.KOND ABOLU BASAVA PUNNAIAH SITE F 285.6 Link Doct : 0342/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 18-02-2002 (E) 18-02-2002 (P) 18-02-2002	0302 Gift Settlement In f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 21 54526 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 182000	1.(DR)MADDINENI PADMALAT HA 2.(DE)DOCTOR.KASARANENI JAYAPRADAMBA RELIGIOUS & CHARITABLE TRUST,GUNT UR	0/0 847/2002 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
100	VILL/COL: GORANTLA/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 S URVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 20SQ.Yds Boundire s: [N]: D NO 65 SITE 74.84FT [S] D NO 56PLOT SITE 74.80FT [E]: NANNAPANENI VENKATA S WAMY 578.6FT [W]: D NO 63SITE 578.6FT	(R) 29-01-2001 (E) 27-01-2001 (P) 27-01-2001	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 96 6500 Cons.Value:Rs. 8 5000	1.(CL)POTRU SRINIVASA SUB BA RAO 2.(EX)MATTEGUNTA RAMA G OPALA SATYANARAYANA 3.(EX)TUNUGUNTLA SIVARAM PRASAD	0/0 624/2001 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
101	VILL/COL: GORANTLA/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 S URVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 20SQ.Yds Boundire s: [N]: D NO 65 SITE 74.84FT [S] D NO 56PLOT SITE 74.80FT [E]: NANNAPANENI VENKATA S WAMY 578.6FT [W]: D NO 63SITE 578.6FT	(R) 29-01-2001 (E) 27-01-2001 (P) 27-01-2001	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 96 6500 Cons.Value:Rs. 8 5000	1.(EX)MATTEGUNTA RAMA G OPALA SATYANARAYANA 2.(EX)TUNUGUNTLA SIVARAM PRASAD 3.(CL)NANNAPANENNI RATNA BHAVANI	0/0 623/2001 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
102	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 11-980 EXTENT: 150.6SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 33.6F [S] ROMPICHARLA ANANTHA KUMAR S ITE 33.6F [E]: ROMPICHARLA ANANTHA KUM ART SITE 40.6F [W]: PALADUGU SAMBASIVA RAO SITE 40.6FG Link Doct : 1585/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1585/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1585/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 20-09-2000 (E) 20-09-2000 (P) 20-09-2000	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 76 806 Cons.Value:Rs. 9 1000	1.(CL)ROMPICHARLA RAMAD EVI 2.(EX)KANYADHARA BRAMAR AMBA	0/0 CD_Volume: 715_003 2 9140/2000 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
103	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 11-980 EXTENT: 202.3SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: ROMPICHARLA R AMADEVI SITE 33.6F, 40F WIDE ROAD 5F [S] KARASANI BALIREDDY AND OTHERS LAND 3 8.6F [E]: KONDABOLU BASAVA PUNNAIAH PR OP 82.6F [W]: PALADUGU SAMBASIVA RAO S ITE 42F Link Doct : 1585/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1585/1987 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1585/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 20-09-2000 (E) 20-09-2000 (P) 20-09-2000	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 10 3173 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 21500	1.(EX)KANYADHARA BRAMAR AMBA 2.(CL)ROMPICHARLA ANANTH A KUMAR	0/0 CD_Volume: 715_003 2 9139/2000 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
104	VILL/COL: GORANTLA/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 11-981 EXTENT: 4 89.5SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 6 7.3F [S] KODELA ANURADHA PROP 67.3F [E]: MADDI GOPALA KRISHNAIAH SITE 65.6F [W]: BODDULURI RAMPRASAD SITE 65.6F Link Doct : 6175/1997 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 6175/1997 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 6175/1997 of SRO 715	(R) 31-01-2000 (E) 31-01-2000 (P) 31-01-2000	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 17 6220 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 50000	1.(EX)BODDULURI RAMPRAS AD 2.(CL)KODELA SRINIVAS	0/0 CD_Volume: 715_002 0 666/2000 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
105	VILL/COL: GORANTLA/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 11-980 EXTENT: 5 07.5SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 6 9.9F [S] KODELA MOHANA RAO 69.9F [E]: BO DDULURI RAM PRASAD SITE 65.6F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 65.6F Link Doct : 6174/1997 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 6174/1997 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 6174/1997 of SRO 715	(R) 31-01-2000 (E) 31-01-2000 (P) 31-01-2000	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 18 2700 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 59000	1.(CL)KODELA SATYASRI 2.(EX)BODDULURI RAMPRAS AD	0/0 CD_Volume: 715_002 0 665/2000 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
106	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/INDUSTRIAL W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 HOUSE: 11-980 EXT ENT: 970.5SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: BODDULURI	(R) 29-01-2000 (E) 29-01-2000 (P) 29-01-2000	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 34	1.(EX)KOLLA KRANTHI KIRAN KUMAR 2.(CL)KODALA MURALI MOHA	0/0 CD_Volume: 715_003 4

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	RAM PRASAD 136.6F [S] 30F WIDE ROAD 13 6.6F [E]: MADDINENI GOPALA KRISHNAIAH 0 4F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 04F Link Doct : 5026/1997 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 5626/1997 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 5626/1997 of SRO 715		0300 Cons.Value:Rs. 4 05000	N 3.(CL)KODALA ANURADHA	620/2000 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
107	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 500SQ.Yds Bo undires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 54.0F [S] OTHER S SITE 54.6F [E]: KOLA BALA SUBRAMANYAM SITE 83F [W]: SEETA RAMA DASU SOLD TO G OVADA SRI RANGANAYAKULU SITE 83F Link Doct : 7042/1989 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 7042/1989 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 7042/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 27-01-2000 (E) 27-01-2000 (P) 27-01-2000	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 25 5000 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 55000	1.(EX)AYYA VIJAYA LAKSHMI 2.(CL)KARNATI ANJANADEVI	0/0 CD_Volume: 715_003 4 560/2000 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
108	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 EXTENT: 182SQ.Y ds Boundires: [N]: KAMATHAM RAGHU RAM R EDDY PROP 48F [S] JAGARLAMUDI KUSUMA KUMARI PROP 48F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 34F [W]: JAGARLAMUDI MADHUBABU PROP 34F Link Doct : 7646/1996 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 7646/1996 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 7646/1996 of SRO 715	(R) 23-12-1999 (E) 23-12-1999 (P) 23-12-1999	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 92 820 Cons.Value:Rs. 9 3000	1.(EX)TANNERU ANKARAJU 2.(CL)KARI SAIBABU	0/0 0412/1999 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
109	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: .11 Acres Boun dires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 59.7F [S] OTHERS PROP OF DNO.57, 59.7F [E]: SITE OF SRI GO VADA RANGANAYAKULU WHO PURCHASED FROM MEENA KUMARI 83F [W]: PLOT NO.6 , 83F Link Doct : 1217/1989 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1217/1989 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1217/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 23-08-1999 (E) 23-08-1999 (P) 23-08-1999	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 27 1524 Cons.Value:Rs. 2 18000	1.(EX)PAMIDI MEENA KUMARI 2.(CL)BALINA ANASUYAMMA	0/0 5760/1999 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
110	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: .06 Acres Boun dires: [N]: RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU PROP 66.4 F [S] DNO.57, 57 LAND AND 12 FWIDE ROAD 66F [E]: KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI SITE 40.9 F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 40.9F Link Doct : 3308/1989 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 3308/1989 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 3308/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 03-06-1999 (E) 03-06-1999 (P) 03-06-1999	0302 Gift Settlement in f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 14 8104 Cons.Value:Rs. 1 53000	1.(DR)RAVIPATI BASAVA KUM ARI 2.(DE)DOPPALAPUDI SAILAJA	0/0 3475/1999 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
111	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU [6 2/Ato63] W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: 0-11-8 24[NEAR] EXTENT: 182SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: BODHULURI RAGHAVENDRA PROPERTY 48F [S] EXE SITE 48F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 34.4F [W]: CHAGARLAMUDI MADHUBABU 34F Link Doct : 1887/1994 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1887/1994 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1887/1994 of SRO 715	(R) 10-02-1999 (E) 10-02-1999 (P) 10-02-1999	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 92 820 Cons.Value:Rs. 9 3000	1.(EX)CHAGARLAMUDI KUSU MA KUMARI 2.(CL)VALLURIPALLI SANTHIR ATNA	0/0 CD_Volume: 715_001 4 718/1999 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
112	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU [6 2/Ato63] W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: , EXT ENT: 182SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: V.SANTHI RAT NA SITE 48ft [S] 40ft ROAD 48ft [E]: 30ft ROAD 34.4ft [W]: CHAGARLAMUDI MADHU BABU 34f t Link Doct : 1886/1994 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1886/1994 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 1886/1994 of SRO 715	(R) 10-02-1999 (E) 10-02-1999 (P) 10-02-1999	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 92 820 Cons.Value:Rs. 9 3000	1.(EX)GANDIKOTA SATYANAR AYANA 2.(CL)VALLURIPALLI SANTHI RATNA	0/0 CD_Volume: 715_001 4 717/1999 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
113	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 6 3, 64, 65, HOUSE:, 11-980, EXTENT: , 400.000 Y, 334.440 Y, Boundires: [N]: GOGINENI NAGA KUMARI SITE 62.6F [S] 40F ROAD 62.6F [E]: S WAGRUHA FOODS SITE 57.9F [W]: 30F ROAD 57.9F	(R) 29-01-1999 (E) 28-01-1999 (P) 28-01-1999	7A MORTGAGE Cons.Value:Rs. , 40000,	1.(E)GOGINENI NAGAKUMARI 2.(C)GUNTUR CO-OP URBAN BANK	2751/7 438/1999 [1] of SRO G UNTUR (R.O.)(715)
114	VILL/COL: KORITAPADU/KORITIPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 205.000 Y, 1 71.410 M, Addl.Desc : OPEN SITE Boundires: [N]: DHULIPALLA NALINI 34.4F [S] 40F WIDE R OAD 34F [E]: D.SUSMITA SITE 55.6F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 60.2F	(R) 15-09-1998 (E) 14-09-1998 (P) 14-09-1998	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,10 4600,	1.(E)KANNEGANTI VENKATAN ARAYANA 2.(C)DHULIPALLI MURALI	2718/295 7163/1998 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
115	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 6 3, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 634.000 Y, 267.000 M, Bou ndires: [N]: 30F WIDE ROAD 28F [S] S.RAMAK RISHNA RAO SITE 28F [E]: THOTA SUDHAKA RA RAO SOLD SITE 86F [W]: K.APPA RAO SO LD SITE 86F Link Doct : 8300/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 06-07-1998 (E) 06-07-1998 (P) 06-07-1998	9D AOST Mkt.Value:Rs. ,85 500,	1.(E)THOTA LAKSHMI SAMRAJ YAM 2.(C)KOMMINENI SIVAIAH	2690/483 5021/1998 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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116	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65. EXTENT: , 267.000 Y, 223.200 M, Boundires: [N]: 30F WIDE ROAD 28F [S]: SURINETI RAMA KRISHNA RAO SITE 28F [E]: THOTA LAKSHMI SAMRAJYAM SITE 86F [W]: V.SUBBA RAO SITE 86F Link Docl : 8300/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 06-07-1998 (E) 06-07-1998 (P) 06-07-1998	9D AOST Mkt.Value:Rs. ,05 000,	1.(E)THOTA LAKSHMI SAMRAJYAM 2.(C)KANKAGALA APPA RAO	2690/477 5020/1998 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
117	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65. FLAT 34 EXTENT: , 450.000 Y, 370.260 M, Boundires: [N]: FLOTB [S]: 40 WIDE ROAD 54F [E]: FLOT 7 75F [W]: OTHERS FLOT 75F Link Docl : 449/1997 of SRO 715	(R) 19-06-1998 (E) 18-06-1998 (P) 18-06-1998	9K RELEASE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,38 8000,	1.(E)ALURE RAMARAO 2.(C)KODALE VENKATA DURGA PRASAD	2683/437 4495/1998 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
118	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65. EXTENT: , 300.000 Y, 250.800 M, Boundires: [N]: EXE SITE 32F [S]: CLAIM SITE 32F [E]: KONDABOLU BASAVA PUNNAIAH SITE 8. 6F [W]: CLAIM SITE 8F Link Docl : 9156/1992 of SRO 715	(R) 08-06-1998 (E) 08-06-1998 (P) 08-06-1998	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,13 800,	1.(E)NUVVULA BANGARU BABU 2.(C)VAJJA NIRMALA	2680/103 4185/1998 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
119	VILL/COL: KORITIPADU W-B: 1-2 SURVEY: , 63, 235, 240. HOUSE: , 1-2-90, 1-2-89. EXTENT: , 300.000 Y, 250.840 M, Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO.35 SITE 60 F [S]: PLOT NO.33 SITE 60 F [E]: PLOT NO.42 SITE 45 F [W]: 30 F ROAD 45 F Link Docl : 2590/1993 of SRO 715 Link Docl : 12567/1981 of SRO 715	(R) 29-04-1998 (E) 27-04-1998 (P) 28-04-1998	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,20 7000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 160000,	1.(E)KANCHETI AJAYA BABU 2.(C)GANESUNI RAMA NADHA BABU	2663/411 3071/1998 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
120	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 449.500Y, 376.260M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40 F Road 48 9 F [S]: Others 48 9f [E]: Paruchuri Bhanumathi 83f [W]: Pabbili Premalatha Swama Bai Site 83 F	(R) 06-12-1997 (E) 06-12-1997 (P) 06-12-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,20 7000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 30000,	1.(E)EDARA NAGESWARI 2.(C)MANDAVA RAMA SETHA	2615/311 8300/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
121	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 248.000Y, 207.360M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Road 37 F [S]: Devi Setty Koteswar Rao 37 F [E]: Bandla Siva Kumari 60 F [W]: Elnedi Rama Kotaiah Site 6 1 F	(R) 01-12-1997 (E) 01-12-1997 (P) 01-12-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 114600,	1.(E)Mannava Apparao(a) 2.(E)C Subba Rao 3.(E)Thirupathi Rao(p) 4.(E)Sankar Rao 5.(C)Ganga Madhavi	2614/169 8195/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
122	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65. APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 257.000Y, 214.870M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40 F Road 39 F [S]: Devisetty Koteswar Rao 39 F [E]: Devi Setty Koteswar Rao Site 59 F [W]: Ganga Madhavi Site 60 F	(R) 01-12-1997 (E) 01-12-1997 (P) 01-12-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 118700,	1.(E)Mannava Appa Rao(a) 2.(E)Cherukuri 3.(E)Thirupathi Rao 4.(E)Sankar Rao(p) 5.(C)Bandla Siva Kumari	2614/161 8194/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
123	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 550.000Y, 459.530M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Road 60f [S]: Karasani Bali Reddy 60f [E]: Paladugu Sambasiva Rao 82 6 F [W]: 45 L Way 82 6 F	(R) 15-11-1997 (E) 15-11-1997 (P) 15-11-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 253000,	1.(E)Kanakala Rajeswari 2.(C)Thumala Bapineedu	2610/229 7880/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
124	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65. EXTENT: , 254.700 Y, 212.950 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: ROAD F 35 [S]: MUPPA PADMAJA SITE F 35 [E]: MATTI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH SITE F 65.6 [W]: DULIPALLA PARVATHI DEVI SITE F 65.6	(R) 11-09-1997 (E) 10-11-1997 (P) 10-11-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,11 7200, Cons.Value:Rs. , 63675,	1.(E)TALASILA MURAHARIRAO 2.(C)DULIPALLA PARVATHI DEVI	2607/325 7700/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
125	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65. EXTENT: , 302.700 Y, 253.080 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30.F ROAD F 41.6 [S]: MUPPA PADMAJA SITE F 41.6 [E]: DULIPALLA PARVATHIDEVI SITE F 65.6 [W]: DULIPALLI RAMESH SITE F 65.6	(R) 11-11-1997 (E) 10-11-1997 (P) 10-11-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,13 9300, Cons.Value:Rs. , 75675,	1.(E)ABBURI PADMAJA 2.(C)DULIPALLA PARVATHIDEVI	2607/311 7699/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
126	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65. HOUSE: , 11-980. EXTENT: , 436.500 Y, 364.950 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30.F ROAD F 60 [S]: MUPPA PADMAJA SITE F 60 [E]: ABBURI PADMAJA SITE F 65.6 [W]: 30. F ROAD F 65.6	(R) 11-11-1997 (E) 10-11-1997 (P) 10-11-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,20 0800, Cons.Value:Rs. , 109125,	1.(E)PAMIDIMUKKALA RAJYALAKSHMI 2.(C)DULIPALLA RAMESH	2607/311 7698/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
127	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 530.000Y, 0.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Site Of Ankamma 86f [S]: 40f Road 86f [E]: 30f Road 55 1\2f [W]: Site Of Narayana 55 1\2f	(R) 27-09-1997 (E) 27-09-1997 (P) 27-09-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,24 4000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 106000,	1.(E)Jagarla Mudi Venkateswara Rao 2.(C)Dhulipalla Murali(gardian) 3.(C)Dhulipalla Sunitha (minor)	2598/63 6955/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
128	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 530.000Y, 0.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Site Of Rama Rao	(R) 27-09-1997 (E) 27-09-1997 (P) 27-09-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,24 4000,	1.(E)Lavu Ankamma 2.(C)Dhulipalla Murali (gardian), Harika (minor) 3.(E)Sirasapalli Krishna Rao	2598/55 6954/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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	86f [S] Site Of Venkateswar Rao 81f [E]: 30f Road 56f [W]: Onteddu Siinivasa Reddy Site 55f		Cons.Value:Rs. , 100000,	4.(C)Macharla Purna Chandra Prasad	
129	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 480.500 Y, 409.270 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 67.3F [S] KOLLA KIIRANKUMAR SITE 67.3F [E]: MADDI GOPAL KRISHNA ETC LAND 65.0F [W]: EXE BALANC SITE 65.6F Link Doct : 8343/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 18-08-1997 (E) 18-08-1997 (P) 18-08-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,25 5200, Cons.Value:Rs. , 225200,	1.(E)KONDABOLU BASAVA PUNNAIAH 2.(E)KONDABOLU VENKATA SUBBAMMA 3.(E)KONDABOLU VARA PRASAD 4.(E)KONDA BOLU KRIISHNA PRASAD 5.(E)BANDLAMUDI SURYANA RAYA 6.(E)BANDLAMUDI LAKSHMI 7.(C)BODDULURI RAM PRASAD	2588/433 6175/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
130	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 507.500 Y, 424.320 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 69.9F [S] KOLLA KIRAN KUMAR 69.9F [E]: CLI PROPERTY 65.6F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 65.6F Link Doct : 8343/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 19-08-1997 (E) 18-08-1997 (P) 18-08-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,23 3500, Cons.Value:Rs. , 233500,	1.(E)KONDABOLU VARA PRASAD 2.(E)KONDA BOLU KRISHNA PRASAD 3.(E)BANDLAMUDI SURYA NARAYANA 4.(E)BANDLA MUDI LAKSHMI 5.(C)BODDULURI RAMPRASAD 6.(E)KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH 7.(E)KONDABOLU VENKATA SUBBAMMA	2588/425 6174/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
131	VILL/COL: KORIITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, PLOT: , 41, EXTENT: , 970.100 Y, 81 1.000 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30F WIDE ROAD 64.0F [S] EXE BALANC SITE 136.6F [E]: MADDINENI GOPALKRISHNAIAH LAND 64.0F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 64.0F	(R) 04-08-1997 (E) 31-07-1997 (P) 31-07-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,33 8200, Cons.Value:Rs. , 388200,	1.(E)KONDA BOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH 2.(E)KONDABOLU VENKATA SUBBAMMA 3.(E)KONDABOLU VARAPRASAD 4.(E)KONDABOLU KRISHNAPRASAD 5.(E)BANDLAMUDI LAKSHNII 6.(C)KOLLAKRANTHI KUMAR 7.(E)BANDLAMUDISURYANARYANA	22582/11 5626/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
132	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 968.000 Y, 809.350 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: ABBURI PADMAJA ETC 136.3F [S] 40F WIDE ROAD 136.0F [E]: M.GOPALA KRISHNAIAH ETC SITE 64.0F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 64.0F	(R) 25-07-1997 (E) 24-07-1997 (P) 24-07-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,38 7200, Cons.Value:Rs. , 387200,	1.(E)KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH 2.(E)KONDABOLU VENKATA SUBBAMMA 3.(E)KONDA BOLU VARA PRASAD 4.(E)KONDABOLU KRISHNA PRASAD 5.(E)BANDLAMUDI SURYANA RAYANA 6.(E)BANDLA MUDI LAKSHMI 7.(C)MUPPA PADMAJA	2575/213 5124/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
133	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 254.700 Y, 212.950 M, Boundires: [N]: 30.F ROAD F 35 [S] EXE BALANCE SITE F 35 [E]: MADDI GOPALA KRISHNAIAH LAND F 65.6 [W]: ABBURI PADMAJA SITE F 65.6 Link Doct : 8343/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 16-06-1997 (E) 16-06-1997 (P) 16-06-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,10 2000,	1.(E)KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH 2.(E)KONDABOLU VENKATASUBBAMMA 3.(E)KONDABOLU VARAPRASAD 4.(E)BANDLAMUDI SURYANA RAYANA 5.(E)BANDLAMUDI LAKSHMI 6.(C)TALASILA MURAHARIRAO 7.(E)KONDABOLU KRISHNA PRASAD	2561/271 3982/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
134	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 436.500 Y, 364.950 M, Boundires: [N]: DITO F 60 [S] EXE BALNCE SITE F 60 [E]: ABBURI PADMAJA SITE F 65.6 [W]: 30.F ROAD F 65.6 Link Doct : 8343/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 16-06-1997 (E) 16-06-1997 (P) 16-06-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,17 4600,	1.(E)KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH 2.(E)KONDABOLU VENKATASUBBAMMA 3.(E)KONDABOLU VARAPRASAD 4.(E)KONDABOLU KRISHNA PRASAD 5.(E)BANDLAMUDI SURYANA RAYANA 6.(E)BANDLAMUDI LAKSHMI 7.(C)PAMIDIMUKKALA RAJYALAKSHMI	2561/263 3981/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
135	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 302.700 Y, Boundires: [N]: 30.F ROAD F 41.6 [S] EXE SITE F 41.6 [E]: TALASILA MURAHARIRAO SITE F 65.6 [W]: PAMIDIMUKKALA RAJYALAKSHMI SITE F 65.6 Link Doct : 8343/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 16-06-1997 (E) 16-06-1997 (P) 16-06-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,12 1200,	1.(E)KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH 2.(E)KONDABOLU VENKATASUBBAIAH 3.(E)KONDABOLU VARAPRASAD	2561/255 3980/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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				4.(E)KONDABOLU KRISHNAPRASAD 5.(E)BANDLAMUDI SURYANARAYANA 6.(E)BANDLAMUDI LAKSHMI 7.(C)ABBURI PADMAJA	
136	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 460.000 Y, 384.620 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Other's Thaluku Site 60f [S] 40f Road Haddu 60f [E]: 30f Road Haddu 69f [W]: Bhimineni Padmavathi Thaluku Site 60f	(R) 04-06-1997 (E) 04-06-1997 (P) 04-06-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,184000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 115000,	1.(E)K Radhan Nagarajan 2.(C)Timmiseity Nageswara Rao	2556/395 3560/1997 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
137	VILL/COL: Guntur 17 W-B: 17-22 SURVEY: , 841, HOUSE: , 25-3-50, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 62.000Y, 52.040M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Addl.Desc : DABA HOUSE Boundires: [E]: Pura	(R) 28-01-1997 (E) 28-01-1997 (P) 28-07-1997	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,135000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(P)Adapa Raghuvendra Rao 2.(C)Adapa Nagesh 3.(E) 4.() 5.()	2516/247 449/1997 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
138	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , D.^B^C.63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 46.620 Y, 325.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Broad Road Ending 45f [S] Meda Ramesh Site 45f [E]: Kalyanam Siva Srinivasa Rao 65f [W]: Mahmmad Habri Kamal Site No 31 32m Ir 65f	(R) 26-12-1996 (E) 26-12-1996 (P) 26-12-1996	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 130000,	1.(E)Kanumarla Sri Devi 2.(C)Tadikonda Bheemaiah	2504/481 8013/1996 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
139	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 182.000 Y, 152.200 M, Boundires: [N]: KAMATHAM RAGHURAMIREDDY SITE 48 FT [S] JAGARLAMUDI KUSUMAKUMARI SITE 48 FT [E]: 30 FT WIDE RAOD 34 FT [W]: JAGARLAMUDI MADHUBABU SITE 34 FT Link Doct : 7332/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 29-11-1996 (E) 29-11-1996 (P) 29-11-1996	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,73000,	1.(E)KANTHAM VENUGOPALA REDDY 2.(C)TANNIRU ANKARAJU	2504/451 7646/1996 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
140	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 325.000Y, 271.740M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Kanumarla Sridevi Site 45 F [S] Road Boundary 45 F [E]: Said Shakeela Hajar Site, plot No 33 6 F [W]: Inuganti Venkata Renuka Site 45 F	(R) 15-11-1996 (E) 15-11-1996 (P) 15-11-1996	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 130000,	1.(E)Yadama Bala Tripura Sundari 2.(C)Kanneganti Rama Tulasi 3.(E) 4.(C)Kallam Varaprasadareddy (lessee)	2342/348 7369/1996 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
141	VILL/COL: KORITIPADU/KORITIPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 205.000 Y, 171.410 M, Addl.Desc : OPEN SITE Boundires: [N]: K.VENU GOPALA REDDY SITE 34.4F [S] 40F WIDE ROAD 34F [E]: P.KULASEKHARA AYYANGARU 55.6F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 52.6F Link Doct : 7332/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 12-11-1996 (E) 12-11-1996 (P) 12-11-1996	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,82000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 41000,	1.(E)POPURI. SRIDEVI 2.(C)KANNEGANTI.VENKATA NARAYANA	2500/19 7246/1996 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
142	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 550.000Y, 459.530M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Bandla Bata 91 Links [S] Karasani Bali Reddy & Others Land 91 Links [E]: Paladugu Samba Siva Rao Land 125 Links [W]: Bandla Bata 125 Links	(R) 15-06-1996 (E) 15-06-1996 (P) 15-06-1996	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 220000,	1.(E)Dodda Koteswara Rao 2.(C)Kanagala Rajeswari	2455/57 3574/1996 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
143	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 550.000Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Bandla Bata 91 Links [S] Karasani Bapi Reddy & Others Land 91 Links [E]: Paladagu Sambasiva Rao Land 125 Links [W]: Bandla Bata 125 Links	(R) 15-06-1996 (E) 15-06-1996 (P) 15-06-1996	23A DMORTGAGE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 61500,	1.(E)Dandamudi Punnaiah 2.(C)Dodda Koteswara Rao	2344/357 3573/1996 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
144	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 350.000Y, 292.630M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30f Wide Road 42f [S] Pno 37, Kodali Gangadhara Rao Site 42f [E]: Pno 35, Cherukuri Tirupati Rao Site 75f [W]: Movva Raja Gopala Rao Site 75f	(R) 25-04-1996 (E) 25-04-1996 (P) 25-04-1996	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 140000,	1.(E)Velaturi Lata 2.(C)Puvvada Hari Prasad	2441/391 2509/1996 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
145	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 150.000 Y, 125.410 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: OTHERS SITE F 62.6 [S] METLA VEERA RAGHAVAIAH SITE F 62.6 [E]: KANTAM VENUGOPALAREDDY SITE F 21.625 [W]: 30.F ROAD F 21.625	(R) 19-02-1996 (E) 19-02-1996 (P) 19-02-1996	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,60000,	1.(E)GOGINENI VENKATA SUBBARAO[AGENT] 2.(C)METLA ARUNA 3.(E)KANTAM VENUGOPALAREDDY[P[]	2421/467 944/1996 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
146	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 150.000 Y, 125.410 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: METLA ARUNA SITE F 62.6 [S] GOGINENI NAGAKUMARI SITE F 62.6 [E]: KANTAM VENUGOPALAREDDY SITE F 21.625 [W]: 30.F ROAD F 21.625	(R) 19-02-1996 (E) 19-02-1996 (P) 19-02-1996	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,60000,	1.(E)GOGINENI VENKATA SUBBARAO[AGENT] 2.(E)KANTAM VENUGOPALAREDDY[P] 3.(C)METLA VEERA RAGHAVAIAH	2421/461 943/1996 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
147	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 720 A, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [S] D.NO.52 LAND 31 F [E]: D.NO.52 LAND Link Doct : 58/1996 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 58/1996 of SRO 715	(R) 22-01-1996 (E) 22-01-1996 (P) 22-01-1996	9S RATIFICSON Mkt.Value:Rs. ,27500,	1.(E)YARLAGADDA RATHAMMA 2.(C)GOGINENI RAMBABU 3.(C)GOGINENI DHANA LAKSHMI	2342/187 234/1996 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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			Cons.Value:Rs. , 275000,		
148	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 6 3, EXTENT: , 872.000 Y, 729.020 M, BUILT: , , S Q. FT Boundires: [N]: D.NO.65 LAND 77.6 F [S] D.NO.52 LAND 31 F [E]: D.NO.52 LAND 570 F [W]: PANCHUMARTHI VASUDEVA RAO LAND 578.6 F Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715	(R) 05-01-1996 (E) 05-01-1996 (P) 05-01-1996	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,42 7500, Cons.Value:Rs. , 275000,	1.(C)GOGINENI DHANALAKSH MI 2.(E)YARLAGADDA RATHAMM A 3.(C)GOGINENI RAMBABU	2410/385 58/1996 [1] of SRO G UNTUR (R.O.)(715)
149	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 6 5, EXTENT: , 327.000 Y, 273.400 M, BUILT: , , S Q. FT Boundires: [N]: THIS NUMBER LAND 66. 6 F [S] OTHERS LAND 66.6 F [E]: D.NO.64 LA ND 182.82 F [W]: THIS NUMBER LAND 182.82 F Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715	(R) 05-01-1996 (E) 05-01-1996 (P) 05-01-1996	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,42 7500, Cons.Value:Rs. , 275000,		2410/385 58/1996 [2] of SRO G UNTUR (R.O.)(715)
150	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 6 3, EXTENT: , .720 C, BUILT: , , SQ. FT LEASE P ERIOD FROM 26-12-1995 TO 25-12-2055 Boun dires: [S] D.NO.52 LAND 31 F [E]: D.NO.52 LAN D 579 F Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715	(R) 26-12-1995 (E) 26-12-1995 (P) 26-12-1995	11A LEASES Mkt.Value:Rs.,10 00,	1.(E)POTRU SRINIVASA SUBB ARAO [B.AGENT] 2.(E)YARLAGADDA RATHAMM A [LESSOR &P] 3.(C)POTRU VENKATA RATNA M [LESSEE]	2342/170 9526/1995 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
151	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 6 3, HOUSE:, 11-980, EXTENT: , 433.000 Y, 362.0 40 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30.F RO AD F 52 [S] P.LAKSHMIKANTHARAO SITE F 5 2 [E]: MOVVA RAJAGOPALARAO SITE F 75 [W]: OTHERS SITE F 75 Link Doct : 5647/1991 of SRO 715	(R) 20-12-1995 (E) 20-12-1995 (P) 20-12-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,17 3200,	1.(E)SYED MUNTAJMOLA 2.(C)NANNAPANENI SOBHAR ANI	2407/35 9415/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
152	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 325.000Y, 0.0 00M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Pl No:45 Site 68f [S] Pl No:47 Site 68f [E]: Pl No:35 Site 4 3f [W]: Road 43f	(R) 14-12-1995 (E) 14-12-1995 (P) 14-12-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 13000,	1.(E)Thripuraneni Chowdary(a) 2.(E)Triveedhi Rukshmini(p) 3.(C)Nagam Bala Tripura Sunda ry	2405/53 9259/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
153	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 332.200Y, 277.630M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Kalyanam Siva Srinivasarao Site 46f [S] 30f Wide Road 46f [E]: 30f Wide Road 65f [W]: Yadamabala Tripura Sun dari Site 65f	(R) 10-11-1995 (E) 10-11-1995 (P) 10-11-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,13 3200, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Aluri Gopala Rao 2.(C)Shakeela Hajar Sayyad	2398/369 8734/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
154	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 325.000Y, 271.740M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Kanumarla Sei devi Site 45f [S] 30f Wide Road 45f [E]: Sayad S hakela Hajar No.33 Site 65f [W]: Enuganti Venka tarenika Site 65f	(R) 10-11-1995 (E) 10-11-1995 (P) 10-11-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,13 0000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Aluri Gopala Rao 2.(C)Yadama Bala Tripurasunda ri	2398/363 8733/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
155	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 32.500Y, 27.174M, B UILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Mahamad Hajra Site 45f [S] 30f Wide Road 45f [E]: Yadala Bala Tripura Sundari Sidte 65f [W]: Devisetti Koteswa ra Rao No 13 Plot 65f	(R) 10-11-1995 (E) 10-11-1995 (P) 10-11-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,13 0000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Aluri Gopalarao 2.(C)Enuganti Venka arenuka	2398/357 8732/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
156	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 250.000Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road 45f [S] R eplative Of Claym 45f [E]: Kanumarla Sridevi Sit e 50f [W]: Aluri Gopalarao Plot 50f	(R) 10-11-1995 (E) 10-11-1995 (P) 10-11-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,13 0000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 113750,	1.(E)Aluri Pullaiah 2.(E)Gopalarao 3.(C)Mahamad Hajakamal	2398/351 8731/1995 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
157	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 75.000Y, 271.740M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 1st Schedule P roparty 46f [S] Enuganti Venkata Renuka Site 46 f [E]: Kanumarla Sridevi Sidte 15f [W]: Devisetti Koteswara Rao No 13 Plot And No 22 Plot 15f	(R) 10-11-1995 (E) 10-11-1995 (P) 10-11-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,13 0000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 113750,	1.(E)Alluri Pullaiah 2.(E)Gopalarao 3.(C)Hahamad Hajrakamal	2398/351 8731/1995 [2] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
158	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 75.000Y, 271.740M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 1st Schedule P roparty 45f [S] Madama Bala Tripurasundari Site 45f [E]: Kalyanam Siva Srinivasarao Site 15f [W]: Mahad Hajrakamal Site 15f	(R) 10-11-1995 (E) 10-11-1995 (P) 10-11-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,13 0000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 113750,	1.(E)Aluri Pullaiah 2.(E)Gopalarao 3.(C)Kanumarla Sridevi	2398/343 8730/1995 [2] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
159	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 250.000Y, 271.740M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Road 45f [S] R eplative Of Claym 45f [E]: Kalyanam Siva Srinlv	(R) 10-11-1995 (E) 10-11-1995 (P) 10-11-1995	Mkt.Value:Rs. ,13 0000,	1.(E)Alluri Pullaiah And Gopalar ao 2.(C)Kanumarla Sridevi	2398/343 8730/1995 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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	..asarao Site 50f [W]: Mahammad Vajrakamal Site 50f		Cons.Value:Rs. , 113750,		
160	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 76.600Y, 63.960M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Property Of 1st Schedule 46f [S] Sayyad Shakeela Hajare No 33 Plot Site 46f [E]: 30f Wide Road 15f [W]: Kanumarla Sridevi Site 15f	(R) 10-11-1995 (E) 10-11-1995 (P) 10-11-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,13 3200, Cons.Value:Rs. , 116280,	1.(E)Aluri Pullaiah 2.(E)Gopalarao 3.(C)Kalyanam Siva Srinivasara o	2398/337 8729/1995 [2] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
161	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 326.700 Y, 273.150 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: BOYAPATI VARA LAKSHMI ETC 66.6 F [S] D.NO.63 LAND 66.66 F [E]: D.NO.64 LAND 182.82 F [W]: THIS NUMBER LAND 182.82 F Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715	(R) 26-08-1995 (E) 23-08-1995 (P) 23-08-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,43 0000,		2379/161 7310/1995 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
162	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 871.290 Y, 728.410 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: D.NO.65 LAND F 77.6 [S] PANCHUMARTHI ARUNAKUMARI ETC LAND F 31 [E]: D.NO.52 LAND F 579 [W]: MATTIGUNTA RAMAGOPALA SATYANARAYANA MURTHY OTHERS F 578.6 Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 8319/1985 of SRO 715	(R) 26-08-1995 (E) 23-08-1995 (P) 23-08-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,43 0000,	1.(E)PANCHUMARTHI VASUDEVA RAO 2.(C)MANCHIKALAPUDI SAMBASIVA RAO 3.(C)PRATHIPATI NAGA MALLESWARA RAO	2379/161 7310/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
163	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , , BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Road 52f [S] Pl No:5 Site 52f [E]: Yedla Adi Lakshmi Pl No:12 Site 75f [W]: Muvva Venkiro Pl No:10 Site 75f	(R) 11-08-1995 (E) 09-08-1995 (P) 09-09-1985	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. .. Cons.Value:Rs. , 173500,	1.(E)Murshad Jani Shaik 2.(C)Gurram Anjamma	2373/3 5982/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
164	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 550.000Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 60 [I] Wide Bandla Bata 91 [I] [S] Korasani Bolireddy Other Land 91 [I] [E]: Paladagu Sambasivarao Land 125 [I] [W]: 45 [I] Wide Bandla Bata 125 [I]	(R) 30-06-1995 (E) 30-06-1995 (P) 30-06-1995	7A MORTGAGE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,50 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ..	1.(E)Dodda Koteswarao 2.(C)Dandamudi Punnaiah	2327/443 5140/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
165	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 242.000 Y, 202.350 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: KONDABOLU DHANALAKSHMI SOLD TO OTHERS 55.6 F [S] RAVIPATI SITARAMAIAH SITE 55.6 F [E]: 30 FT WIDE ROAD 39.4 F [W]: MOPARTHI BABU SUBBA RAO ETC 39 F	(R) 27-05-1995 (E) 19-05-1995 (P) 19-05-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,96 800,	1.(E)KONDABOLU PADMA 2.(C)PUTTAGUNTA PADMAVATHI	2346/109 5555/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
166	VILL/COL: Koretapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 350.000Y, 292.630M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30f Wide Road 42f [S] Kodali Gangadhara Rao Site 42 f [E]: Vellaturi Latha Pno36 Site 75f [W]: Devisetty Koteswara Rao Pno12/a Site 75f	(R) 03-04-1995 (E) 28-03-1995 (P) 29-03-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. .. Cons.Value:Rs. , 70000,	1.(E)Chadalavada Vijaya Kumari 2.(C)Mowa Raja Gopala Rao	2321/299 3762/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
167	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU/GUNTUR URBAN W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 400.000 Y, 334.440 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: GOGINENI VENKATA SUBBARAO SITE F 62.6 [S] 40.F ROAD F 62.6 [E]: SWAGRUHA FOODS VARI SITE F 57.9 [W]: 30. F ROAD F 57.9	(R) 08-03-1995 (E) 06-03-1995 (P) 06-03-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,80 000,	1.(E)GOGINENI VENKATA SUBBARAO(AGENT) 2.(E)KANTAM VENUGOPALAREDDY(P) 3.(C)GOGINENI NAGAKUMARI	2319/215 2088/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
168	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 454.100 Y, 381.440 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Ganesuni Ramanathbabu Site [S] Ganesuni Sudhrani Others Site 91f [E]: 30f Widthroad [W]: Tadiboyana Basavapunnaiah 44 10f	(R) 09-02-1995 (E) 08-02-1995 (P) 08-02-1995	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,36 328, Cons.Value:Rs. , 90820,	1.(E)Ganesuni Purnachandra Rao 2.(E)Kankanampati Leelavathi 3.(E)Ganesuni Ramanathbabu 4.(C)Ganesuni Venkatramaiah	2296/457 951/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
169	VILL/COL: Koretapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 454.100 Y, 381.440 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Maddineni Padmalatha 91f [S] Ganesuni Venkatramaiah 91 f [E]: 30f Widthroad [W]: Kondaboyana Basavapunnaiah 44 10f	(R) 09-02-1995 (E) 08-02-1995 (P) 08-02-1995	5A SALE Cons.Value:Rs. , 90820,	1.(E)Kankanampati Leelavathi 2.(C)Ganesuni Ramanath Babu 3.(E)Ganesuni Purnachadra Rao	2314/124 950/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
170	VILL/COL: Koretapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 327.500 Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Ganesu Venkatramaiah 45 6f [S] 40f Wdthroad [E]: Ganesuni Srilatha 65 f [W]: Kondabolu Basavapunnaiah 64 10f	(R) 09-02-1995 (E) 06-02-1995 (P) 07-02-1995	5A SALE Cons.Value:Rs. , 65500,	1.(E)Ganesuni Purnachandra Rao 2.(E)Kankanampati Leelavathi 3.(E)Ganesuni Ramanathbabu 4.(C)Ganesuni Sudharani	2314/119 942/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
171	VILL/COL: Koretapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: /, , , , , , EXTENT: , 327.600 Y, 275.190 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Ganusuni Venkatramaiah 45 6f [S] 40f Width Bazar	(R) 09-02-1995 (E) 06-02-1995 (P) 07-02-1995	5A SALE Cons.Value:Rs. , 65500,	1.(E)GANESUNI PRUNACHANDRARAO 2.(C)GANESUNI SRILATHA 3.(E)Kankanampati Leelavathi 4.(E)Ganusuni Ramanathabebu	2310/367 941/1995 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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	[E]: 30f Widthroad [W]: Ganusuni Sudharani 64 10f				
172	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 530.000Y, 443.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: L Ankamma Site 66f [S] 40 Wide Road 86f [E]: 30 Wide Rond 55f [W]: P Srinivasrao Site 55f	(R) 30-12-1994 (E) 29-12-1994 (P) 29-12-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,100100, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Moparthi Ramalingeswararao 2.(C)Chagarlamudi Venkateswararao	2309/83 10088/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
173	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 101.000Y, 150.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: K Padma Site 55f [S] 40 Wide Road 55f [E]: 30 Wide Road 31f [W]: R Venkatrav Site 31f	(R) 30-12-1994 (E) 29-12-1994 (P) 29-12-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,38200, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Moparthi Ramalingeswarao 2.(C)Ravipati Narayanamma	2299/42 10087/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
174	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 288.000 Y, 240.790 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO 59 F 60.3 [S] PLOT NO 60 F 60.3 [E]: PLOT NO 53 F 43 [W]: 30.F ROAD F 43	(R) 29-12-1994 (E) 28-12-1994 (P) 28-12-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,56700,	1.(E)KOTAPATI VIJAYAKUMARI [P] 2.(C)POTLA USHAKANTHAMMA 3.(E)MANTENA CHINA SUBBA RAJU[AGENT]	2305/275 10031/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
175	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 325.000Y, 0.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Plno 41, site 68f [S] Plno 43, Site 68f [E]: Pln O 39, Site 43f [W]: 30f Wide Road 43f	(R) 29-12-1994 (E) 28-12-1994 (P) 28-12-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 65000,	1.(E)Manthena Ch na Subba Rao	2310/85 10030/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
176	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 350.000Y, 0.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: D Sambasiva Rao Site 74 5f [S] K Venkateswara Rao Site 74 5f [E]: 45f Wide Road 542.9f [W]: Others Site F42.9f	(R) 29-12-1994 (E) 28-12-1994 (P) 28-12-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 70500,	1.(E)Kantham Venkateswara Rao (agent) 2.(E)Kottapalli Venkata Subba Rao 3.(C)Potla Usha Kanthamma	2299/398 10028/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
177	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 304.000Y, 0.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road 33f [S] Others Land 33f [E]: M Sita Rama Dasu Others Site 83f [W]: M Sitarama Dasu Others 40f Wide 83f	(R) 17-12-1994 (E) 16-12-1994 (P) 16-12-1994	11A LEASES Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 61000,	1.(E)Pasupuleti Manmadha Rao 2.(C)Ramasetti Ramalakshmi	2305/217 9833/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
178	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 603.000Y, 506.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30 Wide Road 67f [S] Ch Venkateswararao Site 67f [E]: Exl Site 81f [W]: Rambabu Site 81f	(R) 17-12-1994 (E) 16-12-1994 (P) 16-12-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,120600, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)K Pratap Babu 2.(C)J Jambavi	2308/71 9830/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
179	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 330.000Y, 0.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Ganeshuni Sandhyarani Site 45 6f [S] 40f Wide Road 45 6f [E]: Mateegunta Satyanarayana Murthy Site 65 6f [W]: Valeti Sasidhar Site 65 3f	(R) 05-11-1994 (E) 28-10-1994 (P) 02-11-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,66200, Cons.Value:Rs. , 26440,	1.(E)Pinnamaneni Ganga Kumari 2.(C)Valeti Chitanya Bharathi	2203/28 8839/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
180	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 498.000Y, 0.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Peddinti Narasimharao Land 91f [S] Valeti Chitanya Bharati Site 45 6f [E]: Site 49 0f [W]: 15f Wide Road 49f	(R) 05-11-1994 (E) 28-10-1994 (P) 04-11-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,M.V.99600, Cons.Value:Rs. , 39840,	1.(E)Pinnamaneni Ganga Kumari 2.(C)Ganeshuni Sandhya Rani	2294/262 8838/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
181	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 329.000Y, 0.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Ganesh Sandhyarani Site 45 6f [S] 40 F Wide Road 45 6f [E]: Valeti Chitynabarathi Site 65 3f [W]: 15f Wide Road 65f	(R) 01-11-1994 (E) 27-10-1994 (P) 29-10-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,, Cons.Value:Rs. , 65900,	1.(E)Pinnamaneni Ganga Kumari 2.(C)Veleti Sasidhar	2297/260 8761/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
182	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 446.000Y, 0.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road 45 6f [S] Guntupalli Koteswrara Rao S/o, Anjani Site 45 6f [E]: Mategunta Satyanarayana Murthy Site 88 4f [W]: Ganesh Radharani Site 88 3f	(R) 01-11-1994 (E) 27-10-1994 (P) 29-10-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,M.V.89300, Cons.Value:Rs. , 35700,	1.(E)Pinnamaneni Gangakumari 2.(C)Ganeshuni Ajitha	2296/158 8760/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
183	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 466.000 Y, .000 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Ganesh Radha Rani Site 45f, 91w [S] Devarapu Srinivasa Rao Site 91f [E]: Mategunta Satyanarayana Murthy Site 46f [W]: 15f Wide Road 46f	(R) 31-10-1994 (E) 26-10-1994 (P) 28-10-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,M.V.93300, Cons.Value:Rs. , 37300,	1.(E)Pinnamaneni Gangakumari 2.(C)Guntupalli Anjani	2302/26 8753/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
184	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: /, , EXTENT: , 446.000Y, 0.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road 45 6f [S] Guntupalli Anjani Site 45 6f [E]: Ganesh Site 88 3f [W]: 15f Wide Road 88 2f	(R) 31-10-1994 (E) 26-10-1994 (P) 28-10-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,M.V.89200,	1.(E)Pinnamaneni Ganga Kumari 2.(C)ganesuni radharani	2281/449 8752/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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			Cons.Value:Rs. , 35680,		
185	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 700.000Y, 585.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30 Wide Road 77f [S] Others Site 77f [E]: N Sumathi Site 80f [W]: Others Site 80f	(R) 13-10-1994 (E) 30-09-1994 (P) 07-10-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,140500, Cons.Value:Rs. , ,	1.(E)Nalluri Chandrasekhar 2.(E)Kota Ravindranadh	2270/484 8168/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
186	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 175.000 Y, 146.310 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: KOTHAPALLI VENKATA SUBBA RAO SITE 37.3 F [S] 40 FT WIDE ROAD 37 F [E]: EX'S BALANCE SITE 41.6 F [W]: OTHERS SITE 41.6 F Link Doct : 3977/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 26-09-1994 (E) 22-09-1994 (P) 22-09-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,35000,	1.(E)KANTHAMNENI VENKATESWARA RAO 2.(C)JAMANDLAMUDI JYOTHI	2287/356 7726/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
187	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 990 A, ,390 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Bhimareddy 227 88f [S] P Narasimha Charyulu Land [E]: A Annapurnamma 190f [W]: Peddiviti Narasimhacharyulu Land	(R) 23-04-1994 (E) 21-04-1994 (P) 22-04-1994	9X DOTHERS Mkt.Value:Rs. ,200000,	1.(E)GOGINENI RAMBABU 2.(C)BHIMIREDDY PADMAVATHI	2267/57 2530/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
188	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 204.000Y, 171.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Exe 34 4f [S] 40 F Road 34 F [E]: Site Of Others55 6f [W]: 30f Road 52 6 F	(R) 23-03-1994 (E) 19-03-1994 (P) 19-03-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,41000, Cons.Value:Rs. , ,	1.(E)Kantham Venuopal Reddy 2.(C)Kopuri Sreedevi	2260/103 1888/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
189	VILL/COL: 17koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 182.000Y, 152.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Site Of Ragha Vendra Rarao 48f [S] Satya Narayana Site48f [E]: 30f Road 34 4 F [W]: Madhu Babu Site 34f	(R) 23-03-1994 (E) 19-03-1994 (P) 19-03-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,36400, Cons.Value:Rs. , ,	1.(E)Kantham Venu G Opalreddy 2.(C)Jagarlamudi Kusuma Kumari	2256/86 1887/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
190	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 182.000Y, 152.170M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Jagarlamudi Kusuma Kumari 48f [S] 40f Road 48 F [E]: 30f Road Haddu 34 4f [W]: Agarlamudi Madhu Babu Site 34f	(R) 23-03-1994 (E) 19-03-1994 (P) 19-03-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,36400, Cons.Value:Rs. , ,	1.(E)Kantham Venu Goal Reddy 2.(C)Guntumalla Satyanarayana	2252/403 1886/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
191	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 451.000Y, 377.090M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Others 40 F [S] 40 F Road 40 F [E]: B Ragha Vendra Rao [W]: Gogineni Subba Rao Site	(R) 23-03-1994 (E) 19-03-1994 (P) 19-03-1994	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,150000, Cons.Value:Rs. , ,	1.(E)Kantham Venu Gopalareddy 2.(C)Gutikonda Madhu Babu	2263/57 1885/1994 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
192	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 218.390 Y, 182.560 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 30.0F [S] ONTEDDU GOVINDAREDDY PROPERTY 65.6F [E]: KANTAM THULASAMMA SITE 65.6F [W]: PERUBOYENA VENKATESWARARAO SITE 65.6F Link Doct : 4158/1991 of SRO 715	(R) 29-12-1993 (E) 28-12-1993 (P) 28-12-1993	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,44000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 44000,	1.(E)PODDUKU VIJAYA PRABHAKARARAO 2.(C)POLISETTI ATCHAYAMMA	2250/50 10898/1993 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
193	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 1826.000 Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road 60f [S] Others 60 f [E]: 30f Wide Road 69f [W]: Site Of Bhimaneni Padma Vati 69f	(R) 24-05-1993 (E) 12-05-1993 (P) 22-05-1993	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,64,400,	1.(E)Arikapoodi Annapoornamma 2.(C)Radha Kanaka Rajiv	2189/461 3888/1993 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
194	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 686.000Y, 573.590M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Site Of Vasireddy Krishna 60f [S] 40f Wide Road 60f [E]: 30f Wide Road 103f [W]: Site Of Bhimaneni Padmavati 103f	(R) 18-05-1993 (E) 12-05-1993 (P) 17-05-1993	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,96,100, Cons.Value:Rs. , ,	1.(E)Arikapoodi Annapoornamma 2.(C)Vasireddy Japradamba	2186/437 3692/1993 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
195	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 680.000Y, 568.570M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Others 60f [S] Site Of Vasireddy Jayanti 60f [E]: 30f Wide Road 102f [W]: Site Of Bhamireddy Padmavati 102f	(R) 18-05-1993 (E) 17-05-1993 (P) 17-05-1993	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,95,200, Cons.Value:Rs. , ,	1.(E)Arikapoodi Annapoornamma 2.(C)Vasireddy Krishna Veni	2190/500 3691/1993 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
196	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 631.000 Y, 528.160 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 65.LINKS ROAD F 83 [S] ONTEDDU GOVINDAREDDY SITE F 83 [E]: NUVVULA BANGARUBABU SITE F 69 [W]: P.PRABHAKARARAO SITE F 68	(R) 05-05-1993 (E) 04-05-1993 (P) 04-05-1993	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,88500,	1.(C)KARANAM KALYANI 2.(C)KARANAM RANJIT 3.(E)KANTAM TULASAMMA[P] 4.(E)VAJJA VENKATESWARARAO[GPA]	2194/383 3336/1993 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
197	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 235 240, PLOT: , 34, HOUSE: , 1-2-90, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 300.000Y, 50.840M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Plno 35 60f [S] Plno 33 60f [E]: Plno 41 45f [W]: 30f Wide Road 45f	(R) 07-04-1993 (E) 06-04-1993 (P) 06-04-1993	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,75	1.(E)Meka Hanuma Reddy 2.(C)Kuncheti Ajay Babu	2192/214 2590/1993 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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198	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , .990 C, .390 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: BHIMIREDDY VIJAYA BHASKARAREDDY LAND F 227.88 [S] PEDDINTI NARASIMHACHARYULU LAND [E]: ARIKEPUDI ANNAPURNAMMA LAND F 190 [W]: DITO Link Doct : 8404/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 03-04-1993 (E) 31-03-1993 (P) 31-03-1993	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,200000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 150000,	1.(E)BHIMIREDDY PADMAVATHI 2.(C)GOGINENI RAMBABU	2179/500 2508/1993 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
199	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 242.000 Y, 202.350 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: PADDI NARASIMHACHARYULU SITE 55.6F [S] KONDAPALLI PADMA SITE 55.6F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 39.4F [W]: RAVIPATI VENKATA RAO SITE 39.4F Link Doct : 8275/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 17-11-1992 (E) 16-11-1992 (P) 16-11-1992	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,34000,	1.(E)KONDABOLLU.DHANALAKSHMI 2.(C)MANDAPATI.PUSHAPAVALLI	2167/298 10429/1992 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
200	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 700.000 Y, 585.290 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: PEDDINTI SEKHAR AYYANGAR SOLD SITE [S] ROAD [E]: EXE SITE [W]: ROAD Link Doct : 7332/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 05-11-1992 (E) 03-11-1992 (P) 04-11-1992	9D AOST Mkt.Value:Rs. ,66500, Cons.Value:Rs. , 66500,	1.(E)KANTHAM VENUGOPALA REDDY 2.(C)GOGINENI NAGAKUMARI	2161/251 10041/1992 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
201	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 320.000 Y, .000 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT AddlDesc : OPEN SITE Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 34.9F [S] D.NO.37 OTHERS PROP 34.9F [E]: PINAPALA CHANDRA REKHA LAND [W]: PASUPULETI MANMADHA RAO SITE	(R) 02-11-1992 (E) 31-10-1992 (P) 31-10-1992	5A SALE Cons.Value:Rs. , 44800,	1.(E)VISHNUMOLAKALA SYAMASUNDARARAO 2.(C)KAVURI RAVICHANDRA	2155/421 9968/1992 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
202	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 243.000 Y, 203.180 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 65 LINKS WIDE ROAD 32 F [S] ONTEDDU GOVINDA REDDY SITE 32 F [E]: KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH SITE 68.6 F [W]: EX'S BALANCE SITE 68 F Link Doct : 7331/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 03-10-1992 (E) 30-09-1992 (P) 30-09-1992	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,34100,	1.(E)KHANTAM TULASAMMA 2.(C)NUVVULA BANGARU BABU	2167/74 9156/1992 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
203	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, EXTENT: , 272.000 Y, 227.420 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: K.RAJYALAKSHMI SITE F 35 [S] 30.F ROAD F 35 [E]: RAMARAO PLOTS F 70 [W]: BOGINENI SUSEELA SITE F 70	(R) 09-04-1992 (E) 06-04-1992 (P) 06-04-1992	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,38100, Cons.Value:Rs. , 20000,	1.(E)PEDDINTI SATYAVANI[E, A] 2.(E)PEDDINTI KULA SEKHAR AAYYANGAR[P] 3.(C)CHITTINENI VENKATESWARLU	2107/495 3201/1992 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
204	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 65, EXTENT: , 400.000 Y, 334.450 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: N Nageswararao 118 1/2f [S] Claints Site 118 1/2f [E]: 30f Road 30 4f [W]: 30 Wide Road 30 4f	(R) 19-02-1992 (E) 15-02-1992 (P) 15-02-1992	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,56000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddi Hari Babu 2.(E)Kaka Venkateswara Rao 3.(C)Nelakuditi Vijaya Lakshmi	2110/83 1245/1992 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
205	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 282.000Y, 235.790M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Dn 73 Site 118 1/2f [S] Nageswara Rao Site 118 1/2f [E]: 30 Wide Road Site 21 5f [W]: 30 Wide Road Site 21 5f	(R) 19-02-1992 (E) 15-02-1992 (P) 15-02-1992	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,39500, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddi Hari Babu 2.(E)Kaka Venkateswara Rao 3.(C)Nelakuditi Nagamalleswara rao	2107/131 1244/1992 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
206	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 300.000Y, 250.850M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Nagamalleswararao Site 118 1\2f [S] Vijaya Lakshmi Site 118 1\3f [E]: 30 Wide Road Site 22 8f [W]: 30 Wide Road Site 22 8f	(R) 19-02-1992 (E) 15-02-1992 (P) 15-02-1992	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,42000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddi Hari Babu 2.(E)Kaka Venkateswara Rao 3.(C)Nelakuditi Nageswara Rao	2106/180 1243/1992 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
207	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 800.000Y, 668.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Exis Site 118 6f [S] 40 Wide Road Site 118 6f [E]: 30 Wide Road Site 60 9f [W]: 30 Wide Raod Site 60 9f	(R) 28-01-1992 (E) 27-01-1992 (P) 27-01-1992	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,112000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddi Hari Babu 2.(E)Kaka Venkateswara Rao 3.(C)Nelakuditi Vijaya Lakshmi	2091/457 609/1992 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
208	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 433.000 Y, 362.040 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30f Wide Road 52f [S] Site Of P Lakshmi Kantha Rao 52f [E]: Property Of Rattalu75f [W]: No 11 Propeny 75f Link Doct : 7554/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 07-08-1991 (E) 02-08-1991 (P) 03-08-1991	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,60620,	1.(E)Yadla Adilakshmi 2.(C)Munthaz Moulali	2064/355 5647/1991 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
209	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 218.000Y, 182.560M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road [S] Govinda Reddy [E]: Tulasamma Land [W]: P Venkateswarlu Link Doct : 7331/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 13-06-1991 (E) 10-06-1991 (P) 10-06-1991	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,30600,	1.(E)Kempu Tualassamma 2.(C)Podduk Vejayaprabhker Rao	2053/381 4158/1991 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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210	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 509.000Y, 475.950M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road [S] Govinda Reddy [E]: Land Of Vijayaprabhaker Rao [W]: 30f Wide Road	(R) 13-06-1991 (E) 10-06-1991 (P) 10-06-1991	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,71 400, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Kempu Tulasamma 2.(C)Peruboyina Venkateswara Rao	2063/12 4157/1991 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
211	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 320.000Y, 267.560M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Others Land 68f [S] No 55 Plot 68f [E]: Road 42 6f [W]: No 57 Plot 42 6f	(R) 04-01-1991 (E) 31-12-1990 (P) 03-01-1991	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,44 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Ravella Nageswara Rao 2.(E)Sitaramayya 3.(E)Kotoswara Rao 4.(E)Venkateswarlu 5.(C)Jetti Lakshmi	2032/302 31/1991 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
212	VILL/COL: Koritipadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 351.000Y, 293.490M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road [S] D No 5700 Others [E]: Paruchuri Banumati Land 83f [W]: Edara Nageswara Rao Land 83f	(R) 20-10-1990 (E) 16-10-1990 (P) 16-10-1990	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,15 6092, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Amala Kiren Kumar 2.(E)Parucuri Nelima 3.(C)Pachiti Kantamma 4.(C)Pramalata 5.(E)Amala Kiren Kumar 6.(E)Parucuri Nelima 7.(C)Pachiti Kantamma 8.(C)Pramalata	2013/433 7609/1990 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
213	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 325.000Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Exec Land [S] No 50 Plot [E]: 30(f) Road [W]: Venkateswararao Site	(R) 23-12-1989 (E) 19-12-1989 (P) 20-12-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,39 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Darapaneni Chennakesavulu 2.(C)Pinapati Sitarani	1977/142 7789/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
214	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63. EXTENT: , 437.000 Y, 365.380 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO22 SITE 52.5F [S] 30F WIDE ROAD 52.5F [E]: ALURI GOPALA RAO PLOT NO32 SITE 75.0F [W]: PLOT NO14 SITE 75.0F Link Doct : 8339/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 14-12-1989 (E) 30-11-1989 (P) 11-12-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,52 500,	1.(C)KOMMINENI HANUMANTHARAO 2.(E)CHERUKURI SANKARARAO 3.(E)MANNAVA APPARAO 4.(E)CHERUKURI SUBBARAO 5.(E)CHERUKURI THURUPATHIRAO	1977/113 7553/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
215	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 500.000Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Vedalpu Road [S] Lakshmikantarao Haddu [E]: Flot Haddu [W]: Exec Land	(R) 14-12-1989 (E) 18-11-1989 (P) 11-12-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,50 000, Cons.Value:Rs ,,	1.(E)Mannava Apparao 2.(C)Gaddam Venkayamma	1964/325 7552/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
216	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63. EXTENT: , 320.000 Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Road [S] Road Haddu [E]: Pinapala Chandra Site [W]: Pasupuleti Manmada Rao Site	(R) 11-12-1989 (E) 07-12-1989 (P) 07-12-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,38 400, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Kanuparthi Venkata Apparao 2.(C)Vishnumola Syamasundara Rao	1969/270 7499/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
217	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 450.000Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Vedalpu Road [S] Taluka Land [E]: Sunda Vishnu Site [W]: Exec Site	(R) 11-12-1989 (E) 07-12-1989 (P) 07-12-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,54 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Kanuparthi Venkata Apparao 2.(C)Kutramasu Ramakrishna	1974/187 7498/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
218	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63. EXTENT: , 566.000 Y, 473.250 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30.F ROAD F 68 [S] MUNTAJ BEGUM PLOT NO 38 F 68 [E]: 30.F ROAD F 75 [W]: OTHERS PLOT NO 36 F 75	(R) 17-11-1989 (E) 16-11-1989 (P) 16-11-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,58 000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 30000,	1.(E)MANNEM APPARAO[GPA] 2.(E)CHERUKURI SUBBARAO [P] 3.(E)CHERUKURI TIRUPATHIRAO[P] 4.(E)CHERUKURI SANKARARAO[P] 5.(C)SAKINABEEBI	1964/279 7153/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
219	VILL/COL: Jeykoritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63. APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 500.000Y, 418.060 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Road 54 f [S] Others Land [E]: Kola Balasubramanyam [W]: Seetaramulu	(R) 09-11-1989 (E) 08-11-1989 (P) 08-11-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,50 000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 40000,	1.(E)Mannava Apparao 2.(E)Ch Subbarao, Tirupatirao, Sankara Rao 3.(C)Kola Rajyalaxmi, Vijayalaxmi	1962/293 7042/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
220	VILL/COL: koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 555.000 Y, 464.050 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Road 60f [S] Others Land [E]: 30f Road83f [W]: Kola Subrahmanyam Link Doct : 8339/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 09-11-1989 (E) 06-11-1989 (P) 06-11-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,56 600, Cons.Value:Rs. , 46000,	1.(E)Mannava Apparao 2.(C)Kola Rajyalakshmi	1970/177 7041/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
221	VILL/COL: koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 500.000 Y, 418.060 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Road 54f [S] Others Land [E]: K Rajyalaxmi [W]: Kola Vijayalaxmi Link Doct : 8339/1982 of SRO 715	(R) 09-11-1989 (E) 06-11-1989 (P) 06-11-1989	5A SALE	1.(E)Mannava Apparao 2.(E)Cherukuri Subbarao, Tirupatirao, Sankara Rao 3.(C)Kola Rajyalaxmi, Balasubramanyam	1974/97 7040/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
222	VILL/COL: KORITIPADU/KORITIPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 321.000 Y, 268.390 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Addl.Desc : OPEN SITE Boundires: [N]: OTHERS LAN	(R) 02-11-1989 (E) 31-10-1989 (P) 31-10-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,38 600,	1.(E)NANDIPATI SEETHARAMAIAH 2.(E)MARUPUDI KOTESWARA RAO 3.(E)JASTI VENKATESWARA R	1969/188 6948/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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	D 41F [S] B.PADMAVATHI SITE [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 42.6F [W]: NO.41 PLOT SITE 42.6F			AO 4.(C)LINGINENI SAJANI	
223	VILL/COL: KORITIPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: /, , , EXTENT: , 325.000 Y, 271.750 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Addl.Desc : OPEN SITE Boundires: [N]: NO.69 PLOT SITE 68F [S] NO.37 PLOT SITE 68F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 43F [W]: NO.40 PLOT SITE 43F	(R) 25-10-1989 (E) 21-10-1989 (P) 21-10-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,39 000,	1.(E)JASTI. VENKATESWARA REDDY 2.(C)NALLAMOTHU.VENKATA RAYADU 3.(E)NANDIPATI.SITHA RAMAIAH 4.(E)MURAKONDA KOTESWARA RAO	1960/482 6769/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
224	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 325.000 Y, 271.750 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO 40 F 68 [S] PLOT NO 38 F 68 [E]: 30.F ROADF 43 [W]: PLOT NO 44 F F44	(R) 23-10-1989 (E) 20-10-1989 (P) 20-10-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,39 000,	1.(E)NANDIPATI SITARAMAIAH 2.(E)M.KOTESWARARAO 3.(E)JASTI VENKATESWARARAO 4.(C)BODEPUDI PADMAVATHI	1967/185 6724/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
225	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 325.000Y, 271.750M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 37 Plt 68f [S] 35 Plt 68f [E]: 30f Road 43f [W]: 45 Plt 43 f	(R) 21-10-1989 (E) 19-10-1989 (P) 19-10-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,39 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)N Seetaramalah 2.(E)M Koteswara Rao 3.(E)Jasti Venkateswara Rao 4.(C)Maddi Veeranjaneyulu	1956/480 6696/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
226	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 288.000Y, 240.800M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 63 Plt 60 3f [S] 40f Road 60 3f [E]: 49 Plt 43f [W]: 30f Road 43f	(R) 21-10-1989 (E) 19-10-1989 (P) 19-10-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,46 00, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)N Seetaramaiah 2.(E)M Koteswara Rao 3.(E)Jasti Venkateswarlu 4.(C)Tummalapeta Vijayalaxmi	1972/86 6694/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
227	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 325.000Y, 271.750M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 43 Plt 68f [S] 45 Plt 68f [E]: 37 Plt 43f [W]: 30f Road 43 f	(R) 21-10-1989 (E) 19-10-1989 (P) 19-10-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,39 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Nandipati Sitaramaiah 2.(E)M Koteswara Rao, Jasti Venkateswarlu 3.(C)Kongara Sailaja	1962/230 6693/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
228	VILL/COL: KIORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 371.000 Y, 361.060 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40F WDE ROAD 66.9F [S] RAVIPATI BASAVA KUMARI 66.4F [E]: KODALI KUMARI 50.3F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 50.3F	(R) 23-05-1989 (E) 19-05-1989 (P) 19-05-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,22 260, Cons.Value:Rs. , 22260,	1.(E)KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH 2.(C)KONDABOLU VENKATA SUBBAMMA 3.(C)RAVIPATI ANJENEYULU	1952/170 3310/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
229	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 671.000 Y, 561.050 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40F WIDE ROAD 66.9F [S] DNO56AND57 SITE 66.0F [E]: D SURYANARAYANA ETC 91.0F [W]: RAVIPATI ANJNEYULU ETC 91.0F	(R) 23-05-1989 (E) 19-05-1989 (P) 19-05-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,40 260, Cons.Value:Rs. , 40260,	1.(E)KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH 2.(E)KONDABOLU VENKATA SUBBAMMA 3.(C)KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI	1953/33 3309/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
230	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 300.000 Y, 250.840 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU SITE 66.4F [S] PLOT NO56AND57 SITE 66.0F [E]: KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI SITE 409F [W]: 30F WIDE ROAD 40.9F	(R) 23-05-1989 (E) 19-05-1989 (P) 19-05-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,18 000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 18000,	1.(E)KONDABOLU BASAVAPUNNAIAH 2.(E)KONDABOLU VENKATA SUBBAMMA 3.(C)RAVIPATI BASAVA KUMARI 4.(C)	1949/244 3308/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
231	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 300.000Y, 250.890M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road [S] 57 Plot [E]: M Ramarao Land [W]: P Menakumari Plot	(R) 27-02-1989 (E) 23-02-1989 (P) 23-02-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,12 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Kankapati Venkata Apparao 2.(E)Staramulu 3.(E)Seshagirirao 4.(E)Lakshminarasimhaswami 5.(C)Linta Suryakumari	1936/151 1219/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
232	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 450.000Y, 376.260M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road [S] 57 Plot [E]: 5 Plot 83f [W]: Venkata Appa Rao Land	(R) 27-02-1989 (E) 22-02-1989 (P) 23-02-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,54 000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 18000,	1.(E)Kanakaparti Venkata Apparaox 2.(E)M Sitaramadasu 3.(E)Seshalgiri Rao 4.(C)Sudha Bhadrayya 5.(C)Vishnu Mahesh	1934/294 1218/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
233	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 450.000Y, 376.260M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road [S] 57 No Land [E]: 4 Plot 83f [W]: 6 Plot 83f	(R) 27-02-1989 (E) 20-02-1989 (P) 23-02-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,54 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Kanakaparti Venkata Appa Rao 2.(E)M Sitaramadasu 3.(E)B Seshagiri Rao 4.(E)Y Lakshminarasimhaswami 5.(C)Pamidi Meenakumari	1927/452 1217/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
234	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , , BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road [S] 57 No Land [E]: 5 Plot [W]: 5 Plot 83f	(R) 22-02-1989 (E) 18-02-1989 (P) 18-02-1989	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,54 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Kanakaparti Venkatappa Rao 2.(E)M Sitaramadasu 3.(E)Seshigiri Rao 4.(E)Laskhminarasimha Swami 5.(C)Pamil;a Meena Kumari	1974/485 1105/1989 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
235	VILL/COL: Koritapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 0.990), 0.000H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: D No 72 Land	(R) 07-01-1989 (E) 17-06-1988 (P) 18-06-1988	9TR RECTIFICATION	1.(E)Bhimiredy Vijaya Bhakskar Reddy 2.(C)Peddi Hari Babu	1931/97

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	[S] Anikapoolku Annapurnamma Land [E]: Peddinti Narasimha Charyulu [W]: Nandipati Seethramayya Land		Mkt.Value:Rs. ,35 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,		102/1989 [2] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
236	VILL/COL: Pedapalakaluru W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 403.000A, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road [S] 43 6f Of Land [E]: 83 6f Land Of Nagabyravda Subbarao [W]: 83 4f Land Of Nagabyrava Vasanthakumari	(R) 02-11-1987 (E) 29-10-1987 (P) 29-10-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,2 0,150, Cons.Value:Rs. ,	1.(E)Kkondabkolu Bhasavamma 2.(C)Nagabyrava Rajyalakshmix 3.(C)Nagabyrava Bhagyalakshmi	1864/428 9363/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
237	VILL/COL: Pedapalakaluru W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 403.000A, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road [S] 0 5 7m Land [E]: 83 6f Lkand Kof Knagabyravda Kubumbarao [W]: 83 6f Land Of Nagabyrava Bhagyalakshmi	(R) 02-11-1987 (E) 29-10-1987 (P) 29-10-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,2 0,150, Cons.Value:Rs. ,	1.(E)Kkondaboklu Bhasavapunnaiah 2.(C)Nagabyrava Subbarao	1863/439 9362/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
238	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / , EXTENT: , 403.000A, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Wide Road [S] 43 6f Land [E]: 30f Wide Road [W]: 83 6f Land Kof Nagabyrava Subbarao	(R) 02-11-1987 (E) 29-10-1987 (P) 29-10-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,2 0,150, Cons.Value:Rs. ,	1.(E)Kondabolu Bhasavapunnaiah 2.(E)Kondabolu Venkatasubbamma 3.(C)NAGABAIRAVA KUTUMBA RAO	1864/426 9361/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
239	VILL/COL: Pedapalakaluru W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 336.960A, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40f Of Way [S] 43 6f Land 0 57c [E]: 83 4f Land Of Nagabyrava Bhagyalakshmi [W]: 83 7f Land Of Maddiral Ankamm	(R) 31-10-1987 (E) 28-10-1987 (P) 28-10-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,2 0,150, Cons.Value:Rs. ,	1.(E)Kondabolu Bhasavammma 2.(C)Nagabyrava Rajyalakshmi 3.(C)Nagabyrava Vasanthakumari	1882/72 9334/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
240	VILL/COL: Pedapalakaluru W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 494.000A, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 53 6f Of Way [S] 53 6f Of Land [E]: 83 2f Land Of Nagdabyrava Vasanthalakshmi [W]: 83f Land Kof Kuri Sithamma	(R) 31-10-1987 (E) 28-10-1987 (P) 28-10-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,2 4,700, Cons.Value:Rs. ,	1.(E)Kondabkolu Bhasavdamma 2.(C)Maddirala Ankamma	1882/70 9333/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
241	VILL/COL: Pedapalakaluru W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 242.000Y, 0.000 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 55f Kondabolu Dhanalakshmi [S] 55 6 Ravipati Seetaramalah [E]: 20f Wide Road 39 4f [W]: 39f Excutants Land	(R) 09-10-1987 (E) 07-10-1987 (P) 07-10-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,12 100, Cons.Value:Rs. ,	1.(E)Moparthi Ramalingeswarao 2.(C)Kondabolu Padma	1864/335 8278/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
242	VILL/COL: Pedapalakaluru W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 338.000Y, 0.000 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Moparthi Babusubbarao Land 55f [S] Ravipati Seetaramalah Land 54 6 [E]: Kondabolu Padmaja Land [W]: 30 f Wide Road 54f	(R) 09-10-1987 (E) 07-10-1987 (P) 07-10-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,15 900, Cons.Value:Rs. ,	1.(E)Moparthi Ramalingeswarao 2.(C)Kondabolu Basava Punnaiah	1864/332 8277/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
243	VILL/COL: PEDAPALAKALURU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 338.000 Y, 282.010 M, Boundires: [N]: PEDDINTI NARASIMHACHARYULU SITE [S] MOPARTHI RAMALINGESWARARAO SITE [E]: KONDABOLU DHANALAKSHMI SITE [W]: 30.F ROAD	(R) 09-10-1987 (E) 07-10-1987 (P) 07-10-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,15 900,	1.(E)MOPARTHI BABU 2.(C)RAVIPATI VENKATARAO 3.(E)MOPARTHI SUBBARAO	1868/197 8276/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
244	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 242.000 Y, .000 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Peddinti Narasimharao 55f [S] Moparthi Ramalingenswarao [E]: 30f Wide Road 39 4f [W]: Ravipati Venkatrao Place39f	(R) 09-10-1987 (E) 07-10-1987 (P) 07-10-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,12 100,	1.(E)Moparthi Subbarao 2.(C)Kondabolu Dhanalakshmi	1861/413 8275/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
245	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 34.000Y, 28.420M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Addl.Desc : \ Boundires: [N]: 30f Road [S] 84plot [E]: Garika Rama Rao Plot [W]: Garika Rama Rao Plot	(R) 24-09-1987 (E) 21-09-1987 (P) 21-09-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,21 000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 7000,	1.(E)Aluri Gopala Rao 2.(E)Aluri Pullaiah 3.(C)Sdamulathapudi Derga Bavani	1861/362 7822/1987 [2] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
246	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 140.000 Y, 117.050 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30f Road [S] 34 Plot [E]: SOLD BY 2 ND ITEM ALURI PULLAIAH [W]: D.NO.66 LAND	(R) 24-09-1987 (E) 21-09-1987 (P) 21-09-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,21 000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 7000,	1.(E)ALURI PULLAIAH 2.(C)SAMANTHAPUDI DURGA BHAVANI	1861/362 7822/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
247	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63,64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 350.000Y, 292.340M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 30f Road 42f [S] Kodali Gangadara Rao Ohters Plot 42f [E]: Velaturi Latha Plot 75f [W]: Devisetti Koteswrao Plot 75f	(R) 10-09-1987 (E) 07-09-1987 (P) 07-09-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,42 000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 12000,	1.(E)Aluri Gopala Rao 2.(C)Siddabattuni Vijaya Kumari Chowary	1860/449 7419/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
248	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 0.340A, 0.136 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [S] 40 45f Way [E]: Kondabolu Basavapunnaiah Land	(R) 07-09-1987 (E) 04-04-1987 (P) 04-04-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,17	1.(E)P[deenti Sathyail 2.(E)Peddenti Kulasaker 3.(E)Padeenti Ayyangar 4.(E)Paddenti Ragvandraa	1872/9 7334/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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			000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	5.(E)Padeenti Narsimha Kishore 6.(E)Padeenti Deelep Chakravarthi 7.(C)Onteedu Govinda Reddy	
249	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 0.340A, 0.136 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [S] Kommineni Subba Rao Land [E]: Kondabolu Basavaiah Land	(R) 07-09-1987 (E) 04-04-1987 (P) 04-04-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,17 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddenti Sathyati 2.(E)Padeenti Kula Sdaker 3.(E)Peddenti Ayyangar 4.(E)Paddenti Ragavandra 5.(E)Paddenti Narsimha Kishopre 6.(E)Padeenti Deepel Chakravarthi 7.(E)Onteddu Lakshamma	1868/72 7333/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
250	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU/KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , .340 C, .136 H, Boundires: [S] OTHERS LAND [E]: OTHERS LAND	(R) 07-09-1987 (E) 04-04-1987 (P) 04-04-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,17 000,	1.(E)PEDDINTI SATYA VANI[AGENT] 2.(E)KULA SEKHAR AYYAMGAR[P] 3.(C)KANTAM VENUGOPALAR EDDY	1859/421 7332/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
251	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 34.000 C, .136 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [S] ONTEDDU GOVINDA REDDY LAND [E]: KONDABROLU BASAVA PUNNAIAH LAND	(R) 07-09-1987 (E) 04-04-1987 (P) 04-04-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,17 0000,	1.(E)PEDDINTI NARASIMHA KISHORE [P] ETC 2.(C)KANTHAM TULASAMMA 3.(E)PEDDINTI KULASEKHAR AYYANGAR [P] 4.(E)PEDDINTI SATYAVANI [GPA]	1861/287 7331/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
252	VILL/COL: Koritypadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 172.000Y, 143.760 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Plot 28 F [S] Road 28 F [E]: Plot 55 6 F [W]: Climant Land 55 F	(R) 17-08-1987 (E) 12-08-1987 (P) 12-08-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,20 650, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Aaluri Pullamma 2.(E)A Murali 3.(E)A Naveen 4.(C)Kodali Gangadhara Rao	1842/476 6455/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
253	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 0.160A, 0.070H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [S] Road [E]: Basavapunnayya	(R) 15-07-1987 (E) 10-07-1987 (P) 10-07-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,50 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Kommineni Subbarao 2.(E)Peddinti Narasimharao 3.(P)Peddinti Dasikasivakumar 4.(E)Kommineni Sivaramayya 5.(C)Potharlanka Sivaramavaraprasad	1859/156 5588/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
254	VILL/COL: Koritypadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 271.000Y, 225.340M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: No 11 Plot 45f [S] Panchayathi Bazar [E]: No 4 Plot 54f [W]: Pantakalva	(R) 29-06-1987 (E) 24-06-1987 (P) 26-06-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,10 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Aluri Ramarao 2.(C)Pulukuri Narayya	1859/93 5280/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
255	VILL/COL: Koritypadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 268.000Y, 222.440M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Exe Land [S] Road [E]: Pulukuri Narayanaswamy [W]: Boddapati Hanumayya	(R) 27-06-1987 (E) 24-06-1987 (P) 25-06-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,10 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Aluri Ramarao 2.(C)Pulukuri Kantharao	1857/137 5265/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
256	VILL/COL: Koritypadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 272.000Y, 225.760M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: No 12 Plot 45f [S] Road [E]: No, 77 Plot 54f [W]: Pulukuri Narayanaswamy	(R) 26-06-1987 (E) 23-06-1987 (P) 24-06-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,10 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Aluri Ramarao 2.(C)Vemula Anuradha	1853/313 5227/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
257	VILL/COL: 1koritypadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 358.000Y, 288.000M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: No 18, 19 Plot 43f [S] Road [E]: No 15 Plot 75f [W]: No 17 Plot 75f	(R) 26-06-1987 (E) 23-06-1987 (P) 24-06-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,43 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Aluri Pullayya 2.(C)Sanagapati Sambrajyalakshmi	1856/220 5226/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
258	VILL/COL: KORITIPADU/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 266.000 Y, 219.780 M, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Addl.Desc : OPEN SITE Boundires: [N]: No 10 Plot 45f [S] Road [E]: V Kantharao [W]: No 7 Plot 53f	(R) 25-06-1987 (E) 23-06-1987 (P) 23-06-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,32 000,	1.(E)Aluri Ramarao 2.(C)Bodlapati Hanumayya	1855/262 5224/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
259	VILL/COL: Koritypadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 442.000Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Kota Venkateswaramma [S] Exe Land [E]: Panim Rajeswari [W]: Road	(R) 15-06-1987 (E) 30-04-1987 (P) 11-06-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,44 200, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddinti Sathyavani 2.(E)Peddinti Kulasekahr 3.(E)Peddinti Srikrishna 4.(E)Peddinti Devendra Narasimhakishore 5.(E)Peddinti Dileepchakravarthi 6.(C)Chinthamaneni Venkatasubbarao	1895/1973 4920/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
260	VILL/COL: Koritypadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 0.070A, 0.029 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Exe Land [S] Kantamthala Sarma [E]: 45l Bandlabata [W]: M Sugaunareddy	(R) 27-05-1987 (E) 30-04-1987 (P) 25-05-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,35 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddinti Kulasekhar 2.(E)Peddinti Yadavendra Narasimhachakravarthi 3.(E)Peddinti Dileepa Chakravarthi 4.(E)Peddinti Srikrishna 5.(E)Peddinti Sathyanarayana	1846/426 4452/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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				0.(C)Kamathamn Raghupathinaidu	
261	VILL/COL: KORITIPADU/KORITIPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 350.000 Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Add.Desc : OPEN SITE Boundires: [N]: EXE BALANCE SITRE 113 1 [S] EXE BALANCE LAND113L [E]: 40L WIDE ROAD 64L [W]: RANGANADAN LAND 64L	(R) 27-05-1987 (E) 30-04-1987 (P) 25-05-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,35 000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 1450,	1.(E)DELIP CHAKRAVARTHI 2.(E)SRI KRISHNA (EMS) PRINICPLAS 3.(E)SATYAVANI(AGENT) 4.(C)MADAM PATH RAJAGOPALAN 5.(E)PEDDINTI. KULASEKHAR AYYANGER(E&G) 6.(E)YADAVENDRA NARASIMHA KISHORE	1851/369 4451/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
262	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , .050 C, .022 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Exe Stock [S] 45l Road [E]: Panchumarthi Aruna [W]: 45l Road	(R) 22-05-1987 (E) 30-04-1987 (P) 20-05-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,27 000,	1.(E)Peddinti Kalasekhar 2.(E)Peddinti Yadavendra Narasimha Kishore 3.(E)Peddinti Dileep 4.(E)Peddinti Srikrishna 5.(E)Peddinti Sathyavani 6.(C)SRIPATHI RAMAKRISHNAIAH	1841/303 4316/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
263	VILL/COL: Korityapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 0.070A, 0.030 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Daggupati Sambasivarao [S] Kantamneni Venkateswararao [E]: 45l Road [W]: Exe Land	(R) 22-05-1987 (E) 19-05-1987 (P) 20-05-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,43 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddinti Kalasekhar 2.(E)Peddinti Yadavendra Narasimha Kishore 3.(E)Peddinti Dileep 4.(E)Peddinti Srikrishna 5.(E)Peddinti Sathyavani 6.(C)Kotthapalli Venkatasubbarao	1851/1340 4315/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
264	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 442.000 Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: BOGARAJU VENAKTASATYANARAYANA VARAPRASADARAO LAND113L [S] EXE LAND 113L [E]: EXE LAND 80L [W]: 45 F WIDE BATA 80L	(R) 13-05-1987 (E) 30-04-1987 (P) 08-05-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,44 200, Cons.Value:Rs. , 1830,	1.(E)PEDDINTI SATYAVANI (AGENT) 2.(E)PEDDINTI KULASEKHAR AYYANGAR 3.(E)Peddinti Yadavendranarasimha Kishore 4.(E)Peddinti Dileepachakravarthi 5.(E)Peddinti Srikrishna 6.(C)DHARANIKOTA VENKATESWARAMMA	1855/41 4022/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
265	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: /, , EXTENT: , 0.070A, 0.028H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [S] 60l Bandla Bata [E]: 45l Bandla Bata	(R) 12-05-1987 (E) 06-05-1987 (P) 07-05-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,42 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddinti Kalasrikhar 2.(E)Peddinti Yadvendra Kishore 3.(E)Peddinti Dileepchakravarathi 4.(E)Peddinti Srikrishna 5.(E)Peddinti Sathyavani 6.(C)Kantamneni Venkateswararao	1845/400 3977/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
266	VILL/COL: Koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , .050 A, .022 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [S] 60l Road [E]: 45l Road	(R) 12-05-1987 (E) 30-04-1987 (P) 07-05-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,26 000,	1.(E)Peddinti Kalasekhar 2.(E)Peddinti Yadavendra Narasimha Kishore 3.(E)Peddinti Dileepchakravarthi 4.(E)Peddinti Srikrishna 5.(E)Peddinti Sathyavani 6.(C)Jetti Sridevi	1855/32 3976/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
267	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, EXTENT: , 442.000 Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: EXE BALANC SITE 112.5L [S] DAGGUBATI SAMBASIVARAO LAND 112.5L [E]: 45L WIDE ROAD 79.5L [W]: EXE BALANC SITE 79.5L	(R) 12-05-1987 (E) 30-04-1987 (P) 07-05-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,11 200,	1.(E)Peddipati Kalasekhar 2.(E)Peddipati Yadavendranarasimha Kishore 3.(E)Peddinti Dileepchakravarthi 4.(E)Peddinti Srikrishna 5.(E)Peddinti Sathyavani 6.(C)PAGAM RAJESWARI	1847/301 3975/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
268	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 359.000 Y, .029 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 60.F ROAD F 59 [S] KARASALI BALIREDDY OTHERS SITE F 59 [E]: ALURI BHASKARARAO LAND F 125 [W]: YEZZU RAMARAO SITE F 125	(R) 16-04-1987 (E) 13-04-1987 (P) 13-04-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,36 000, Cons.Value:Rs. , 18000,	1.(E)Peddinti Narasimha Charyulu 2.(E)Peddinti Desaka Sridhar Kumar 3.(E)Peddinti Giridara Mohana Kumar 4.(C)CHENNUPATI KOTESWARARAO	1851/68 3099/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
269	VILL/COL: KORITIPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , .045 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Road [S] Karasal Balireddy [E]: Chennupati Koteswara Rao [W]: Exm Land	(R) 16-04-1987 (E) 13-04-1987 (P) 13-04-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,55 350, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddinti Narasimhacharyulu 2.(E)Peddinti Desaka Sridhar Kumar 3.(E)Peddinti Giridara Mohana Rao 4.(C)Yelju Rama Rao	1844/275 3098/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
270	VILL/COL: Koretapadu W-B: 0-0 APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 0.035H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [S] Exm Land 113l [E]: Exm Land 70l	(R) 10-04-1987 (E) 06-04-1987 (P) 06-04-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,43	1.(E)Exm Land 2.(C)Bagarnju Prasada Rao	1839/437 2941/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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			300, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,		
271	VILL/COL: Koretapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, 65, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , .100 C, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Addl.Desc : LAND Boundires: [N]: R Ranganadam 113l [S] K Tulasemma Land 113l [E]: P.Kulasekara ayyangar 95l [W]: 45l Wide road 95l	(R) 10-04-1987 (E) 06-04-1987 (P) 06-04-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,52 800,	1.(E)Peddiniti Kula Sekhar 2.(E)Peddinti Satyanarayana etc 3.(C)Mina Suguna Reddy	1842/147 2939/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
272	VILL/COL: KORITIPADU/KORITIPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, 64, APARTMENT: /, EXTENT: , 5 25.000 Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Addl.Desc : OPEN SITE Boundires: [N]: EXE BALANCE LAND 113L [S] MANNA MAREDDY SUGUNA REDDY LAND 113L [E]: EXE BALANCE SITE 95L [W]: 45L WIDE ROAD 95L	(R) 10-04-1987 (E) 06-04-1987 (P) 06-04-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,52 500,	1.(E)YADAVENDRA NARASIMHA KISHORE 2.(E)DELIP CHAKRAVARTHI 3.(E)KRISHNA(EMS) PRINCIPALS 4.(C)RAMAMURTHY RANGANADAN 5.(E)PEDDI SATYA VANI(AGENT) 6.(E)KULASEKHARA AYYANGER(E&G)	1844/244 2938/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
273	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , 15.500 C, 751.000 M, Boundires: [S] 60L BANDLA BATA 157.5L [E]: EXE BALANC LAND 98.5L	(R) 21-03-1987 (E) 17-03-1987 (P) 17-03-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,75 100,	1.(E)KOMMINENI SUBBARAO 2.(E)PEDDINTI NARASIMHA CHARYULU 3.(E)DESIKA KIRAN KUMAR 4.(E)GIRIDHAR MOHAN KUMAR 5.(C)CHUKKAPALLI KIRAN KUMAR 6.(C)CHUKKAPALLI PAVAN KUMAR 7.(C)CHUKKAPALLI SAMBA SIVARAO	1842/104 2244/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
274	VILL/COL: Koretapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 0.110A, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 91 L [S] Karasani Bolireddy 91 L [E]: Paladugu Sambasiva Rao 125 L [W]: 45 L	(R) 19-03-1987 (E) 05-03-1987 (P) 13-03-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,55 000, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddinti Bhavana Charyalu 2.(E)P Giridhara Rao 3.(E)Kommineni Subba Rao 4.(C)Dodda Kotesara Rao 5.(E)P Subba Rao	1832/465 2175/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
275	VILL/COL: Koretapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: /, , EXTENT: , 351.000 Y, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: Bandla 58 L [S] Karasani Baviredy 58 L [E]: Gummadi Dharma Rao 125 L [W]: Exe Land 125 L	(R) 17-03-1987 (E) 11-03-1987 (P) 11-03-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,35 100,	1.(E)Kommineni Subba Rao 2.(C)Paladugu Jaya Sree	1837/341 2138/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
276	VILL/COL: koritepadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: /, , , , EXTENT: , .700 C, .030 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 60 Wide Road [S] Karasani Bali Reddy [E]: Paladugu Jaya Sree 125 F [W]: Exe Land 125 L	(R) 17-03-1987 (E) 11-03-1987 (P) 12-03-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,35 100,	1.(E)Kommineni Subba Rao 2.(E)Peddinti Narasimha Rao 3.(E)P Sree Vardhan 4.(E)P Giridhara Rao 5.(C)Paladugu Sambaisva Rao	1840/187 2137/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
277	VILL/COL: GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , .070 C, .029 H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [S] Landof Karasani Balireddy [E]: Landof Kanya Dhara Bramarambha	(R) 27-02-1987 (E) 23-02-1987 (P) 23-02-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,35 400,	1.(E)Peddanti Narasimha Charulu 2.(E)Peddanti Giridhara Mohana Kumar 3.(E)Kommineni Subba Rao 4.(C)Gummadi Dharma Rao	1839/168 1701/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
278	VILL/COL: Koretapadu W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, APARTMENT: / EXTENT: , 0.800A, 0.029H, BUILT: , , SQ. FT Boundires: [S] Karasani Bolireddy Land [E]: Kondabrolu Basava Punnaih Land 125 L	(R) 23-02-1987 (E) 19-02-1987 (P) 19-02-1987	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,35 400, Cons.Value:Rs. ,,	1.(E)Peddinti Narasimha Rao 2.(E)P Giri Dhara Rao 3.(E)Kommineni Subba Rao 4.(C)Kanyadhara Brahmaramba 5.(E)P Kumar	1828/314 1585/1987 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
279	VILL/COL: KORETAPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 65, EXTENT: , .270 C, Boundires: [N]: D.NO 65 LAND [S] D.NO. 63 LAND 66.66 [E]: D.NO 64 LAND 182.82 [W]: D.NO 65 LAND 182.82	(R) 13-08-1985 (E) 07-08-1985 (P) 08-08-1985	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,20 000,		1765/86 8319/1985 [2] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
280	VILL/COL: KORETAPADU W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: , 63, EXTENT: , .720 C, Boundires: [N]: D.NO 65 PLOT 77.6 F [S] D.NO 52 LAND 31 F [E]: D.NO 52 LAND 579 FEET [W]: D.NO 63 LAND 578.6 F	(R) 13-08-1985 (E) 07-08-1985 (P) 08-08-1985	5A SALE Mkt.Value:Rs. ,20 000,	1.(E)PEDDINTI NARASIMHACHARULU 2.(E)PEDDINTI DESIKA AYYANGAR E.M 3.(E)PEDDINTI GIRIDHARA MOHAN KUMAR (e.m) 4.(C)PANCHUMARTHI VASUDEVA RAO 5.(C)NANNAPANENI VENKATA SWAMY 6.(C)PANCHUMARTHI RAVI SANKAR 7.(C)YARLAGADDA RATTAMMA	1765/86 8319/1985 [1] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)

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1. Boundaries, Extent and Build up are not used in electronic search, they are meant for registering officers for selecting or deselecting for the search result.
2. I also certify that except the aforesaid acts and encumbrances, no other act and encumbrance affecting the said property have been found.
3. Search made and certificate prepared by Muppala Venkateswara Rao
4. Result : '280 out of 411 are included in the statement.'
5. Received an amount of Rs. 200 towards EC fee and Rs. 100 towards user charges from Mr./Ms. MADALA ASHWIN KUMAR

*This Document is digitally signed. Hence signature is not required.

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27

Government of Andhra Pradesh
Registration and Stamps Department
STATEMENT OF ENCUMBRANCE ON PROPERTY

Date:	App No :	Statement No :	Village:	Ward - Block :	Survey No:
28-02-2025 17:39:21	250228508224	107032698	KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)	0 - 11	63,
Plot No:	**Plot No/Bi No :**	**Extent :**	**Built up :**	**Flat No :**	**Apartment :**
-	-	67.1 Y	1840 Sq.ft	104	EMGEE RESIDENCY

Bounded by North	South :	East :	West :	Srl/Smt :
COMMON STAIR CASE & OPEN TO SKY IN BETWEEN THIS FLAT & FLAT NO 101	OPEN AREA IN GROUND	OPEN AREA IN GROUND	OPEN TO SKY IN BETWEEN THIS FLAT & FLAT NO 103 & COMMON CORRIDOR	MADALA ASHWIN KUMAR having searched for a statement giving particulars of registered acts and encumbrances if any, in respect of the under mentioned property.

To verify the genuinity of this Report Scan the QR Code

This Encumbrance Certificate is generated on 28-02-2025 17:39:21

Encumbrances search has been made for 17 years from 01-10-2007 to 27-02-2025 at SRO KORETIPADU.

S.No	Description of property	Reg.Date Exe.Date Pres.Date	Nature & Mkt.Value Con. Value	Name of Parties Executant(EX) & Claimants(CL)	Vol/Pg No CD No Doct No/ Year [ScheduleNo]
1	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 17 EXTENT: 358.3SQ.Yds BUILT: 0SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: NIMMAGADDA SRIDEVI SITE 43FT [S] 30FT WIDE ROAD 43 FT [E]: PLOT NO;16 SITE 75FT [W]: OTHERS SITE 75FT Link Doct : 8344/2014 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 8344/2014 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 8344/2014 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 8344/2014 of SRO 716	(R) 26-07-2021 (E) 13-07-2021 (P) 19-07-2021	0505 RECEIPT (R.T.D.M) Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(RE)YELLINEDI VENKATRAMMA 2.(RR)INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK, BRODIPET BRANCH GUNTUR 3.(RE)YELLINEDI MAHESH 4.(RE)YELLINEDI MADHURI	0/0 4365/2021 [2] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)
2	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 19 EXTENT: 309.3SQ.Yds BUILT: 0SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 45FT [S] PLOT NO;15, 16 SITE 45FT [E]: PLOT NO;20 SITE 61.3FT [W]: NIMMAGADDA SRIDEVI SITE 62.6FT Link Doct : 8344/2014 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 8344/2014 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 8344/2014 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 8344/2014 of SRO 716	(R) 26-07-2021 (E) 13-07-2021 (P) 19-07-2021	0505 RECEIPT (R.T.D.M) Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(RE)YELLINEDI VENKATRAMMA 2.(RR)INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK, BRODIPET BRANCH GUNTUR 3.(RE)YELLINEDI MAHESH 4.(RE)YELLINEDI MADHURI	0/0 4365/2021 [3] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)
3	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 17 EXTENT: 358.3SQ.Yds BUILT: 0SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: NIMMAGADDA SRIDEVI SITE 43FT [S] 30FT WIDE ROAD 43 FT [E]: PLOT NO;16 SITE 75FT [W]: OTHERS SITE 75FT Link Doct : 6061/2011 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 6061/2011 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 6061/2011 of SRO 716	(R) 26-07-2021 (E) 13-07-2021 (P) 19-07-2021	0505 RECEIPT (R.T.D.M) Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(RR)INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK, BRODIPET BRANCH GUNTUR 2.(RE)YELLINEDI VENKATRAMMA 3.(RE)YELLINEDI MAHESH 4.(RE)YELLINEDI MADHURI	0/0 4364/2021 [2] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)
4	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 19 EXTENT: 309.3SQ.Yds BUILT: 0SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 45FT [S] PLOT NO;15, 16 SITE 45FT [E]: PLOT NO;20 SITE 61.3FT [W]: NIMMAGADDA	(R) 26-07-2021 (E) 13-07-2021 (P) 19-07-2021	0505 RECEIPT (R.T.D.M) Mkt.Value:Rs. 0	1.(RR)INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK, BRODIPET BRANCH GUNTUR 2.(RE)YELLINEDI VENKATRAMMA	0/0 4364/2021 [3] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)

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Location:KORETIPADU
Reason:EC E-Sign
Date:Fri Feb 28 17:49:30 IST 2025

	SRIDEVI SITE 62.6FT Link Doct : 6061/2011 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 6061/2011 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 6061/2011 of SRO 716		Cons.Value:Rs. 0	3.(RE)YELLINEDI MAHESH 4.(RE)YELLINEDI MADHURI	
5	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 25 26 27 EXTENT: 770.5SQ.Yds BUILT: 0SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: CHEBROLE HANUMAIAH ETC SITE 68F [S] 40F WIDE ROAD 68F [E]: 30F WIDE ROAD 102F [W]: PLOT NO 25, 26 BALANCE SITE 102 F This Document Rectifies : 4652/2005 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 4652/2005 of SRO 715	(R) 24-09-2015 (E) 23-09-2015 (P) 24-09-2015	0801 Rectification Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 504344 Cons.Value:Rs. 600990	1.(EX)HARLA KOTESWARA RAO [P] 2.(EX)HARLA LAKSHMI [P] 3.(EX)ANNABATHUNI SRAVAN KUMAR [E&GPA] 4.(CL)GADDAMADUGU SUBBA RAO 5.(CL)NADIMPALLI PARVATHI	0/0 5051/2015 [0] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
6	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR KORITEPADU SURVEY NUMBERS SEGMENT II W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 5 EXTENT: 309.33SQ.Yds BUILT: 0SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: KARANAM KALYANI AND RANJITHA SITE, NUVULLA BANGARUBABU SITE 43.4FT [S] 30FT WIDE ROAD 42.4FT [E]: KONDABOLU BASAVA PUNNAIAH LAND 65FT [W]: PLOT NO 4 ALOKAM SUREKHA SITE 65FT Link Doct : 6541/1996 of SRO 715	(R) 31-07-2015 (E) 31-07-2015 (P) 31-07-2015	0302 Gift Settlement In f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 1855980 Cons.Value:Rs. 1856000	1.(DR)VAJJA NIRMALA 2.(DE)VAJJA BHAVANA	0/0 4926/2015 [1] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
7	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 14 EXTENT: 356.22SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO.21 SITE BELONGS TO B SIVA KUMARI, PLOT NO.22 OF D GOPAL 42.9FT [S] 30FT WIDE ROAD 42.9FT [E]: PLOT NO.13 SITE BELONGS TO K HANUMANTHA RAO 75FT [W]: PROP BELONGS TO DEVISETTY GOPAL 75FT Link Doct : 8339/1982 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 2791/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 06-02-2015 (E) 05-02-2015 (P) 06-02-2015	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 2137320 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(MR)DEVISETTY VENKATA RAMANA 2.(ME)CANARA BANK, VENUGOPALA NAGAR BRANCH	0/0 1193/2015 [A] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)
8	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 22 EXTENT: 245 SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 37.6 FT [S] PLOT NO.13 SITE BELONGS TO K HANUMANTHA RAO 37.6FT [E]: PLOT NO.30 SITE BELONGS TO K SRINIVASA RAO 59FT [W]: PROP BELONGS TO DEVISETTY GOPAL 59FT Link Doct : 8339/1982 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 2791/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 06-02-2015 (E) 05-02-2015 (P) 06-02-2015	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 1470000 Cons.Value:Rs. 2500000	1.(MR)DEVISETTY VENKATA RAMANA 2.(ME)CANARA BANK, VENUGOPALA NAGAR BRANCH	0/0 1193/2015 [B] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)
9	VILL/COL: GORANTLA/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 17 EXTENT: 358.33SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: SITE OF NIMMAGADDA SRIDEVI 43FT [S] 30FT WIDE ROAD 43FT [E]: SITE OF PLOT NO.16, 75FT [W]: SITE OF OTHERS 75FT Link Doct : 693/2003 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 1576/2002 of SRO 732 Link Doct : 1577/2002 of SRO 732	(R) 06-09-2014 (E) 06-09-2014 (P) 06-09-2014	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(MR)YELLINEDI VENKATA RAMANA 2.(MR)YELLINEDI MAHESH 3.(MR)YELLINEDI MADHURI 4.(ME)INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK BRODIPET BRANCH GUNTUR	0/0 8344/2014 [2] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)
10	VILL/COL: NALLAPADU (GMC)/RING ROAD FROM STAMBALAGARUVU THOLLA SHOP TO-1 W-B: 3-1 SURVEY: 38/1 1535 HOUSE: 3-1-341 APARTMENT: GOLDEN HOMES FLAT: 408 EXTENT: 54SQ.Yds BUILT: 1155SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: OPEN TO SKY [S] OPEN TO SKY [E]: COMMON CORRIDOR [W]: OPEN TO SKY Link Doct : 693/2003 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 1576/2002 of SRO 732 Link Doct : 1577/2002 of SRO 732	(R) 06-09-2014 (E) 06-09-2014 (P) 06-09-2014	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(MR)YELLINEDI VENKATA RAMANA 2.(MR)YELLINEDI MAHESH 3.(MR)YELLINEDI MADHURI 4.(ME)INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK BRODIPET BRANCH GUNTUR	0/0 8344/2014 [B] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)
11	VILL/COL: NALLAPADU (GMC)/RING ROAD FROM STAMBALAGARUVU THOLLA SHOP TO-1 W-B: 3-1 SURVEY: 38/1 1535 EXTENT: 0SQ. Yds Boundires: [N]: KORAM VENKATA RATHNAM AND OTHERS 107.5 FT [S] RING ROAD (30 FT) AND PROP OF FIRST VENDOR (77.5 FT) 107.5 FT [E]: PROP OF NAKKINA RAMARAO GAJJALA SUBBA REDDY HARI TOWERS AND OTHERS 388.5 FT [W]: 20 FT WIDE ROAD TO BE HANDED OVER TO G M C BY THE FIRST VENDOR 291 FT Link Doct : 693/2003 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 1576/2002 of SRO 732 Link Doct : 1577/2002 of SRO 732	(R) 06-09-2014 (E) 06-09-2014 (P) 06-09-2014	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(MR)YELLINEDI VENKATA RAMANA 2.(MR)YELLINEDI MAHESH 3.(MR)YELLINEDI MADHURI 4.(ME)INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK BRODIPET BRANCH GUNTUR	0/0 8344/2014 [A] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)
12	VILL/COL: GORANTLA/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 19 EXTENT: 309.33SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 45FT [S] SITE OF PLOT NO.15, 161, 45FT [E]: SITE OF PLOT NO.20, 61.3FT [W]: SITE OF NIMMAGADDA SRIDEVI 62.6FT Link Doct : 693/2003 of SRO 716	(R) 06-09-2014 (E) 06-09-2014 (P) 06-09-2014	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(MR)YELLINEDI VENKATA RAMANA 2.(MR)YELLINEDI MAHESH 3.(MR)YELLINEDI MADHURI 4.(ME)INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK BRODIPET BRANCH GUNTUR	0/0 8344/2014 [3] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)

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Name:Nimmala Venkateswara Rao
Location:KORETIPADU
Reason:EC E-Sign
Date:Fri Feb 28 17:49:30 IST 2025

	Link Doct : 1576/2002 of SRO 732 Link Doct : 1577/2002 of SRO 732				
13	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORITEPADU SURVEY NUMBERS SEGMENT II W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 61 EXTEN T: 207SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO:60 SITE 60 FT [S] PLOT NO:62 OF G BASAVESWARA RAO 60 FT [E]: PLOT NO:52 SITE 43 FT [W]: 3 0FT WIDE ROAD 43 FT Link Doct : 4616/1998 of SRO 715	(R) 09-04-2014 (E) 07-04-2014 (P) 09-04-2014	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 1 722000 Cons.Value:Rs. 1500000	1.(MR)DEVINENI SIVA SEKHAR 2.(MR)DEVINENI SIVA RANJAN I 3.(ME)CANARA BANK, NARAK ODURU BRANCH	0/0 2527/2014 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
14	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORITEPADU SURVEY NUMBERS SEGMENT II W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 9 EXTENT: 313SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 33FT WIDE ROAD 4 0FT [S] PLOT NO 14 SITE 40FT [E]: PLOT NO 8 SITE 70.6FT [W]: PLOT NO 10 SITE 70.6FT Link Doct : 16352/2005 of SRO 715	(R) 13-03-2014 (E) 26-02-2014 (P) 26-02-2014	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 1 878000 Cons.Value:Rs. 1878000	1.(EX)GINJUPALLI RAMANADH A RAO 2.(CL)PANCHUPARTHI VASUD EVA RAO	0/0 1716/2014 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
15	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K. ORITEPADU SURVEY NUMBERS SEGMENT II W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 14 EXTENT: 356. 22SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PLOTNO21 SITEBEL ONGS TO B SIVA KUMARI, PLOT NO 22 SITE BELONGSTODGOPAL42.9FT [S] 30FT WIDE R OAD 42.9FT [E]: PLTO NO 13 SITE BELONGS TO K HANUMANTHA RAO 75FT [W]: PROP BE LONGS TO DEVISETTY GOPAL 75FT Link Doct : 8339/1982 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 2791/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 05-02-2014 (E) 27-01-2014 (P) 05-02-2014	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(MR)DEVISETTY VENKATA R AMANA 2.(ME)CANARA BANK,VENUG OPALA NAGAR BRANCH,GUN TUR	0/0 726/2014 [A] of SRO K ORETIPADU(732)
16	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORITEPADU SURVEY NUMBERS SEGMENT II W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 22 EXTENT: 245 SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 37.6 FT [S] PLOT NO 13 SITE BELONGS TO K HAN UMANTHARAO 37.6FT [E]: PLOT NO 30 SITE BELONGS TO K SRINIVASA RAO 59FT [W]: P ROP BELONGS TO DEVISETTY GOPAL 59FT Link Doct : 8339/1982 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 2791/2004 of SRO 715	(R) 05-02-2014 (E) 27-01-2014 (P) 05-02-2014	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 5000000	1.(MR)DEVISETTY VENKATA R AMANA 2.(ME)CANARA BANK,VENUG OPALA NAGAR BRANCH,GUN TUR	0/0 726/2014 [B] of SRO K ORETIPADU(732)
17	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORTITPADU SURVEY NUMBER SEGMENT I@ Rs3300 W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 63 64 HOUSE: - EXTENT: 576SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO.62 SITE - 60.3FT [S] 40FT WIDE ROAD - 60.3FT [E]: PLOT NO'S 49&50 SITE - 8 6FT [W]: 20FT WIDE ROAD - 86FT Link Doct : 6332/2006 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 6694/1989 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 6695/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 20-03-2013 (E) 20-03-2013 (P) 20-03-2013	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 1 900800 Cons.Value:Rs. 2880000	1.(EX)GADDE BHARATHI[EX& GPA AGENT] 2.(CL)KODALI BHAGYALAKSH MI 3.(EX)THUMMALAPENTA VIJAY ALAKSHMI[P]	0/0 CD_Volume: 70 1680/2013 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
18	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORTITPADU SURVEY NUMBER SEGMENT I@ Rs3300 W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: - APA RTMENT: EMGEE RESIDENCY FLAT: 104 EXT ENT: 67.1SQ.Yds BUILT: 1840SQ. FT Boundire s: [N]: COMMON STAIR CASE AND OPEN TO SKY IN BETWEEN THIS FLAT AND FLAT NO 1 01 [S] OPEN AREA IN GROUND [E]: OPEN AR EA IN GROUND [W]: OPEN TO SKY IN BETWE EN THIS FLAT AND FLAT NO 103 AND COMM ON CORRIDOR Link Doct : 2810/2008 of SRO 732 Link Doct : 3310/1989 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 2174/2008 of SRO 732 Link Doct : 2124/2008 of SRO 732 Link Doct : 3475/1999 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 2175/2008 of SRO 732 Link Doct : 3309/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 08-03-2013 (E) 30-07-2012 (P) 31-07-2012	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 1 380000 Cons.Value:Rs. 1380000	1.(CL)POLYSOFT TECHNOLOG IES PRIVATE LIMITED 2.(EX)RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU [P] 3.(CL)MADALA ASHWIN KUMA R[DIRECTOR] 4.(EX)GUTTIKONDA SIRISHA [P] 5.(EX)DOPPALAPUDI SAILAJA [P] 6.(EX)KODALI LAKSHMI KUMA RI[P] 7.(EX)KODALI SAI PRASAD[P] 8.(EX)KODALI KRISHNA PRAS AD[P] 9.(EX)EMGEE VALUE HOMES(I NDIA) PRIVATE LTD GUNTUR [E&AGENT] 10.(EX)MADALA RAMESH[MG. DIRECTOR]	0/0 CD_Volume: 70 1392/2013 [B] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
19	VILL/COL: NALLAPADU (GMC)/RING ROAD F ROM STAMBALAGARUVU THOLLA SHOP TO @Rs12000 W-B: 3-1 SURVEY: 38/1 1535 HOU SE: 3-1-341 EXTENT: 54SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: KORAM VENKATA RATNAM AND OTHERS PR OPERTY 107.5F [S] RING ROAD 30F AND PR OP OF 1ST VENDOR 77.5F TOTAL 107.5F [E]: NAKKINA RAMA RAO, GAJJALA SUBBA REDD Y, HARI TOWERS & OTHERS PROP 398.5F [W]: 20F WIDE MUNICIAPL CORPORATION R OAD 291F Link Doct : 693/2003 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 533/2000 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 2164/1920 of SRO 715	(R) 20-07-2011 (E) 16-07-2011 (P) 16-07-2011	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(MR)YELLINEDI VENKATRAM MA 2.(MR)YELLINEDI MAHESH 3.(MR)YELLINEDI MADHURI 4.(ME)INDIAN OVERSEAS BAN K, BRODIPET BRANCH, GUNT UR	0/0 CD_Volume: 190 6061/2011 [1A] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)

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Location:KORETIPADU
Reason:EC E-Sign
Date:Fri Feb 28 17:49:30 IST 2025

20	VILL/COL: NALLAPADU (GMC)/RING ROAD F ROM STAMBALAGARUVU THOLLA SHOP TO @Rs12000 W-B: 3-1 SURVEY: 38/1 1535 HOU SE: 3-1-341 APARTMENT: GOLDEN HOMES F LAT: 408 EXTENT: 0SQ.Yds BUILT: 1155SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: OPEN TO SKY [S] OPEN TO SK Y [E]: COMMON CORRIDOR [W]: OPEN TO SK Y Link Doct : 693/2003 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 533/2000 of SRO 716 Link Doct : 2164/1920 of SRO 715	(R) 20-07-2011 (E) 16-07-2011 (P) 16-07-2011	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 4000000	1.(MR)YELLINEDI VENKATRAM MA 2.(MR)YELLINEDI MAHESH 3.(MR)YELLINEDI MADHURI 4.(ME)INDIAN OVERSEAS BAN K, BRODIPET BRANCH, GUNT UR	0/0 CD_Volume: 190 6061/2011 [1B] of SRO NALLAPADU(716)
21	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/KORITEPADU (M) W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 34 EXTENT: 450SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: SAMANTHAPUDI D URGA BHAVANI, TUNGALA NAGALAKSHMI SI TE 54FT [S] 40FT WIDE ROAD 54FT [E]: PLOT NO 7 CHERUKURI SANKARA RAO SITE 75FT [W]: D NO 66 LAND 75FT Link Doct : 4495/1998 of SRO 715	(R) 11-10-2011 (E) 10-10-2011 (P) 11-10-2011	0502 Release (others) Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 388000	1.(RE)ALURICHANDRA SEKHA R 2.(RR)KODALI VENKATA DURG A PRASAD 3.(RE)ALURI ABISHEK	0/0 CD_Volume: 42 4631/2011 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
22	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORITEPADU SURVEY NUMBERS SEGMENT II I@Rs5000 W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 24 HOUSE: . EXTENT: 302SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: CHEBROLU HANUMAIAH AND OTHERS L AND 65FT [S] RAVELA BASAVA PUNNAIAH AN D OTHERS SITE 66FT [E]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 4 1.6FT [W]: NAGANDLA PRADEEP AND OTHER S SITE 41.6FT Link Doct : 4471/2005 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 3766/2011 of SRO 732	(R) 25-08-2011 (E) 18-08-2011 (P) 18-08-2011	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 1 510000 Cons.Value:Rs. 1510000	1.(EX)TALLAM RANI 2.(CL)ALOKAM VENU	0/0 CD_Volume: 41 4007/2011 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
23	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORTITPADU SURVEY NUMBER SEGMENT I@ Rs3300 W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 25 HOUSE: . EXTENT: 383SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: CHEBROLU HANUMAIAH AND OTHERS LAND 67.6FT [S] KALANGI ANNAPURNA PLOT NO 2 6 SITE [E]: PLOT NO 27 SITE 50.6FT [W]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 50.6FT Link Doct : 4473/2005 of SRO 715 This Document Rectifies : 0/0 of SRO 715	(R) 06-08-2011 (E) 06-07-2011 (P) 06-08-2011	0801 Rectification Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 298740	1.(CL)ALLAGADDA RAMA RAO 2.(EX)NARLA KOTESWARA RA O(P) 3.(EX)NARLA LAKSHMI(P) 4.(EX)ANNABATTUNI SRAVAN KUMAR(GPA)	0/0 CD_Volume: 40 3767/2011 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
24	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORTITPADU SURVEY NUMBER SEGMENT I@ Rs3300 W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 24 HOUSE: . EXTENT: 302SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: CHEBROLU HANUMAIAH AND OTHERS LAND 65.0FT [S] RAVELA BASAVA PUNNAMMA AND OTHERS SITE 66.0FT [E]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 4 1.6FT [W]: OTHER LAND 41.6FT Link Doct : 4471/2005 of SRO 715 This Document Rectifies : 0/0 of SRO 715	(R) 06-08-2011 (E) 06-07-2011 (P) 06-08-2011	0801 Rectification Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 235600	1.(CL)TALLAM RANI 2.(EX)NARLA KOTESWARA RA O(P) 3.(EX)NARLA LAKSHMI(P) 4.(EX)ANNABATTUNI SRAVAN KUMAR(GPA)	0/0 CD_Volume: 40 3766/2011 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
25	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORTITPADU SURVEY NUMBER SEGMENT I@ Rs3300 W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 26 HOUSE: . EXTENT: 387SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: ALLAGADDA RAMA RAO PLOT NO 25 SITE 6 9.0FT [S] 30FT WIDE ROAD 68.0FT [E]: PLOT NO 26 SITE 52.0FT [W]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 51. 0FT This Document Rectifies : 0/0 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 4472/2005 of SRO 715	(R) 06-08-2011 (E) 06-07-2011 (P) 06-08-2011	0801 Rectification Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 0 Cons.Value:Rs. 301860	1.(EX)NARLA KOTESWARA RA O(P) 2.(EX)NARLA LAKSHMI(P) 3.(EX)ANNABATTUNI SRAVAN KUMAR(GPA) 4.(CL)KALANGI ANNAPURNAM MA	0/0 CD_Volume: 40 3765/2011 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
26	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORTITPADU SURVEY NUMBER SEGMENT I@ Rs3300 W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 25 26 27 HOUSE: . EXTENT: 1541.75SQ.Yds Boun dires: [N]: CHEBROLU HANUMAIAH AND OTH ERS LAND 136.0FT [S] 40FT WIDE ROAD 136 FT [E]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 102.0FT [W]: 30FT W IDE ROAD 102.0FT This Document Rectifies : 0/0 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 24/2005 of SRO 715	(R) 06-08-2011 (E) 02-06-2011 (P) 06-08-2011	0801 Rectification Deed Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(EX)NARLA KOTESWARA RA O 2.(EX)NARLA LAKSHMI 3.(CL)ANNABATTUNI SRAVAN KUMAR	0/0 CD_Volume: 40 3764/2011 [2] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
27	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORTITPADU SURVEY NUMBER SEGMENT I@ Rs3300 W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 28 29 HOUSE: . EXTENT: 1541.75SQ.Yds Boundir es: [N]: CHEBROLU HANUMAIAH AND OTHER S PROP 136.0FT [S] 40FT WIDE ROAD 136.0F T [E]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 102.0FT [W]: 30FT WI DE ROAD 102.0FT This Document Rectifies : 0/0 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 24/2005 of SRO 715	(R) 06-08-2011 (E) 02-06-2011 (P) 06-08-2011	0801 Rectification Deed Cons.Value:Rs. 0	1.(EX)NARLA KOTESWARA RA O 2.(EX)NARLA LAKSHMI 3.(CL)ANNABATTUNI SRAVAN KUMAR	0/0 CD_Volume: 40 3764/2011 [1] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
28	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR K ORTITPADU SURVEY NUMBER SEGMENT I@	(R) 06-08-2011 (E) 02-06-2011	0801 Rectification De	1.(EX)NARLA KOTESWARA RA O	0/0 CD_Volume: 40

Digitally Signed by:
Name:Mandula Venkateswara Rao
Location:KORETIPADU
Reason:EC E-Sign
Date:Fri Feb 28 17:49:30 IST 2025

	Rs3300 W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 24 HOUSE: 0 EXTENT: 364SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: CHEBROLU HANUMAIAH AND OTHERS PROP 65.0FT [S] PLOT NO 23 SITE 66.0FT [E]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 50.0FT [W]: OTHERS PROP 50.0FT This Document Rectifies : 0/0 of SRO 715 Link Docl : 24/2005 of SRO 715	(P) 06-08-20[illegible]	[illegible]ed Cons.Value:Rs. 0	2.(EX)NARLA LAKSHMI 3.(CL)ANNABATTUNI SRAVAN KUMAR	3764/2011 [3] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
29	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (GORANTLA)/FOR KORITEPADU SURVEY NUMBERS SEGMENT II I@Rs5000 W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 10 HOUSE: . EXTENT: 500SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 60.0FT [S] V LAKSHMI KANTHA RAO PROP 60.0FT [E]: PLOT NO 11 SITE 75.0FT [W]: PLOT NO 9 SITE 75.0FT Link Docl : 7552/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 04-07-2011 (E) 04-07-2011 (P) 04-07-2011	0302 Gift Settlement In f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 2500000 Cons.Value:Rs. 2500000	1.(DR)MUVVA PUSHPAVATHI 2.(DE)GOPALAM RUPA DEVI	0/0 CD_Volume: 39 3024/2011 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
30	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA PANCHYTHI W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 9 HOUSE: 0-11-966 EXTENT: 351SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 38FT [S] PROPERTY OF KORITEPADU VILLAGE D.NO.57 - 38FT [E]: PROPERTY OF E.NAGESWARI 83FT [W]: PROPERTY OF V.M.SYAMA SUNDARA RAO 83FT Link Docl : 7263/2007 of SRO 715 Link Docl : 7661/1997 of SRO 715 Link Docl : 7609/1990 of SRO 715 Link Docl : 3221/1990 of SRO 715 Link Docl : 488/1991 of SRO 715	(R) 31-03-2010 (E) 31-03-2010 (P) 31-03-2010	0208 Deposit of Title Deeds Cons.Value:Rs. 300000	1.(ME)THE GUNTUR CO-OPERATIVE URBAN BANK LTD,KORITEPADU BRANCH,GUNTUR 2.(MR)PABBATI PREMALATHA SUVARNABAI	0/0 CD_Volume: 23 1205/2010 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
31	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA PANCHYTHI W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 64 65 PLOT: 40 HOUSE: - EXTENT: 321SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: VIKAS COLLEGE PROP COMPOUND WALL 68FT [S] PLOT NO 39 OF BANDLA LINGA RAO SITE 68FT [E]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 42.6FT [W]: PLOT NO 41 SITE 42.6FT Link Docl : 6948/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 22-03-2010 (E) 22-03-2010 (P) 22-03-2010	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 963000 Cons.Value:Rs. 963000	1.(EX)LINGINENI SAJANI 2.(CL)TALLAPANENI VEERANJANEYULU	0/0 CD_Volume: 22 1031/2010 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
32	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 4 EXTENT: 136SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO 12 SITE 22.5FT [S] 40FT WIDE ROAD 22.5FT [E]: PLOT NO 37 SIOTE 54.6FT [W]: IN THIS PLOT VEMULA RAMESH BABU'S BALANCE PROP 54.3FT Link Docl : 2612/2009 of SRO 732	(R) 24-02-2010 (E) 24-02-2010 (P) 24-02-2010	0302 Gift Settlement In f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 408000 Cons.Value:Rs. 408000	1.(DR)VEMULA RAMESH BABU 2.(DE)VEMULA RAJASEKHAR	0/0 CD_Volume: 22 665/2010 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
33	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 4 EXTENT: 272SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO 12 SITE 45FT [S] 40FT WIDE ROAD 45FT [E]: PLOT NO 37 SITE 54.6FT [W]: PLOT NO 5 OF PULUKURI NARAIAH SITE 54FT This Document Revokes : 2616/2009 of SRO 732	(R) 24-02-2010 (E) 24-02-2010 (P) 24-02-2010	0804 Revocation of Gift Settlement Mkt.Value:Rs. 816000 Cons.Value:Rs. 816000	1.(DR)VEMULA RAMESH BABU 2.(DE)VEMULA ANURADHA	0/0 CD_Volume: 22 664/2010 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
34	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 4 EXTENT: 272SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO 12 SITE 45FT [S] 40FT WIDE ROAD 45FT [E]: PLOT NO 37 SITE 54.6FT [W]: PLOT NO 5 OF PULUKURI NARAIAH SITE 54FT Link Docl : 2612/2009 of SRO 732	(R) 19-11-2009 (E) 18-11-2009 (P) 18-11-2009	0302 Gift Settlement In f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 816000 Cons.Value:Rs. 816000	1.(DR)VEMULA RAMESH BABU 2.(DE)VEMULA ANURADHA	0/0 CD_Volume: 19 2616/2009 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
35	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 4 EXTENT: 272SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO 12 SITE 45FT [S] 40FT WIDE ROAD 45FT [E]: PLOT NO 37 SITE 54.6FT [W]: PLOT NO 5 OF PULUKURI NARAIAH ETC SITE 54FT Link Docl : 5227/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 19-11-2009 (E) 18-11-2009 (P) 19-11-2009	0302 Gift Settlement In f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 816000 Cons.Value:Rs. 816000	1.(DR)VEMULA ANURADHA 2.(DE)VEMULA RAMESH BABU	0/0 CD_Volume: 19 2612/2009 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
36	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 13 EXTENT: 437SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: PLOT NO 22 DEVISETTY KOTESWARA RAO SITE 52.5FT [S] 30FT WIDE ROAD 52.5FT [E]: PLOT NO 32 Dr.AMARANADH SITE 75FT [W]: PLOT NO 14 KODALI SASISEKHARARAO SITE 75FT Link Docl : 7553/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 19-09-2008 (E) 19-09-2008 (P) 19-09-2008	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 1311000 Cons.Value:Rs. 1311000	1.(EX)KOMMINENI HANUMANTHA RAO 2.(CL)GUNTUPALLI SIREESHA RANI 3.(CL)BANDLA KRISHNA VASU	0/0 CD_Volume: 10 3078/2008 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
37	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA PANCHYTHI W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 HOUSE: - APARTMENT: EMGEE RESIDENCY EXTENT: 1342 SQ.Yds BUILT: 36000SQ. FT Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 133.8FT [S] 10FT WIDE ROAD 132FT [E]: LAND BELONGS TO D.SURYA NARAYANA & OTHERS 91FT [W]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 91FT	(R) 21-08-2008 (E) 21-08-2008 (P) 21-08-2008	0110 Development Agreement Cum GPA Mkt.Value:Rs. 21100020 Cons.Value:Rs. 25630000	1.(EX)GUTTIKONDA SIRISHA 2.(EX)KODALI SAI PRASAD 3.(EX)KODALI KRISHNA PRASAD 4.(CL)EMGEE ENTERPRISES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED,GUNTUR 5.(CL)KARNATI NAGESWARA	0/0 CD_Volume: 9 2810/2008 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)

Digitally Signed by:
Name:Mupala Venkateswara Rao
Location:KORETIPADU
Reason:EC E-Sign
Date:Fri Feb 28 17:49:30 IST 2025

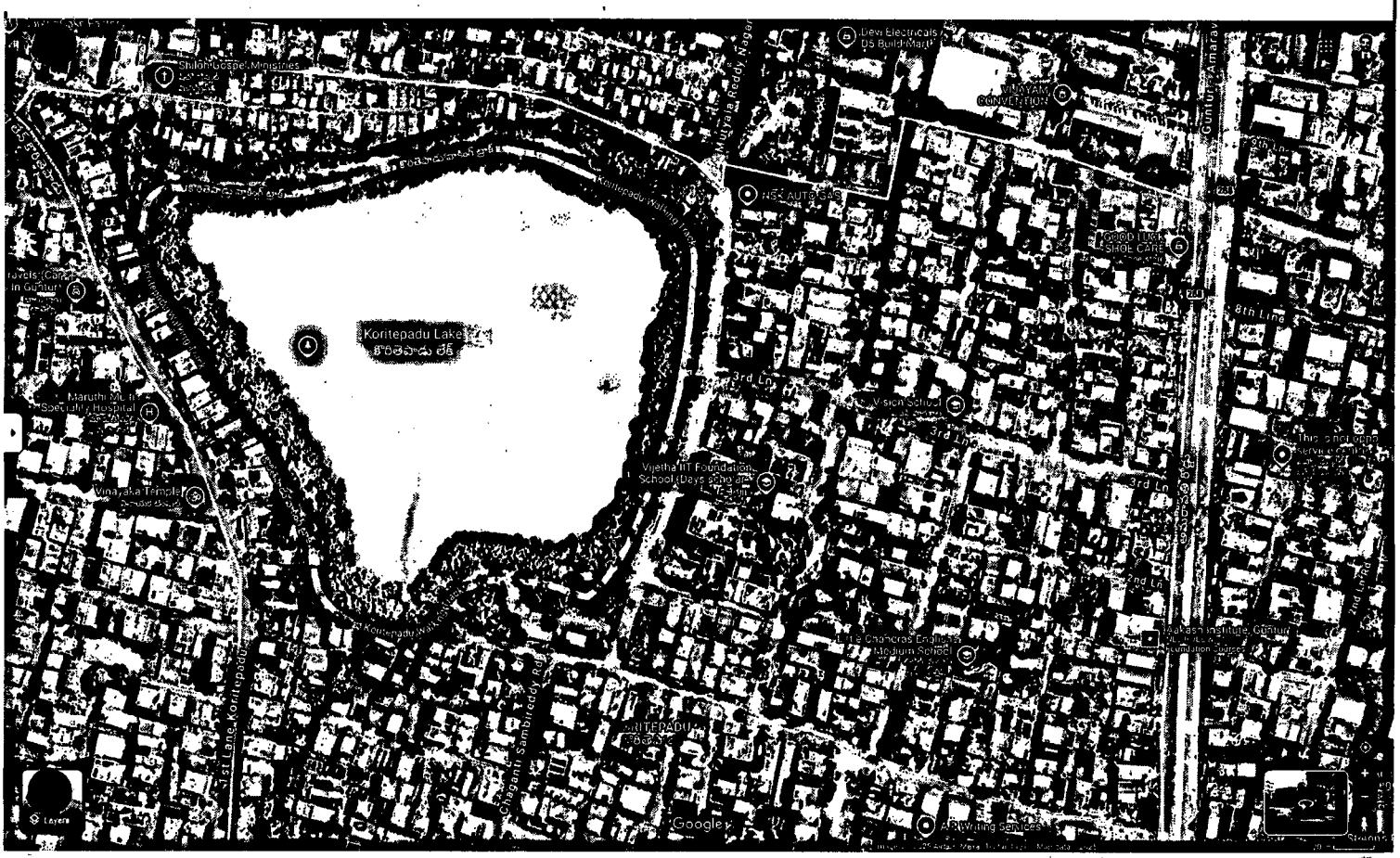
	Link Doct : 2124/2008 of SRO 732 Link Doct : 3475/1990 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 3309/1989 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 2175/2008 of SRO 715 Link Doct : 2174/2008 of SRO 715			RAO[DIRECTOR] 6.(EX)DOPPALAPUDI SAILAJA 7.(EX)KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI 8.(EX)RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU	
38	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 11 EXTENT: 433SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 30FT WIDE ROAD 52FT [S] PLOT NO 5 SITE 52FT [E]: PLOT NO 12 EDLA ADILAKHMI SITE 75FT [W]: PLOTNO 10 MUVVA VENKATRAVU SITE 75FT Link Doct : 8982/1995 of SRO 715	(R) 01-08-2008 (E) 30-07-2008 (P) 30-07-2008	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 1104150 Cons.Value:Rs. 1105000	1.(CL)PERAM HARI BABU 2.(EX)PERAM VENKATA RAMANA	0/0 CD_Volume: 8 2582/2008 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
39	VILL/COL: GUNTUR (U)/VENKATARAONAGAR W-B: 15-12 SURVEY: 457 PLOT: 216 HOUSE: 15-12-44 EXTENT: 133.33SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 20 F WIDE ROAD 30 F [S] PLOT NO 209 30 F [E]: PLOT NO 217 40 F [W]: PLOT NO 215 40 F Link Doct : 4302/1998 of SRO 715	(R) 02-04-2008 (E) 02-04-2008 (P) 02-04-2008	0505 RECEIPT (R.T.D.M) Cons.Value:Rs. 53103	1.(RR)THE GUNTUR CO-OP URBAN BANK LTD GUNTUR 2.(RE)DANAKONDA HANUMAIAH	0/0 CD_Volume: 245 2175/2008 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
40	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 166.8SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: KODALI KRISHNA PRASAD PROP 33FT [S] 10FT WIDE ROAD 33FT [E]: D.SURYANARAYANA AND OTHERS SITE 45.5FT [W]: KADALI LAKSHMI KUMARI BALANCE SITE 45.5FT Link Doct : 3309/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 07-07-2008 (E) 07-07-2008 (P) 07-07-2008	0302 Gift Settlement In f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 425340 Cons.Value:Rs. 426000	1.(DE)KODALI SAI PRASAD 2.(DR)KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI	0/0 CD_Volume: 7 2175/2008 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
41	VILL/COL: GUNTUR (U)/(1 to222)POTTURIVARITHOTASG2 W-B: 14-4 SURVEY: 3 HOUSE: 14-4-192 EXTENT: 40.77SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: MAHAMAMD AJAM PROP 20 F [S] T.SESHAIAH 20 F [E]: MUNICIPAL ROAD 18.4 F [W]: MAHAMMA AJAM PROP 18.4 F Link Doct : 1278/2005 of SRO 715	(R) 02-04-2008 (E) 02-04-2008 (P) 02-04-2008	0505 RECEIPT (R.T.D.M) Cons.Value:Rs. 89885	1.(RR)THE GUNTUR CO-OP URBAN BANK LTD GUNTUR 2.(RE)MAHAMMAD AJAM	0/0 CD_Volume: 245 2174/2008 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
42	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 166.8SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 33FT [S] KODALI SAI PRASAD PROP 33FT [E]: D SURYA NARAYANA AND OTHERS SITE 45.5FT [W]: KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI 45.5FT Link Doct : 3309/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 07-07-2008 (E) 07-07-2008 (P) 07-07-2008	0302 Gift Settlement In f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 425340 Cons.Value:Rs. 426000	1.(DR)KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI 2.(DE)KODALI KRISHNA PRASAD	0/0 CD_Volume: 7 2174/2008 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
43	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-0 SURVEY: 63 EXTENT: 201SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 40FT WIDE ROAD 36FT [S] DOPPALAPUDI SAILAJA PROP 36FT [E]: KODALI LAKSHMI KUMARI SITE 50.3FT [W]: RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU BALANCE PROP 50.3FT Link Doct : 3310/1989 of SRO 715	(R) 04-07-2008 (E) 04-07-2008 (P) 04-07-2008	0302 Gift Settlement In f/o family Mkt.Value:Rs. 513000 Cons.Value:Rs. 513000	1.(DR)RAVIPATI ANJANEYULU 2.(DE)GUTHIKONDA SIREESHA	0/0 CD_Volume: 7 2124/2008 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)
44	VILL/COL: GORANTLA/INDUSTRIAL W-B: C-11 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 9 HOUSE: 0-11-966 EXTENT: 351SQ.Yds RCC HOUSE Boundires: [N]: 40 FT WIDE ROAD 38 F [S] D.NO.57 SITE 38 F [E]: EDARA NAGESWARI 100 SQ.Y. SITE 83 F [W]: VISHNUMOLAKALA SYAMA SUNDARA RAO 83 F Link Doct : 7661/1997 of SRO 715	(R) 03-05-2007 (E) 03-05-2007 (P) 03-05-2007	0202 Mortgage without Possession Cons.Value:Rs. 50000	1.(MR)PABBATI HEMALATHA SUVARNA BAI 2.(ME)THE GUNTUR CO OPERATIVE URBAN BANK LTD. GUNTUR	0/0 CD_Volume: 225 7263/2007 [@] of SRO GUNTUR (R.O.)(715)
45	VILL/COL: KORITEPADU (R)/GORANTLA W-B: 0-11 SURVEY: 63 PLOT: 8/A HOUSE: . EXTENT: 174SQ.Yds Boundires: [N]: 30F WIDE ROAD 29.6F [S] ALOKAM VENKAYAMMA SITE 29.6F [E]: THUNGALA NAGALAKSHMI SITE 53F [W]: D NO 66 RELATING PROPERTY 53F Link Doct : 7822/1987 of SRO 715	(R) 24-12-2007 (E) 24-12-2007 (P) 24-12-2007	0101 Sale Deed Mkt.Value:Rs. 208800 Cons.Value:Rs. 435000	1.(EX)SAMANTHAPUDI DURGABHAVANI 2.(CL)ALOKAM VENKAYAMMA	0/0 CD_Volume: 2 735/2007 [@] of SRO KORETIPADU(732)

Disclaimer:

1. Boundaries, Extent and Build up are not used in electronic search, they are meant for registering officers for selecting or deselecting for the search result.
2. I also certify that except the aforesaid acts and encumbrances, no other act and encumbrance affecting the said property have been found.
3. Search made and certificate prepared by Muppala Venkateswara Rao
4. Result : '45 out of 57 are included in the statement.'
5. Received an amount of Rs. 200 towards EC fee and Rs. 100 towards user charges from Mr./Ms. MADALA ASHWIN KUMAR

*This Document is digitally signed. Hence signature is not required.

Digitally Signed by:
Name:Muppala Venkateswara Rao
Location:KORETIPADU
Reason:EC E-Sign
Date:Fri Feb 28 17:49:30 IST 2025


Shiloh Gospel Ministries
Devi Electricals DS Build Mart
VIJAYAM CONVENTION
Mutyala Reddy Nagar
Guntur - Amaravati
NSK AUTO GAS
GOOD LUCK SHOE CARE
Kontepadu Walking Track
Kontepadu Lake
3rd Ln
8th Line
Maruthi MC fix Speciality Hospital
Vision School
Vijetha IIT Foundation School (Days scholar)
Vinayaka Temple
Little Chancras English Medium School
Bakash Institute, Guntur
Foundation Courses
1st Lane Kontepadu
Chaganti Sambireddy Rd
KONTEPADU
Layers
Google
A.P. Writing Services

Google
MG Road
Ring Rd
Korrepadu Rd

645

GUNTUR HOME TUITIONS
Koritepadu Park
Ring Rd
Chaganti Sambireddy Rd
Koritepadu Rd
MG Road
MG Road
Sai Residency Koritepadu
Nayudu Pete 4th Line
HOTEL KUMBHAKARNA
Nayudu Pete 3rd Line
Nayudu Pete 3rd Line
5th Ln
4th Ln
6th Ln
Google

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, ANDHRA PRADESH
AT HYDERABAD
(Special Original Jurisdiction)

646

Pb 38

FRIDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MARCH
TWO THOUSAND AND ELEVEN

PRESENT
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE ASHUTOSH MOHUNTA

WRIT PETITION NO : 6653 of 2011

Between:

1. Emgee Value Homes (I) Pvt. Ltd.
Rep. by its Director Sri Dr. M. Ramesh
S/o late M. Goverdhana Rao, Hindu,
Aged 54 years, Office at D.No. 4-4-86, 1st line
Chandramouli nagar, Guntur - 522 007.

2. B. Naga Malleswara Rao S/o late B. Koteswara Rao
Aged 47 years, Occ: Business
R/o D.No. 2-2-62, 2nd line, LIC Colony
Stambalagaruvu, Guntur - 6.

3. Nalluri Venkateswarlu S/o Appaiah
Aged 66 years, Occ: Advocate
R/o D.No. 5-60-1/73, 4/4 Ashok Nagar
Guntur - 2.

4. Yellanedi Maduri D/o Y. Srinivas
Aged 27 years, Occ: Housewife,
Flat No. 408, Golden Homes,
Pattabhipuram, Opp: Jute Mill, Guntur

5. Yellenedi Mahesh S/o Y. Srinivas
Aged 25 years, Occ: Business
R/o Flat No. 408, Golden Homes,
Pattabhipuram, Opp: Jute Mill, Guntur.

6. A. Suresh,
Rep. by his GPA Holder
Alokam Peddabbai
Aged 66 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No. 3-30-14/7, "Lumbini"
Nalandanagar, Ring Road, Guntur - 6.

7. Panchumarthi Koteswaramma W/o Satyanarayana
Aged 62 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No. 2-4-34, Chowdarypet Post
Stambalagaruvu, Guntur - 6.

8. Devarapu Srinivasa Rao S/o D. Suryanarayana
Aged 59 years, Occ: Rtd Employee
R/o D.No. 3-30-6B, Ring Road, Guntur - 6.

9. Tadikonda Srihari Rao S/o late Bheemaiah
Aged 40 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No. 4-20-50/3, 4th line, Siddardha Nagar
Guntur - 6.

39

10. P. Harihara Prasad S/o P. Satyanarayana
Aged 57 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No.4-20-50/3, 4th line, Siddardha Nagar
Guntur - 6.

11. Pathuri Kanakadurga Naga Rani W/o P. Bapaiah Chowdary
Aged 51 years, occ: Housewife
R/o Flat No. 101, Swamyji Apartments,
6th line Chandramouli nagar,
Guntur 522 007.

12. P. Chandramouli S/o Ramakrishnaiah
Aged 61 years, Occ: Electrical engineer
R/o H.No. 4-19-40, SBI Colony
Main Road, near JKC College, Guntur

13. Puvvada Satyanarayana, S/o Murahari Rao
Aged 79 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o H.No. 4, D.No. 1-6-3/E,
Near Vysya Bank Colony, Muchanagundla
Guntur - 6.

14. Polepalli Bala Nagaswara Rao S/o Chenna Krishnaiah
Aged 49 years, Occ: Business
R/o D.No. 16-14-44, Brahmamgari Temple Street
Old Guntur, Guntur

15. P. Nageswara Rao S/o late Venkata Rattaiah
Aged 52 years, Occ: Employee
R/o Flat No.4, Block 5, Geetanjali Apartment
5th line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur.

16. Vellanki Laxminarayana Rao S/o Seetharamaiah
Aged 83 years, Occ: Rtd. Employee
R/o H.No. 4-5-6/3, 2nd line,
Navabharathnagar, Ring Road, Guntur - 6.

17. Nalluri Subba Naidu S/o N. Raghavaiah Naidu
Aged 38 years, Occ: Business
R/o Flat No. 204, 'D' Block, Radhakrishna Towers,
Ring Road, Guntur.

18. Nalluri Chandra Sekhar S/o Venkat Chalamaiah
Aged 47 years, Occ: Business
R/o Flat No. 204, 'D' Block, Radhakrishna Towers,
Ring Road, Guntur.

19. Muthineni Srinivasa Rao S/o late Pitchaiah
Aged 58 years, Occ: Business
R/o D.No.1-90/7, A1 Duplex, Doctors Colony,
Madhapur, Hyderabad - 81.

20. Muthineni Koteswaramma W/o M. Srinivasa Rao
Aged 56 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No.1-90/7, A1 Duplex, Doctors Colony,
Madhapur, Hyderabad - 81.

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21. Tamala Jamuna Rani W/o J. Jaganmohana Rao
Aged 43 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No.1-90/7, A1 Duplex, Doctors Colony,
Madhapur, Hyderabad - 81

22. Thallam Rani W/o T. Vijaya Bhaskar
Aged 40 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o Flat No. 404, Yaganti Towers
7th line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur - 522 006.

23. Maddali Venkata Sudhakar S/o Rama Narasimhamam
Aged 40 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No. 11-14-25, Velagaleti Vari Street,
Vijayawada - 520 001.

24. Allagadda Rama Rao S/o Venkateswara Rao
Aged 49 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No. 5-42-47/A, 6/12 Bradipet, Guntur.

25. Maddi Swarna Kumari W/o Venkateswara Rao
Aged 60 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No.4-5-18/1, Flat No.101,
Satya Sai Enclave, 1st Line, Vidyanagar
Ring Road, Guntur.

26. Dr.Dulipalla Harika D/o Dr. D. Murali
Aged 23 years, Occ: Doctor
R/o D.No.3-28-18/153, 4th Line
Rajendra Nagr, Brundavan garden, Guntur.

27. Dr. Dulipalla Susmitha D/o Dr. D. Murali
Aged 25 years, Occ: Doctor,
R/o D.No.3-28-18/153, 4th Line
Rajendra Nagr, Brundavan garden, Guntur.

28. Yerram Savitri Devi W/o Y. Madhava Reddy
Aged 59 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No. 11-985/4, 3rd line, Vikasnagar
Guntur -6.

29. Kurre Suhasini W/o K. Raja Babu
Aged 56 years, Occ:Housewife
R/o Ramachandrapalem village,
Nuthakki post, Guntur.

30. Polu Rajeswari, W/o Polu Srinivas
Aged 41 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No. 2-14-117/28A, Plot No. 59,
8th line, Shyamala nagar, Guntur.

31. Manne Nirmala Devi W/o M. Ravindra
Aged 61 years, Occ: Housewife
C/o N.S. Prasad, D.No. 4-5-26/33/A
1st line, Navabharathnagar,
Guntur - 6.

U1

32. Manne Sunandini, W/o N. Srinivasa Prasad
Aged 39 years; Occ: Housewife
R/o C/o N.S. Prasad, D.No. 4-5-26/33/A
1st line, Navabharathnagar,
Guntur - 6.

33. Nannapaneni Sulochana, W/o N. Prasad Babu
Aged 63 years, Occ: Rtd. Lecturer
C/o N.S. Prasad, D.No. 4-5-26/33/A
1st line, Navabharathnagar,
Guntur - 6.

Petitioner/s

AND

1. The Tahsildar,
Tadepalli Mandal, Guntur District.

2. The Sub Registrar,
Koritepadu, Guntur.
Guntur District

..Respondent/s

Petition under Article 226 of the constitution of India praying that in the circumstances stated in the Affidavit filed herein the High Court will be pleased to issue any appropriate Writ, order or direction preferably a writ in the nature of Writ of Mandamus, declaring the action of the 1st respondent addressing to the 2nd respondent prohibiting the registrations in S. No. 63, 64 and 65 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District through the impugned Proceedings Rc. No. 1833/2010-D, dated 30-08-2010, when there is no claim from the Endowments Department as illegal, arbitrary, malafidy, intentional, without any authority or power and jurisdiction and contrary to Sec. 22(A) of Registration Act and consequently set aside the same as illegal in the interests of justice

Counsel for the Petitioners: SRI.K.V.BHANU PRASAD

Counsel for the Respondents: GP FOR REVENUE

The Court made the following :Order:

42

ORDER:-

The petitioners assert that they purchased various extents of lands in Sy.Nos.63 to 65 situated in Koritepadu village, Guntur Revenue Mandal, Guntur District. While so, it is stated that they submitted their documents before the 2nd respondent-Sub-Registrar for registration of their lands, who refused to register the documents on the basis of a letter dated 30.08.2010 addressed to him by the 1st respondent wherein it is mentioned that a revised list of assigned lands, endowments land and wakf lands situated in Guntur Mandal was given. It is further stated that no notification under Section 22(A) of the Registration Act prohibiting registration of the lands of the petitioners was issued. Now, the grievance of the petitioners is that the 2nd respondent, contrary to the provisions under Section 22(A) of the Registration Act, refused to register their documents. Hence the petitioners have filed the present writ petition seeking appropriate directions.

The learned Government Pleader for Revenue has admitted that no Notification under Section 22(A) of the Act was issued prohibiting registration of land in S.Nos.63 to 65 of Koritepadu village, Guntur District.

Having heard the learned counsel for the petitioners and the learned Government Pleader for Revenue appearing for the respondents, I am of the considered opinion that the present writ petition is squarely covered by the decision rendered by this Court on 02.07.2010 in W.P. No.6016 of 2010 wherein it held to the following effect

> "The writ petition is accordingly allowed holding that there is no legal basis for the registration authorities in insisting upon a "No Objection Certificate" from the revenue authorities as a condition precedent for entertaining any document for registration once the prohibition under Section 22-A of the Registration Act, 1908 does not come into operation. It is not open to the registration authorities to treat any particular land as Government land based on the mere

communication to that effect by the revenue authorities which, in turn, is based on mere entries in the revenue records. There shall be a consequential direction to the Sub-Registrar, Piler, Chittoor District, respondent 3, to entertain the documents presented by the petitioners in respect of their lands in S.Nos.1969/2, 1972, 1969/1B and 1971 of Doddipalli village, Piler Mandal, Chittoor District and process the same for registration in accordance with law."

In the instant case, as there is no notification under Section 22-A of the Registration Act prohibiting registration of the lands of the petitioners, the 2nd respondent cannot refuse to entertain and process the documents for registration.

Resultantly, the writ petition is allowed with a direction to the 2nd respondent-Sub-Registrar, Koritepadu, Guntur to receive the documents presented by the petitioners for registration of their lands and process the same in accordance with law. No order as to costs.

Sd/- S.T.VENUGOPALACHARY
DEPUTY REGISTRAR

// TRUE COPY //

SECTION OFFICER

To,

1. The Tahsildar, Guntur Mandal, Guntur District.
2. The Sub Registrar, Koritepadu, Guntur, Guntur District.
3. Two CCs to G.P. for Revenue, High Court of A.P., Hyderabad (OUT)
4. One CC to Sri K.V.Bhanu Prasad, Advocate (OPUC)
5. Two CD Copies

HIGH COURT

652 44

DATED 18.03.2011

ORDER

WP No.6653 of 2011

WRIT PETITION IS ALLOWED

NO COSTS AT THE STAGE OF ADMISSION.

Carbon Copy Application Filed on 18.3.2011
Copy Ready on 26.3.2011
Copy Delivered on 26.3.2011

Section Officer
Current Section
High Court of Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad.

mrc 26-3-11 (7)

THE HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT HYDERABAD

653

WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY
TWO THOUSAND AND THIRTEEN

PRESENT
THE HON'BLE SRI PINAKI CHANDRA GHOSE, THE CHIEF JUSTICE
AND
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE VILAS V.AFZULPURKAR

WRIT APPEAL NOS. 1568 & 1569 OF 2012

WA NO. 1568 OF 2012:

Writ Appeal under clause 15 of the Letters Patent against the Order, dated 18-03-2011 in WP No. 6653 of 2011 on the file of the High Court.

Between.

Sri Seetharama Swamy Temple, Kottepadu, Guntur City, rep by its Single Trustee S.Raghunadha Reddy (Manager Sri Anjaneya Swamy Temple, Gujjanagundla, Guntur (Dist) ...Appellant/3rd party

And

1. Emgee Value Homes (I) Pvt. Ltd
Rep. by its Director Sri Dr. M. Ramesh
S/o late M. Goverdhana Rao, Hindu,
Aged 54 years, Office at D.No. 4-4-80, 1st line
Chandramouli nagar, Guntur - 522 007

2. B. Naga Malleswara Rao S/o late B. Koteswara Rao
Aged 47 years, Occ: Business
R/o D.No. 2-2-62, 2nd line, LIC Colony
Stambalagaruvu, Guntur - 6.

3. Nalluri Venkateswarlu S/o Appaiah,
Aged 66 years, Occ. Advocate,
R/o D.No. 5-60-1/73, 4/4 Ashok Nagar
Guntur - 2

4. Yellanedi Maduri D/o Y. Srinivas
Aged 27 years, Occ. Housewife,
Flat No. 408, Golden Homes,
Pattabhipuram, Opp. Jute Mill, Guntur

5. Yellenedi Mahesh S/o Y. Srinivas
Aged 25 years, Occ. Business
R/o Flat No. 408, Golden Homes,
Pattabhipuram, Opp. Jute Mill, Guntur

6. A. Suresh,
Rep. by his GPA Holder
Alokam Peddaebai
Aged 66 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No. 3-30-14/7, "Lumbini"
Nalandanagar, Ring Road, Guntur - 6

7. Panchumarthi Koteswaramma W/o Satyanarayana,
Aged 62 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No. 2-4-34, Chowdarypet Post
Stambalagaruvu, Guntur - 6

8. Devarapu Srinivasa Rao S/o D. Suryanarayana
Aged 59 years, Occ: Rtd Employee
R/o D.No. 3-30-6B, Ring Road, Guntur – 6.

9. Tadikonda Srihari Rao S/o late Bheemaiah
Aged 40 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No.4-20-50/3, 4th line, Siddardha Nagar
Guntur – 6.

10. P. Harihara Prasad S/o P. Satyanarayana
Aged 57 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No.4-20-50/3, 4th line, Siddardha Nagar
Guntur – 6.

11. Pathuri Kanakadurga Naga Rani W/o P. Bapaiah Chowdary
Aged 51 years, occ: Housewife
R/o Flat No. 101, Swamyji Apartments,
6th line Chandramouli nagar,
Guntur 522 007.

12. P. Chandramouli S/o Ramakrishnaiah
Aged 61 years, Occ: Electrical engineer
R/o H.No. 4-19-40, SBI Colony
Main Road, near JKC College, Guntur

13. Puvvada Satyanarayana, S/o Murahari Rao
Aged 79 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o H.No. 4, D.No. 1-6-3/E,
Near Vysya Bank Colony, Muchappagundla
Guntur – 6.

14. Polepalli Bala Nagaswara Rao S/o Chenna Krishnaiah
Aged 49 years, Occ; Business
R/o D.No. 16-14-44, Brahmamgari Temple Street
Old Guntur, Guntur

15. P. Nageswara Rao S/o late Venkata Rattaiah
Aged 52 years, Occ: Employee
R/o Flat No.4, Block 5, Geetanjali Apartment
5th line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur.

16. Vellanki Laxminarayana Rao S/o Sreeharamaiah
Aged 83 years, Occ: Rtd. Employee
R/o H No. 4-5-6/3, 2nd line,
Navabharathnagar, Ring Road, Guntur – 6.

17. Nalluri Subba Naidu S/o N. Raghavaiah Naidu
Aged 38 years, Occ: Business
R/o Flat No. 204, 'D' Block, Radhakrishna Towers,
Ring Road, Guntur

18. Nalluri Chandra Sekhar S/o Venkat Chalamaiah
Aged 47 years, Occ: Business
R/o Flat No. 204, 'D' Block, Radhakrishna Towers,
Ring Road, Guntur.

19. Muthineni Srinivasa Rao S/o late Pitchaiah
Aged 58 years, Occ. Business

R/o D.No.1-90/7, A1 Duplex, Doctors Colony,
Madhapur, Hyderabad – 81.

20. Muthineni Koteswaramma W/o M. Srinivasa Rao
Aged 56 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No.1-90/7, A1 Duplex, Doctors Colony,
Madhapur, Hyderabad – 81.

21. Yamala Jamuna Rani W/o J. Jaganmohana Rao
Aged 43 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No.1-90/7, A1 Duplex, Doctors Colony,
Madhapur, Hyderabad – 81

22. Thallam Rani W/o T. Vijaya Bhaskar
Aged 40 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o Flat No. 404, Yaganti Towers
7th line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur – 522 006.

23. Maddali Venkata Sudhakar S/o Rama Narasimhamam
Aged 40 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No. 1[illegible]-14-25, Velagaleti Vari Street,
Vijayawada – 520 001.

24. Allagadda Rama Rao S/o Venkateswara Rao
Aged 49 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No. 5-42-47/A, 6/12 Bradipet, Guntur.

25. Maddi Swarna Kumari W/o Venkateswara Rao
Aged 60 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No.4-5-18/1, Flat No.101,
Satya Sai Enclave, 1st Line, Vidyanagar
Ring Road, Guntur.

26. Dr.Dulipalla Harika D/o Dr. D. Murali
Aged 23 years, Occ: Doctor
R/o D.No.3-28-18/153, 4th Line
Rajendra Nagr, Brundavan garden, Guntur

27. Dr. Dulipalla Susmitha D/o Dr. D. Murali
Aged 25 years, Occ: Doctor,
R/o D.No.3-28-18/153, 4th Line
Rajendra Nagr, Brundavan garden, Guntur.

28. Yerram Savitri Devi W/o Y. Madhava Reddy
Aged 59 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o D.No. 11-985/4, 3rd line, Vikasnagar
Guntur -6.

29. Kurre Suhasini W/o K. Raja Babu
Aged 56 years, Occ:Housewife
R/o Ramachandrapalem village,
Puthakki post, Guntur.

30. Polu Rajeswari W/o Polu Srinivas
Aged 41 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No. 2-1[illegible]-117/28A, Plot No. 59,
8th line, Shyamala nagar, Guntur.

31. Manne Nirmala Devi W/o N. [illegible]
Aged 61 years, Occ: Housewife
C/o N.S. Prasad, D.No. 4-5-26/33/A
1st line, Navabharathnagar,
Guntur - 6.

32. Manne Sunandini, W/o N. Srinivasa Prasad
Aged 39 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o C/o N.S. Prasad, D.No. 4-5-26/33/A
1st line, Navabharathnagar,
Guntur - 6.

33. Nannapaneni Sulochana, W/o N. Prasad Babu
Aged 63 years, Occ: Rtd. Lecturer
C/o N.S. Prasad, D.No. 4-5-26/33/A
1st line, Navabharathnagar,
Guntur - 6. ...Writ Petitioners

34. The Tahsildar,
Guntur Mandal, Guntur District.

35. The Sub Registrar,
Koritepadu, Guntur,
Guntur District. .....Respondents

Counsel for the Appellant: SRI M. ADINARAYANA RAJU

Counsel for Respondent Nos. 1 to 33: SRI K. V. BHANU PRASAD

Counsel for Respondent Nos. 34 & 35: GP FOR REVENUE

WA NO.1509 OF 2012

Writ Appeal under clause 15 of the Letters Patent against the Judgment/Order, dated 07-04-2011 in WP:9245 of 2011 on the file of the High Court.

Between:

Sri Seetharama Swamy Temple, Koritepadu, Guntur City, rep by its Single Trustee S.Raghunadha Reddy (Manager Sri Anjaneya Swamy Temple, Gujjanagundla, Guntur (Dist) ...Appellant/3rd party

And

1. Gajavelli Purnachander Rao S/o Nageswara Rao
Aged 45 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No. 5-89-7/1, 3rd line, Laxmipuram
Main Road, Guntur - 7

2. Vemuri Pardhasaradhi,
S/o Mallikarjuna Rao,
Aged 36 years, Occ: Service
R/o D.No. 4-5-32/34, 1st Line
Vidyanagar, Guntur - 522 007

3. Vemuri Mallikarjuna Rao S/o Panakalu,
Aged 68 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No. 4-5-32/34, 1st Line
Vidyanagar, Guntur - 522 007.

4. A. Sunitha, D/o A. Peddaiah
Aged 34 years, Occ: Employer
R/o D.No. 3-30-14/7 "Lumbini"

657

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5. A. Sujatha, D/o A. Peddabaiah
Rep. by his GPA Holder Alokam Peddabbai
Aged 66 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No. 3-30-14/7, "Lumbini"
Nalandanagar, Ring Road, Guntur – 6.

6. A. Suneetha, D/o A. Peddabaiah
Rep. by his GPA Holder Alokam Peddabbai
Aged 66 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o D.No. 3-30-14/7, "Lumbini"
Nalandanagar, Ring Road, Guntur – 6

7. A. Venkayamma, W/o A. Peddabaiah
Aged 64 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No. 3-30-14/7, "Lumbini"
Nalandanagar, Ring Road,
Guntur – 6.

8. Manne Satish Kumar S/o M.V. Thirupathi Rao
Hindu, aged about 42 years, Occ: Business
R/o D.No. 4-5-3/2, 3rd Line Navabharathnagar, Ring Road, Guntur

9. Alapati Raghaviah S/o A. Nagaiah
Aged 62 years, Occ: Retd. Employee
R/o D.No.6-7-1, 7th Line, Arundalpet, Guntur

10. Namburi Ramachandra Raju S/o Suryanarayana Raju
Aged 42 years, Occ: Employee
R/o Flat No. 401, Yoganti Towers
7th line, Brundavan gardens, Guntur

11. Takkella Lakshmi Narasaiah S/o T. Ananthu Krishnaiah
Aged 45 years, Occ: Employee
R/o Flat No. 301, Yoganti Towers
7th line, Brundavan gardens, Guntur – 7

12. Vennam Venkata Ramana S/o Venkateswara Rao
Aged 50 years, Occ: Business
C/o Srirama Auto Traders, 3rd Cross,
7th Line, Arundalpet, Guntur

13. Kalangi Annapurnamma W/o K. Venkateswara Rao
Aged 80 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o Flat No. 505, Brundavan Residency
1st line, Gunturuvari Thota, Guntur

14. P. Drakshami W/o Ravi Varma
Aged 68 years, Occ: Retd. Teacher
R/o D.No. 5-92-3, Devapuram
Main Road, Guntur.

15. Adusumilli Anjana W/o Dr. Murabdhar
Aged about 32 years, Occ: Housewife
C/o M.V. Thirupathi Rao, H.No 4-5-3/2
3rd line, Navabharath Nagar, Ring Road, Guntur

16. M. Vijaya Lakshmi D/o Chebrolu Hanumaiah
Aged 62 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o H.No. 4-5-3/2, 3rd Line,
Navabharathnagar, Ring Road, Guntur

17. M.Y.N. Kishore, S/o M.V. Thirupathi Rao
Aged 43 years, Occ: Business
R/o H.No. 4-5-3/2, 3rd Line,
Navabharathnagar, Ring Road, Guntur

18. Y.V. Rama Kumari D/o Chebrolu Hanumaiah
Aged 48 years, Occ: Housewife
C/o MV Thirupathi Rao
R/o H.No. 4-5-3/2, 3rd Line,
Navabharathnagar, Ring Road, Guntur

19. Saripalli Suryanarayana Raju S/o late Krishnaiah Raju
Aged 56 years, Occ: Govt. Employee
C/o Andhra Pragathi Gramecha Bank
Andhra Ratna Road, Chevrola 523 155

20. Ch. Madhu Babu S/o Ratna Kishore
Aged 40 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No.4-20-33/1, 4th line,
Navabharathnagar, Guntur

21. M. Sakunthalamma W/o late Bhaskar Rao
Aged 70 years, Occ: Business,
R/o H.No. 3-1-10, 3rd line,

22. Smt Ganga Madhavi, W/o Ganga Kishore
Aged 46 years, Occ: Housewife
C/o M Veeraiah, D.No.4-20-32/2, 4th line
Siddartha Nagar, Ring Road, Guntur.

23. Gaddam Venkayamma W/o Sambaiah
Aged 74 years, Occ. Housewife.
R/o D.No. 5-87-56, 6th line,
Chandramouli nagar Guntur

24. Thimmisetti Nageswara Rao S/o T. Raghupathi Rao
Aged 48 years, Occ: Business,
R/o D.No. 5-60-1-1/100, 4/5th line,
Ashoknagar, Guntur

25. Mandepudi Sambasiva Rao S/o Satyanarayana
Aged 57 years, Occ: Business,
R/o Flat No. 305, Classic Towers, 1st line
Rajendranagar, Guntur.

26. Kantamaneni Venkateswara Rao S/o late K. Ramakotaiah
Aged 51 years, Occ: Agriculture,
R/o D.No. 3-28-26-7/1 (New No.442), 1st line
1st cross road, Kundula Road,
Brundavan Garden, Guntur

27 Devisetti Venkata Ramana S/o D. Koteswara Rao
Aged 39 years, Occ: Business
R/o D.No. 3-30-14/6, 2/1 Nalanda Nagar
Ring Road, Guntur -6.

28. Devisetti Gopal, S/o D. Koeswara Rao
Aged 44 years, Occ; Business
R/o D.No. 3-30-14/6, 2/1 Nalanda Nagar
Ring Road, Guntur -6.

29 Movva Sivannarayana S/o Venkata Rao
Aged 50 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o Pachalatadiparru village, Pedanur Mandal
Guntur District.

30. Ainala Pavan , D/o Katta Srihari Rao
Aged 31 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o Lingaraopalem village, Yedlapadu Mandal
Guntur District.

31. Kolla Madhu, S/o K. Narayana
Aged 35 years, Occ: Software Engineer
C/o Katta Srihari Rao, Lingaraopalem village,
Yedlapadu Mandal, Guntur District.

32 N. Siva Parvathi W/o Appa Rao
Aged 51 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No.4-5-49/5A, Kalyani Road
Ring Road, Guntur

33. Peddi Venugopal S/o P. Chinapathi Rao
Aged 44 years, Occ: Business,
C/o B. Linga Rao, Flat No.14, Sri Venkateswara Apartment
3rd line, Brundavan Gardens Guntur.

34 Peddi Vijayalakshmi W/o P. Venu Gopal
Aged 39 years, Occ: Housewife,
C/o B. Linga Rao, Flat No 14, Sri Venkateswara Apartment
3rd line, Brundavan Gardens Guntur

35. Sukhavasi Lakshmi W/o S. Narasimha Rao
Aged 45 years Occ: Housewife,
C/o C/o B. Linga Rao, Flat No. 14, Sri Venkateswara Apartment
3rd line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur.

36. G. Subba Rao, S/o Hanumantha Rao,
Aged 38 years, Occ: Employee,
C/o Jasti Narasimha Rao, 6th line, Vijayapuri,
J.K.C. College Road, Guntur.

37. P. Satyanarayana, S/o Venkateswarlu
Aged 67 years, Occ: Rtd., Employee,
R/o D.No. 2-4-34, Chowdaripet, Stambala Garuvu, Guntur.

38. Peddi Sailasri W/o P. Siva Prasad,
Rep. by her father-in-law P. Chalapathi Rao
Aged 70 years, Occ: Agriculture
C/o Peddi Chalapati Rao, Garikapadu village
Kakuman Mandal, Guntur District.

39. Peddi Siva Prasad, S/o P. Chalapathi Rao
Rep. his father P. Chalapathi Rao
Aged 70 years, Occ: Employee,
C/o Peddi Chalapati Rao, Garikapadu village
Kakuman Mandal, Guntur District.

40. B. Krishna Vasu S/o Linga Rao
Rep. by his father, Linga Rao
Aged 60 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o Flat No.14, Sri Venkateswara Apartment
3rd line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur.

41. B. Linga Rao, S/o Raghavaiah,
Aged 60 years, Occ: Agriculture,
R/o Flat No.14, Sri Venkateswara Apartment
3rd line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur.

42. G. Sirisha Rani W/o B. Krishna Vasu
Rep. by her father-in-law B. Linga Rao
Aged 60 years, Occ: Agriculture
C/o B. Linga Rao, Flat No.14,
Sri Venkateswara Apartment
3rd line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur.

43. Kodali Srinivasa Rao, S/o Seshagiri Rao
Rep. by his father-in-law B. Linga Rao,
Aged 60 years, Occ: Agriculture
Sri Venkateswara Apartment
3rd line, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur.

44. P. Sridhar, S/o P. Mohan Rao
Aged 35 years, Occ: Agriculture,
R/o Paladugu village, Medikondur Mandal
Guntur District.

45. P. Satyanarayana S/o P. Mohan Rao
Aged 32 years, Occ: Agriculture,
R/o Paladugu village, Medikondur Mandal
Guntur District.

46. Dr. Guntupalli Srinivas S/o G. Sambasiva Rao
Aged 30 years, Occ: Doctor
R/o Siripuram village, Medikondur Mandal
Guntur District

47. Chimata Nagenswara Rao
S/o Ve[illegible]ta Subbaiah
Age[illegible] years, Occ: Rtd. Employee
[illegible] No. 11-6-25, Navodaya Nagar
[illegible]raopet, Guntur Dist.

48. Dendukuri Anji Raju S/o Puvva Raju
Aged 47 Years, Occ: Employee,
Near SaiBaba Temple
R/o Pittalavaripalem Village & Mandal
Guntur District.

49. Pachipulusu Venkateswara Rao S/o Venkata Punnaiah,
Aged 68 Years, Occ: Tax Consultant,
R/o D.No. 13-1-21, Lakshmi Apartment,
Old Club Road, Kothapet, Guntur

50. Dammalapati Shyam Prasad S/o Satya Prasada Rao
Aged 64 Years, Occ:Retd Employee, Hindu
R/o D.No: 26-32-35, 6th Line A.T.Agraharam, Guntur.

51. Bandarupalli Rama Rao S/o Veeraiah
Aged 49 Years Occ:Employee
R/o Flat no 19, Bloc[illegible]-1, Kamlesh Residency,
J.K.C.College Road, Guntur

52. Adaka Venkata Rao, S/o Subba Rao
Aged 30 Years Occ: Business,
R/o 1st Line, Hanuman Nagar, ChuttuGunta, Guntur.

53. Vajja Nirmala W/o Venkateswarlu
Aged 45 Years, Occ: House Wife,
R/o D.No: 5-60-2/204, 4th Line,
Ashok Nagar, Guntur.

54. Gogineni. Sujatha W/o A.K.Das,
Aged 49 Years, Occ: Employee,
R/o D.No: 5-60-2/204, 4th Line,
Ashok Nagar, Guntur.

55. Gogineni Suseela W/o G.Suryam,
Aged 64 Years, Occ: House Wife,
R/o D.No: 5-60-2/204, 4th Line,
Ashok Nagar, Guntur.

56. Karanam Kalyani W/o Gangadhara Rao,
Aged 53 Years, Occ: House Wife,
C/o Flat No: 302, Sri Sai Homes,
1st Line, Vidya nagar, Guntur

57. Karanam Ranjith S/o Gangadhara Rao,
Aged 30 Years, Occ: Employee,
C/o Flat No: 302, Sri Sai Homes,
1st Line, Vidya nagar, Guntur.

58. Cheedam Vijaya Kumar S/o Bullabbai
Aged 39 Years, Occ: Employee
C/o Ch.Sudhakar Babu, 7th Line,
Tarakaramanagar, SVN Colony Extn, Guntur.

59. Narne Parameswara Prasad S/o Sankara Rao
Age[illegible] Years, Occ: Pvt Employee,
C/o Ch.Sudhakar Babu, 7th Line,
Tarakaramanagar, SVN Colony Extn, Guntur.

60.Md.Mumtaz, W/o Mohd. Khasim,
Aged 55 Years, Occ: House Wife,
C/o Fazrul Zaki, H.No: 10-4-35/2,
Humayun Nagar, Hyderabad

61. Lade Mohan Rao S/o Lakshmana Murthy
Aged 61 Years, Occ: Business
R/o Flat No: 103, Raavi Residency,
4th Line, A.T.Agraharam, Guntur.

62. Gurugubelli Dharma Rao S/o Lakshmi Narayana
Aged 50 Years, Occ: Employee,
C/o L.Mohan Rao, Flat No: 103, Raavi Residency,
4th Line, A.T.Agraharam, Guntur.

63. P. Suryanarayana Raju S/o Basava raju
Aged 61 years, Occ: Cultivation
R/o Pittalavanipalem village and mandal
Guntur district.

64. Gadipuri Parameswari, W/o Hanumantha Rao
Aged 40 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o Flat No. 304, Vijaya Towers,
Adusumilli Vari Street, Gandhinagar
Tenali, Guntur District.

65. Gangasani Sarojini W/o Venkat reddy
Aged 53 years, Occ: Lecturer
R/o D.No. 26-44-68, 3rd line,
Venkataramana Colony, Guntur

66. P. Madhavi, W/o Srinivasa Murthy,
Aged 45 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o D.No.214, Old D.No. 25-32-39,
6/1, AT Agraharam, Guntur – 4.

67. Pulamala Venkaiah, S/o Narasimhaiah
Aged 50 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o 88 Talluru, Krosuru Mandal
Guntur District.

68. N. Sridevi, W/o N. Venkata Rao
Aged 35 years, Occ: Housewife,
R/o H.No. 5-72-38/1, N.V.R. Residency,
6th line, 15th Cross Road
Brodipet, Guntur

69. Gokaraju Murali Mohan, S/o Srinivasa Raju
Aged 49 years, Occ: Agriculture
R/o Pittalavanipalem village and mandal
Guntur District.

...Writ Petitioners

70. The Tahsildar,
Guntur Mandal, Guntur District.

71. The Sub Registrar,
Koritepadu, Guntur,
Guntur District.

...W.P. Respondents

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Counsel for the Appellant: SRI M. ADINARAYANA RAJU

Counsel for Respondent Nos. 1 to 69: SRI K. V. BHANU PRASAD

Counsel for Respondent Nos. 70 & 71: GP FOR REVENUE

The Court delivered the following: COMMON JUDGEMENT

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THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE SRI PINAKI CHANDRA GHOSE
AND
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE VILAS V. AFZULPURKAR

WRIT APPEAL NOs.1568 AND 1569 OF 2012

COMMON JUGMENT:

(per the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Pinaki Chandra Ghose)

Learned counsel for the appellant seeks permission of the Court to withdraw these writ appeals with liberty to the appellant to avail other remedies in accordance with the provisions of law.

Permission is granted.

The writ appeals are accordingly dismissed as withdrawn with liberty as sought for. No costs.

SD/-S.SUBBA RAO
DEPUTY REGISTRAR

//TRUE COPY//

SECTION OFFICER

To,

1. Two CCs to G.P. for Revenue, High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad (OUT)
2. One CC to Sri K. V. Bhanu Prasad, Advocate (OPUC)
3. One CC to Sri M. Adinarayana Raju, Advocate (OPUC)
4. Two CC Copies

MBC

HIGH COURT

DATED: 20/02/2013

HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
Despatched
26 FEB 2013
HYDERABAD.

COMMON JUDGMENT

WA NOS. 1568 & 1569 OF 2012

Date of Copy Application Filed on 20-02
Copy Ready on 26-02-13
Copy Delivered on 26-02-13
Section Officer
Current Section
High Court of Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad.

DISMISSING BOTH THE WRIT APPEALS AS WITHDRAWN, WITHOUT COSTS

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT HYDERABAD
(Special Original Jurisdiction)

FRIDAY, THE TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF JULY
TWO THOUSAND AND THIRTEEN

PRESENT

THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE SANJAY KUMAR
W.P.NOS. 25595 AND 25638 OF 2012

WRIT PETITION NO: 25595 OF 2012

Between:

1 Katragadda Srinivasa Rao, S/o. Venkata Ramaiah,
Aged 49 years, Occ: working at Tobacco Board, R/o. D.No.3-28-1/B, Brundavan Gardens, Guntur.
2 Guntupalli Rajesh Kumar, S/o Ramalingeswara Rao
Aged about 24 years, Occ: Business, R/o D.No.4/5/50-3 Kalayani Nagar, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur, Guntur District
3 Guntupalli Ramalingeswara Rao, S/o Venkata Narayana
Aged about 57 years, Occ: Business, R/o D.No.4/5/50-3 Kalayani Nagar, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur, Guntur District.
4 Vadlamudi Mohan Rao, S/o Nasriah
Aged about 55 years, Occ; Business, R/o Flat No.ASF-1 Sabaragiri Towers, 6/1, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur, Guntur District.
5 Vadlamudi Vedavathi, W/o Mohana Rao
Aged about 53 years, Occ: Housewife R/o Flat No.ASF-1, Sabaragiri Towers, 6/1 Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur, Guntur District
6 Potru Venkatratnam, W/o Veerabhadra Rao
Aged about 85 years, Occ: Housewife, R/o Flat No.3D, the Amabasi Apartment, 3rd Lane, Ashok Nagar, Guntur, Guntur District.
7 Devathi Venkata Lakshmi Naga Kishore, S/o Lakshmi Subba Rao, aged about 35 years Occ; Business, R/o D.No.3-20-29, 1st Lane, Ravindra Nagar Guntur - 6, Guntur District.
8 Panem Rajeshwari, W/o Nageswara Rao.
Aged about 51 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.11-450, 1/1, Panduranga Nagar Nagaralu, Industrial Estate (Post), Guntur Guntur District
9 Daranikota Venkateswaramma, W/o Late Anjaneyulu, aged about 55 years Occ: Housewife, R/o Flat No.206, Manasa Apartment, 6/2 Chndramouli Nagar Guntur, Guntur District.
10 Gera Prakash Satyamurthy, S/o Satya Murthy
Aged about 40 years, Occ: Employee
R/o 3rd Lane, Vikas Nagar Extension, 6th Lane Sadasiva Nagar, Ring Road, Guntur, Guntur District
11 Jonnalagadda Vinay Chowdary,
S/o Bharatha Rao Aged about 36 years, Occ: Employee
R/o Nekkallu Post, Thullur Mandal, Guntur District.
12 Kothapalli Nagaraju, S/o Late Gangadhara Rao Aged about 33 years, Occ Business, R/o D.No.5-90-37/1, 8th Lane, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur, Guntur District.
13 Kothapalli Sadasiva Rao, S/o late Gangadhara Rao Aged about 33 years Occ: Business R/o D.No.5-90-37/1, II Lane, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur, Guntur District.
14 Bodapati Venkata Subbaiah, S/o. Satyanarayana

15 Dadi Venkayamma, W/o late Seshagiri Rao Aged about 53 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.6-14-13/1, 14/2 Arundalpet Guntur, Guntur District.
16 Maddirala Padmaja, W/o Ankamma Rao Aged about 42 years, Occ: Housewife Vetapalem Village, Tsundur Mandal Guntur District
17 Maddirala Ankamma Rao, S/o Subbaiah Aged about 50 years, Occ: Business Vetapalem Village, Tsundur Mandal Guntur District
18 Nagabyrava Kutumbarao, S/o Subbaiah Aged about 65 years, Occ: Business Vetapalem Village, Tsundur Mandal Guntur District.
19 Maganurava Subba Rao, S/o Kutambharao Aged about 38 years, Occ: Business Vetapalem Village, Tsundur Mandal, Guntur District.
20 Perla Lakshminarayana, S/o Lingaiah Aged about 59 years, Occ: Business 3 Lane, Vikas Nagar, Guntur, Guntur District
21 Gogineni Naga Kumari, W/o Venkata Subba Rao Aged about 52 years, Occ: Housewife, R/o D.No.11-989, VI Lane, Vikas Nagar, Guntur, Guntur District
22 Machabathuni Vasanthakumari, W/o Siva Sankara Rao Aged about 49 years, Occ: Housewife, Budagampadu Post, Guntur Rural Mandal Guntur District.
23 Gonukuntla Venkateswarlu, S/o Govindarajulu Aged about 36 years, Occ: Agriculturist Gopuvaripalem, Epuru Mandal, Guntur District.
24 Patti Uma Devi, W/o Mallikarjuna Rao Aged about 37 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.4-1-16, 1st Lane, Opp: Ramana towers Ramanapeta Guntur, Guntur District.
25 Kari Swapna, W/o Sai Babu Tallapaluna Rao Aged about 30 years, Occ: Employee D.No.4-19/6/4, 1st Lane, Vijayapuri Colony JKC College Road, Guntur, Guntur District.
26 Tummalapenta Vijayalaxmi, W/o Veeraiah Aged about 45 years, Occ: Housewife Navabharath Nagar, Guntur, Guntur District
27 Lingala Naga Lakshmi, W/o Srinivasa Rao Aged about 25 years, R/o H.No.3-30-1416, Nalanda Nagar, Ring Road, Guntur.
28 Devineni Siva Sekhar, S/o Sankara Rao Aged about 50 years, R/o Sree Venkateswara Apartment Flat No.402, 1/5 Ramanapet, Guntur.
29 Yarlagadda Nageswara Rao, S/o Venkateswarlu Aged about 59 years, Occ: Agriculturist R/o Yagnasalapet, Karamchedu Post & Mandal,Prakasam District.
30 Bollineni Venugopal, S/o Raghava Rao, Aged about 37 years, Occ: Business, R/o Flat No.301 Sai Raghava Towers, New Colony, Miyapur X Roads Hyderabad.
31 Mouva Raja Gopal, S/o Appa Rao Aged about 48 years, Occ: Business R/o H.No.3-29-8/1/10E, Krishna Nagar NTR Street, Guntur.
32 Kanaparthi Anjana Devi, W/o Srinivasa Rao Aged about 50 years, Occ: Housewife R/o Lingaraopalem Village Yadlapadu Mandal, Guntur District.
33 Marella Venkata Ramana, S/o Jalaiah Aged about 33 years, Occ: Business R/o Lingaraopalem Village Yadlapadu Mandal, Guntur District.
34 Peram Anantha Reddy, S/o, Subba Reddy, Aged about 75 years, Occ: Agriculturist R/o 2nd Lane Venkataramana

35 Tiruveedhi Venkata Prasad, S/o Pedda Ankaiah
Aged about 37 years, Occ: Employee; R/o D.No.4-5-29/75, 4/4 Vidya Nagar, Guntur.
36 Poddi Hari Padma Rani, W/o Thokala Ramohana Rao
Aged about 40 years, Occ: Housewife
R/o Flat No.505, Yaganti Mini Apartments, Stambalagarvu, Guntur.

....PETITIONERS

AND
1 The District Collector, Guntur, Guntur District.
2 The Tahsildar, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District.
3 The District Registrar, Guntur, Guntur District.
4 The Commissioner of Endowments, Endowments Department, Government of A.P., Tilak Road, Hyderabad.
5 Assistant Commissioner of Endowments, Endowments Department, Guntur

....RESPONDENTS

Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed therewith, the High Court may be pleased to issue a writ, order or direction, more particularly one in the nature of WRIT OF MANDAMUS declaring the action of the 3rd respondent in not receiving and processing the documents relating to the transactions with regard to the land in D.Nos.63, 64 & 65 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District as arbitrary, illegal.

WPMP NO. 32803 OF 2012

Petition under Section 151 CPC praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed in support of the writ petition, the High Court may be pleased to direct the 3rd respondent to entertain registration in Sy./D.Nos.63, 64 & 65 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District, without any reference to the impugned proceedings of the 1st respondent, pending disposal of the Writ Petition.

Counsel for the Petitioner: SRI RAMA RAO GHANTA

Counsel for Respondent Nos. 1 to 3: GP FOR REVENUE

Counsel for Respondent Nos. 4 & 5: GP FOR ENDOWMENTS

WRIT PETITION NO. 26638 OF 2012

Between:

1 Kunisetty Swaraja Lakshmi, W/o. Sivannarayana Aged 65 years, Occ: Housewife, R/o. 3-29-39/12A, 5 Lane, Krishna Nagar, Guntur.
2 Gade Prashanthi, S/o Kaspa Reddy Aged about 26 years, R/o No.11-945-93/A Premnivas, Opp: St.Mary's Hostel, 1st Lane, Vidyanagar Guntur.
3 Gade Maria Rani, W/o Bala Shown Reddy Aged 42 years, R/o D.No.16-164, Vasu Vari Street Chilakaluripet, Guntur District.
4 Gade Kaspa Reddy, S/o Thomas Reddy Aged about 54 years, R/o D.No.11-945/93/A Premnivas, Opp: St.Marry's Hostel 1st Lane, Vidyanagar, Guntur.
5 Allam Chinnapa Reddy, S/o Raja Reddy Aged about 54 years, R/o D.No.11-945-93/A Premnivas, Opp: St.Mary's Hostel, 1st Lane

7 Kasu Arlareddy, S/o Ennareddy Aged about 51 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.11-945/93, 1st Lane, Vidyanagar Guntur, Guntur District
8 Allam Sleeva Reddy, S/o Raja Reddy Aged about 41 years, Occ: Business C/o Mary's Hostel, 1st Lane Extension, Vidyanagar, Guntur, Guntur District.
9 Gade Rayappa Reddy, S/o Thomas Reddy Aged about 48 years, Occ: Business, R/o D.No.11-945-93/A, Opp: Mary's Hostel, 1st Lane, Vidyanagar, Guntur, Guntur District.
10 Bhemavarapu Padmavathi, W/o Subba Reddy Aged about 43 years, Occ: Housewife, R/o Opp: Bus Depot, Flat No.503, Laxmi Towers, Piduguralla, Guntur District.
11 Gade Santhamma, W/o Thomas Reddy Aged about 45 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.4-5-29/121, 2/4, Vidyanagar Guntur
12 Yeruva Sleevamma, W/o Marri Reddy Aged about 75 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.11-945-93/A, Opp: Mary's Hostel 1st Lane, Vidyanagar, Guntur, Guntur District
13 Vaddavalli Venkateswarlu, S/o china Punnaiah Aged about 52 years, Occ: Business R/o D.No.4-17, Near Sivalayam, Piduguralla Guntur District
14 Suda Bala Koteswara Rao, S/o Subba Rao Aged about 51 years, Occ: Employee, R/o D.No.7-383, Union Bank Bazzar, Piduguralla, Guntur District
15 Vaddavalli Hymavathi, W/o Venkateswarlu Aged about 46 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.4-17, Near Sivalayam, Piduguralla Guntur District.
16 Chintlapudi Ranga Subba Reddy, S/o Hanuma Reddy Aged about 59 years, Occ: Business R/o L1G-164, APHB Colony, Nallapadu Road, Guntur.
17 Venigalla Tirupathamma, W/o late Saidaiah Aged about 77 years, Occ: Housewife R/o Rentachintala Village & Mandal, Guntur District.
18 Kurra Nagavara Prasad, S/o Veeraiah Aged about 38 years, Occ: Business R/o D.No.4-9-21, Vidyanagar, Nidubrolu, Ponuru, Guntur District.
19 Kaka Narendra Babu, S/o Rama Koteswara Rao Aged about 38 years, Occ: Business, R/o Gollamudipadu, Ponuru Mandal, Guntur District.
20 Ramati Padma, W/o Nageswara Rao Aged about 38 years, Occ: Housewife R/o Gollamudipadu, Ponuru Mandal Guntur District.
21 Kata Lakshmi, W/o Seeta Ramaiah, Aged about 50 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.1-13-6, Lakshmi Nilayam Apartment, 4th Lane, S.V.N.Colony, Guntur.
22 Garikapati Venkata Ganga Bhavani W/o Sambasiva Rao Aged 45 years, Occ: Housewife, R/o D.No.16-64, BSN Street, Chilakaluripet Guntur District.
23 Chappidi Renuka, W/o Sambasiva-Rao Aged about 45 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.7-17-372, Mallikarjunapet, Guntur.
24 Ganji Lakshmi Rajjam, W/o Ramjeeyulu Aged about 60 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.7-17-372, Mallikarjunapet, Guntur
25 Mamillapali Veda Vani, W/o Srikrishna Aged about 42 years, Occ: Housewife R/o Flat No.1, Kamalesh Residency 7/1, Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur.
26 Yeruva Vijayalakshmi, W/o Srinivasa Reddy Aged about 32 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.1-2-41, JKC Nagar, Guntur0
27 Palaparthi Jyothirmai, W/o Sai Chandrasekhar Aged about 39 years, Occ: Housewife, D.No.5-31-6/2, 3/14 Brodipet, Guntur-2.
28 Palaparthi Sitaramamma, W/o Syama Sundara Madan Mohan Aged about 63 years, Occ: Housewife R/o D.No.5-31-6/3, 3/14 Brodipet, Guntur
29 Saripalle Venkata Ramana, W/o Venkeswara Reddy Aged about 36 years, Occ: Housewife, R/o Behind P.S.Eng School, Peddapalakaluru Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District.

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31 Chituri Satyanarayana S/o. Desapathi, Aged 44 years,
S-2 Teja Homes, 7th Lane, Mutyala Reddy Nagar, Guntur.
32 Penumuchu Rama Rao, S/o late Mallikarjuna Rao,
C/o Satyabaratabam, S-2 Teja Homes, 7th Lane, Mutyala Reddy Nagar,
Guntur. ....PETITIONERS

AND

1 The District Collector, Guntur, Guntur District.
2 The Tahsildar, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District.
3 The District Registrar, Guntur, Guntur District
4 The Commissioner of Endowments, Endowments Department,
Government of A.P., Tilak Road, Hyderabad
5 Assistant Commissioner of Endowments, Endowments Department, Guntur

....RESPONDENTS

Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed therewith, the High Court may be pleased to issue a writ, order or direction, more particularly one in the nature of WRIT OF MANDAMUS declaring the action of the 3rd respondent in not receiving and processing the documents relating to the transactions with regard to the land in D.Nos.63, 64 & 65 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District as arbitrary, illegal

WPMP NO. 32658 OF 2012

Petition under Section 151 CPC praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed in support of the writ petition, the High Court may be pleased to direct the 3rd respondent to entertain registration in Sy./D.Nos.63, 64 & 65 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District, without any reference to the impugned proceedings of the 1st respondent, pending disposal of the Writ Petition.

Counsel for the Petitioner: SRI RAMA RAO GHANTA

Counsel for Respondent Nos.1 to 3: GP FOR REVENUE

Counsel for Respondent Nos.4 & 5: GP FOR ENDOWMENTS

The Court made the following: ORDER

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HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE SANJAY KUMAR

WRIT PETITION Nos 25595 and 25638 of 2012

COMMON ORDER:

The petitioners in these two cases are aggrieved by the action of the registration authorities in not receiving and registering the documents presented by them relating to the lands in D.Nos.63, 64 and 65 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District.

It is the case of the petitioners that the subject lands along with other lands, which were originally owned by Sri Raja Manuri Venkata Rayanigaru, an ex-zamindar, were granted as an Inam to the Archakas of Sri Sitharamaswamy Vari Temple at Koritepadu for performing the daily pooja. The nature and status of this inam fell for consideration before this Court in S.A.No.928 of 1963. This appeal was allowed as long back on 18.08.1967 holding that the subject lands were not granted to the temple but to the Archakas alone. The heirs of the Archakas are stated to have partitioned the lands amongst themselves and the petitioners claim that they purchased the extents with which they are concerned directly from the said heirs/purchasers. However, the registration authorities, basing upon the letter received from the endowments department of the State, treated the subject lands as endowment property and refused to entertain the documents presented by the petitioners relating thereto.

The Tahsildar, Guntur, filed counters stating that the Resurvey and Settlement Officer [illegible]

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Ac.94.65 cents were noted as 'Inam Dry' and the name of Sri Sitharamaswamy Vari Temple was indicated in Column 14. It is on this basis that the lands are being treated as an endowment property and the Tahsildar, Guntur, justified his action in addressing a letter to the registration authorities not to entertain documents relating thereto.

The Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, in his counters, stated as under:

Sri Sitharamaswamy Vari Temple, Koritepadu, was a notified temple under Section 6 (c) of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1987 (for brevity, the Act of 1987), and was the absolute owner of the lands in Sy.Nos.63, 64, 65, 89, 90, 135 and 151, as reflected in the approved property register of the temple. The Inam Fair Register pertaining to the year 1860 was also stated to affirm this fact. Reference was also made to the RSR and the Village Account No.3 Adangal in this regard. The Assistant Commissioner contended that in the event the petitioners asserted any rights in respect of these lands, their remedy was to approach the A.P. Endowments Tribunal under Section 87 of the Act of 1987. The Assistant Commissioner asserted that Sri Raja Manuri Venkata Rayanigaru granted the subject lands and other lands to the temple in or around the year 1822. He however admitted that the Archaka families were in possession of all these lands. As regards the past litigation, the Assistant

were not properly projected therein and that, in any event, the Archakas had no rights of alienation.

It is not in dispute that LPA.No.104 of 1974 filed by the Archakas pertained to the subject lands. A copy of the Judgment dated 09.07.1976 passed therein is placed on record. Perusal thereof reflects that the Division Bench took note of the fact that S.A.No.928 of 1963 was allowed by a learned Judge of this Court holding that the grant of the land in question was not in favour of the temple. Earlier, when the Archakas filed W.P.No.852 of 1961 before this Court, the same was allowed on 23.09.1963 by a learned Judge holding that the grant was neither to the Deity nor to the Archakas burdened with service but to the office of the Archakas to serve as emoluments annexed to the office. The learned Judge consequently held that the Archakas were entitled to ryotwari pattas. This order was confirmed in W.A.No.21 of 1964. The order in the Writ Appeal was relied upon by the learned Judge while allowing S.A.No.928 of 1963. The Division Bench therefore held that the principle of *res judicata* would apply as it had already been decided by this Court that the lands were not granted to the Deity but to the Archakas. The Archakas were therefore held not liable to pay any contribution or fee to the Endowments department. The Bench further held that the judgment in S.A.No.928 of 1963 was conclusive and that it was too late in the day to be disturbed. The argument advanced on behalf of the Endowments department that

the Endowments Act was rejected by the Division Bench. The LPA was accordingly allowed.

In the light of the observations made by the Division Bench in the above LPA as long back as on 09.07.1976, it is not open to the Endowments department to seek to reopen the issue as to the nature and status of the inam granted by Sri Raja Manuri Venkata Rayanigaru. It is now settled that the said inam was granted to the Archakas alone and not to the temple. This Court also held that the nature of the grant was such that the Archakas were entitled to ryotwari pattas. Neither the temple nor the Endowments department can therefore seek to reopen these issues at this belated stage. As observed *supra*, the Division Bench in the year 1976 itself stated that it was too late in the day to disturb the findings recorded in the judgment passed in S.A.No.928 of 1963. More than 37 years having passed since then, this concluded issue is now beyond re-examination.

Given the afore-stated facts, it is not open to the registration and the endowments authorities to continue treating the subject lands as endowment property and introduce a prohibition as to registration of documents relating thereto. Admittedly, there is no notification issued under Section 22-A (2) of the Registration Act, 1908 in relation to these lands. Irrespective of the sanctity of the communication by the Endowments department to the Registration department, ostensibly under Section 22-A (1) (c) of the Registration Act, 1908, the irrefutable fact remains that the

Endowments department cannot claim these lands to be endowment/temple property.

The reference made to the order dated 18.01.2012 passed by this Court in W.P.No.26566 of 2011 is of no avail to the Endowments department as the earlier Judgments passed by this Court in relation to the subject lands were not brought to the notice of the learned Judge who disposed of the said writ petition.

On the above analysis, this Court holds that there is no legal basis for the registration authorities to refuse to entertain the documents presented by the petitioners in respect of the subject lands.

The writ petitions are accordingly allowed directing the registration authorities to receive and process the documents presented by the petitioners in respect of the subject lands without reference to the stand of the Endowments department. In the event the documents presented are found to fulfil the requirements of the Registration Act, 1908 and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the registration authorities shall complete the registration formalities and release the documents in accordance with the due procedure. Pending miscellaneous petitions in these writ petitions, if any, shall stand closed in the light of this final common order. No order as to costs.

Sd/-P.S.KAMESWARA RAO
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

//TRUE COPY//

SECTION OFFICER

To

1. The District Registrar, Guntur, Guntur District.
2. Two cc to GP for Revenue, High Court of A.P., Hyderabad. (OUT)
3. Two cc to GP for Endowments, High Court of A.P., Hyderabad. (OUT)

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HIGH COURT

DATED:26/07/2013

COMMON ORDER

WP.No.25595 of 2012 &
WP.No. 25638 of 2012

HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
Dispatched
HYDERABAD

Carbon Copy Application Filed on 26/7/13
Copy Ready on 31/7/13
Copy Delivered on 30/8/13
Section Officer
Current Section
High Court of Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad.

ALLOWING THE WPS
WITHOUT COSTS.

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

From:
Sri. A.Giridhar Rao,
Govt.Pleader for Rev.(Genl.) (A&R),
High Court of A.P.,
Hyderabad.

To
The Sub-Registrar,
Koritepadu,
Guntur District.

Sir,

Ref:- Your letter No. Nil, dated 05.03.2013.

***

With reference to your letter cited, I have thoroughly gone through the material made available to me and also the orders of the Hon'ble High Court in W.P.No.6653 of 2011 & WA Nos. 1568 & 1569 of 2012 and state as under:

The Hon'ble High Court has granted a clear direction in W.P.No. 6653 of 2011 directing you to receive the document presented for registration of the lands in Sy.Nos.63 to 65, situated in Koretipadu Village, Guntur Revenue Mandal, Guntur District. The said orders have become final in view of dismissal of W.A.Nos. 1568 and 1569 of 2012.

The material made available to me do not disclose any prohibition for registration of the said property i.e., there is no injunction from any competent Court restraining the registration of the property or there is no statutory prohibition for registration.

In view of the above, I am of the opinion that there is no impediment for you to further process the pending documents in terms of the orders of the Hon'ble High Court, however, subject to compliance of provisions of the Indian Stamp Act and Registration Act.

Yours faithfully,

Date: 05-03-2013

(A.Giridhar Rao)
Govt.Pleader for Rev.(Genl),
High Court of A.P., Hyderabad.

677

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT HYDERABAD
FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA AND THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY,
TWO THOUSAND AND FIFTEEN
:PRESENT:
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE A. RAJASHEKER REDDY
WPMP.NO:359 of 2015
IN
WP.NO:286 of 2015

Between:

1. Alokam Suresh, S/o. Alokam Peddabbaiah, Occ: Employee, R/o. 1960, Indian Hill Ln, Aurora, IL-60503; USA.
2. Alokam Sujatha, W/o.Jampala Rajesh, Occ: House wife, . R/o.4275, Wykshire Ct, Cumming, GA-30041, USA.
3. Alokam Suneetha, W/o. K. Giridhara Rao, Occ: House wife R/o197, Panamount Hill, N.W.Calgary-T3K595. AB, Canada. Rep.. by their GPA holder Sri Alokam Peddabbaiah, Petitioners 1 to 3 R/o. D.No.3-30-14/7, 2nd Lane, Nalanda Nagar, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Panchumarthi Koteswaramma, W/o. P. Satyanarayana Occ: House wife, R/o. D.No.2-4-46, Pattabhipuram Post, Stambalagaruvu, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur - 522 006.
5. M/s. Sahasra Homes, Rep. by its partner, Vasantha Sidhartha Dev, S/o. V. Sai Krishna Prasad, R/o. D.No.12-25-156 (New D.No.12-25-106) Ganesh Mahal Road (Old Leela Mahal Road), Kothapet, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur 522001.

...Petitioners
(Petitioners in WP. No. 286 of 2015 on the file of High Court)

AND

1. The State of Andhra Pradesh, represented by its Principal Secretary, Municipal Administration, Secretariat, Hyderabad.
2. The Municipal Corporation of Guntur, Represented by its Commissioner, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
3. The District Collector, Guntur, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.
4. The Additional Commissioner, Guntur Municipal Corporation, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
5. The District Registrar, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
6. The Sub-registrar, Koritepadu Sub-registrar Office, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
7. The Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
8. The Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

...Respondents
(Respondents in-do-)

COUNSEL FOR THE PETITIONERS : Sri Ghanta Rama Rao for Sri Ghanta Sridhar

COUNSEL FOR THE RESPONDENT No. 1 : The Govt. Pleader for Municipal Administration (AP)

COUNSEL FOR THE RESPONDENT Nos. 2 & 4 : Sri A. pandu Renga Rao Standing Counsel for Municipal

COUNSEL FOR THE RESPONDENT Nos. 3, 5 & 6 : The Govt. Pleader for Stamps & Registration (AP)

COUNSEL FOR THE RESPONDENT Nos. 7 & 8 : The Govt. Pleader for Endowments (AP)

(Contd. 2)

Petition under Section 151 of C.P.C. Praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed in the Writ Petition, the High Court may be pleased to direct respondent Nos.2 to 4 to consider the applications for assessing the land in Sy.Nos.63, 64 & 65 to vacant land tax, pending disposal of Writ Petition No. 286 of 2015 on the file of the High Court.

The court while directing issue of notice to the Respondents herein to show cause as to why this application should not be complied with, made the following order.(The receipt of this order will be deemed to be the receipt of notice in the case).

ORDER:

"The case of the petitioners is that their vendors, who are the 'Archakas' of Sri Seetarama Swamivari Temple, situated at Koritepadu Revenue village, Guntur District, are the owners of the subject land by virutue of Ryotwari pattas granted to them. While so, when the petitioners submitted an application to the respondent Corporation asking to assess the vacant land tax of the subject land, the respondent corporation made an endorsement on the said application on 28.07.2014 stating that as the subject land in Sy. No. 63,64 and 65 belongs to Endowment Department. Aggrieved by the same present writ petition is filed.

When similarly placed personas approached this Court when the registration department refused to register the lands in 63, 64 & 65, this Court passed orders in those writ petitions by taking into account the order passed by this Court in LPA.NO.104 of 1974 and also various civil litigations, directed the Registering authorities to receive the documents and process the same for registration in accordance with law in respect of the subject lands. But, now the respondent Corporation cannot treat those lands in Sy.No.63, 64 & 65 as lands belonging Endowment Department.

Heard learned senior Counsel Sri Ghanta Rama Rao.

Though the matter was adjourned for thrice i.e. on 19.01.2015, 02.02.2015 and 18.02.2015, again learned Standing Counsel for respondent Corporation as well as learned Assistant Government Pleader for Endowments sought time.

(Contd. 2.)

A perusal of the order passed by this Court in WP.Nos. 25595 and 25638 of 2012 shows that when an objection raised by the registering authorities in not receiving and registering the documents presented for registration of the land in Sy.No.63, 64 and 65, this Court directed the authorities to receive and process the documents presented in respect of the said lands.

Having regard to the order date dated 26.07.2013, passed by this Court in WP.Nos.25595 and 25638 of 2012, there shall be interim direction as prayed for.

Sd/- N.PURUSHOTHAM REDDY
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

//TRUE COPY//

For ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

To

1. The Principal Secretary, Municipal Administration, State of Andhra Pradesh, Secretariat, Hyderabad.
2. The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Guntur, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
3. The District Collector, Guntur, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.
4. The Additional Commissioner, Guntur Municipal Corporation, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
5. The District Registrar, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
6. The Sub-registrar, Koritepadu Sub-registrar Office, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
7. The Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
8. The Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. (Addresses Nos. 1 to 8 BY RPAD)
9. Two CCs to the Govt. Pleader for Municipal Administration (AP), High Court at Hyderabad.(OUT)
10. Two CCs to the Govt. Pleader for Stamps and Registration, (AP), High Court at Hyderabad.(OUT)
11. Two CCs to the Govt. Pleader for Endowments (AP), High Court at Hyderabad.(OUT)
12. One CC to Sri Ghanta Sridhar, Advocate (OPUC)
13. One spare copy

BV

HIGH COURT

ARR.J

DATED: 25-02-2015

ORDER

WPMP.NO. 359 OF 2015

IN

W.P.NO. 286 OF 2015

INTERIM DIRECTION

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
DESPATCH
03 MAR 2
JUDICIAL CELL

Office of the Assistant Commissioner,
Endowments Department, Guntur.

Lr. In Rc.No. A5/ 1294/15, dt. 03.10.2016

To

The Commissioner,
Endowments Department,
A.P., Hyderabad

Respected Madam,

Sub : Endowments Department - Guntur District – Sri Seetharama Swamy Temple – Koritepadu Village – Guntur Town – Filing of appeal against the orders of Hon'ble High Court in W.P.No.25595/12, 27754/13 and 25638/12 – Legal opinion given by the Standing Counsel for Endowments, High Court of A.P., Hyderabad – Reg – Report submitted.

Ref. : 1.Memo in Rc.No.M2/19185/12, dt.08.08.16 from the Commissioner, Endowments Department, AP, Hyderabad.
2.Legal opinion dt.29.09.16 from the Standing Counsel for Endowments,High Court of AP., Hyderabad.

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I submit that in the reference 1st cited, the Commissioner, Endowments Department, AP, Hyderabad has been pleased to instruct to go through the lands and its status with litigation belonging to subject temple and to approach the Standing Counsel for Endowments, High Court of AP, Hyderabad and see that the writ appeal petition is prepared for filing on behalf of the department against the orders of the Hon'ble High Court in W.P.No.25595/12, 27754/12 and 25638/12. In due obedience to the instructions of the Commissioner, Endowments Department, AP, Hyderabad, I have approached the Standing Counsel for Endowments, High Court of AP, Hyderabad on 14.09.16 and the Standing Counsel has been pleased to instruct to submit relevant records to pursue the same and to take necessary action in the matter.

I further submit that the relevant records of this office in regard to litigation of the land belongs to subject temple submitted to the Standing Counsel through the Inspector, Endowments Department, Guntur and requested that to take necessary action to prepare writ appeal for filing on behalf of the department against the orders of Hon'ble High Court in W.P.No.25595/12, 27754/12 and 25638/12 or give legal opinion in the matter so as to proceed further in this regard. In the reference 2nd cited, the Standing Counsel for Endowments, Hon'ble High Court of A.P., Hyderabad has given legal opinion in the matter.

In this connection I submit that the Standing Counsel has stated that she has perused the record and orders of the Hon'ble High Court in WP.No.25595/2012, WP.No.25638/2012, dated: 26.07.2013 and WP.No.27754/2013, dated: 25.09.2013.

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RZII

The writ petition WP.Nos.25638 & 25585 of 2012 are filed to declare the action of the 3rd respondent in not receiving and processing the documents relating to the transactions with regard to the land in D.Nos.63, 64 & 65 of Kortlapadu Village, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District as arbitrary, illegal.

The writ petition WP.No.27754/2013 is filed to declare the action of the 1st respondent in issuing the impugned proceedings dated 30-08-2010 in R.C.No.1833/2010-D in respect of the property owned by the petitioner and situated in Sy.No.63 and 65 of Kortlipadu Village, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District and set aside the same as arbitrary, illegal and without jurisdiction and consequently direct the 2nd respondent to receive the sale deeds that may be presented by the petitioner with regard to the subject land situated in Sy.No.63 and 65 of Kortlipadu Village, Guntur Rural Mandal, Guntur District and consider the same for registration without reference to the impugned proceedings dated 30-08-2010 in R.C.No.1833/2010-D issued by the party respondent.

The writ petitions WP.Nos.25638 & 25585 of 2012 were allowed vide common order dated: 26.07.2013 holding that "*The writ petitions are accordingly allowed directing the registration authorities to receive and process the documents presented by the petitioners in respect of the subject lands without reference to the stand of the Endowments department. In the event the documents presented are found to fulfil the requirements of the Registration Act, 1908 and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the registration authorities shall complete the registration formalities and release the documents in accordance with the due procedure. Pending miscellaneous petitions in these writ petitions, if any, shall stand closed in the light of this final common order*".

The writ petition WP.No.27754/2013 is allowed vide order dated: 25.09.2013 holding that "*The writ petition is allowed with a direction to the 2 nd respondent Sub-Registrar, Kortlapadu, Guntur to receive the documents presented by the petitioners for registration of their lands and process the same in accordance with law*".

The subject temple is registered U/Sec. 6 (c) (ii) of the A.P. Charitable, Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 30/87. The temple is the absolute owner of an extent of Ac.94.65 cts situated at Kortlapadu Village, now Guntur City, Guntur District as per the entries in the

I. Property register prepared U/Sec. 38 of Endowments Act, 1926.
II. As per the entries of Re-settlement and Re-survey register
III. As per the entries in the Inam Fair Register
IV. As per Adangal and 1B Register

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO SRI SEETHARAMA SWAMY VARI TEMPLE, KORITEPADU, GUNTUR CITY, GUNTUR DISTRICT

Sl.No.	Sy.No.	Extent Ac. Cts	Nature of Land
1	63	18.89	Dry
2	64	13.08	Dry
3	65	14.65	Dry
4	89	2.58	Dry
5	90	1.74	Dry
6	135	23.84	Dry
7	151	19.87	Dry
	Total	94.65	

As per the property register all the above mentioned lands are given to the archakas for rendering archakatvam, paditharam, nandi deepam, utsavams services in Sri Seetharama Swamy Temple and the archakas were in possession of the said lands.

The claim of the temple is that the entire property of Ac.94.65 cts of land was gifted by Sri Rajamanuri Venkata Narayanam Garu in favour Sri Seetharama Swamy Temple in Koritepadu Revenue village in the year 1822.

The Manuri Family was the owners of the Zamindar in Krishna District and these lands were granted for the purpose of daily worship of temple for performing Nitya Naivedya, Friday Sevas, Punarvasu Sevas, Festival Seva including annual utsavams. The archaka families i.e., Paruchuri and Peddinti were in possession of all these lands.

Further in the year 1923 one Sri Karsani Chinna Bali Reddy and others filed a suit OS.No.3/1923 on the file of the Sub-Court, Guntur for framing a scheme for proper management of temple stating that the archakas were not carrying out the rituals in the temple properly and sought for declaration that the defendants therein were not the legal trustees and for a direction to the archakas to restore the temple endowments and all its properties to the Trustee or Trustees to be appointed and for a direction to the archakas to render accounts for the said properties.

The said suit was dismissed by the Sub-Ordinate Judge vide its judgment and decree dated: 06.03.1924. Before the Learned Sub-Ordinate Judge, Guntur three important documents were relied upon by the archakas are Exs.4, 4(a) & 5.

v. Ex.4 is the letter written by the original grantee Manuru Venkat Narayanam Garu to the village karanam garu of Koritepadu.

vi. Ex.4(a) was a sanad issued by Manuru Venkat Narayanam Garu in favour of Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu and another, the ancestors of defendants 2 to 12 therein,

vii. Ex.5 is also a sanad issued in favour of Peddinti Ratnamacharyulu.

The trail court found that Ex.4 and 4(a) were issued on the same day which is Asweeja Sudha 5 of the last but one Chitrabhanu(corresponding to the year 1822).

Aggrieved by the judgment and decree dt: 06.03.1924 passed in OS.No.3/1923 an appeal AS.No.321/1924 was preferred before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras and the same was allowed by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras by its judgment and decree dated: 19.04.1929 holding that the documents Ex.4(a) and Ex.5 would show that ***"the archaks should enjoy from son to grandson in this manner"*** and ***"the inam provides first, for the performance of the daily worship on a definite scale which the archakas have no discretion to reduce"***.

By holding so the Hon'ble High Court of Madras found that ***"the inam is not purely an archaka inam in the sense of a grant to the archakas only burdened with their doing duty in the temple; nor is it also an inam entirely belonging to the temple and further observed that it is somewhat different from the many cases that have come up before the courts and held that it is an intermediate case"***.

While disposing of the appeal the Hon'ble High Court of Madras found that in the face of Ex.5 it cannot be said that the land was wholly an inam to the deity, but both the temple and the archakas take the surplus after the specific bequest, and further observed that the temple is so much interested in the income that it cannot be left to the total discretion of tho archakas and a scheme is necessary to safeguard the interest of the temple and accordingly framed a scheme as to be the management of the properties of the temple.

The archakas of the temple later filed a suit OS.No.89/1957 on the file of the Sub-Court, Guntur questioning the notice issued by the Endowments Department for payment of contribution and audit fee, seeking a declaration that the notice is illegal and for permanent injunction restraining the Commissioner, Endowments Department from collecting the contribution on audit fee.

The said suit was decreed in favour of the archakas. Aggrieved by the same an appeal was preferred AS.No.148/1962 on the file of the Hon'ble District Court, Guntur by the Endowments Department and the same was allowed.

Against the judgment and decree in AS.No.148/1962 the archakas preferred SA.No.928/1963 before this Hon'ble Court and the same was allowed by this Hon'ble Court by its Judgment and Decree dated: 18.08.1967 and this Hon'ble Court in the SA.No.928/1963 observed that

> *"In this Second Appeal, it is argued by the Learned Advocate General on behalf of the appellant, that the grant in question was construed by a Division Bench of this Court consisting of Manohar Pershad.J and Kumarayya.J in Writ Appeal No.21/1964 confirming the Judgment of Gopal Rao Ekbote.J in Writ Petition No.652/1961 in which it was held that the lands are granted to the archakas for performing the services and that it is not a grant in favour of the temple. Even apart from this judgment which concludes the matter. I have also read the relevant documents, namely, the grant and the subsequent letter of the grantor which clearly show that the Inam lands were given to certain named archakas hereditarily to be enjoyed from son to grandson so long as the sun and the moon last and that the grants are intended to meet the expenses of worship and the salaries of the Archakas. There is nothing in the said documents to show that the temple is entitled to any part of the income as such. The mere fact that that certain services are rendered in the temple does not establish the grant of the land is in favour of the temple. I therefore agree with the view of the trial court that the grant of the suit lands was not in favour of the temple and that the temple derives no income there from and hence the lands are not subject to payment of the contribution under section 76 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. The Second Appeal is therefore allowed and the decree of the first court is restore with costs throughout payable by. No leave.*

Further pending the above litigation the Commissioner of Endowments filed original petition OP.No.75/1957 U/Sec. 62(3) of Act 19/1951 seeking modification of the scheme framed by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in AS.No.321/1924 before the Hon'ble Sub-Ordinate Judge, Guntur by its order and decree dated: 21.09.1962 the Hon'ble Sub-Ordinate Judge, Guntur has dismissed the said petition.

Aggrieved by the same an appeal AS.No.441/1963 was filed before this Hon'ble Court and this Hon'ble Court by its Judgment and Decree dated: 20.03.1969 dismissed the appeal holding thus

"This appeal must necessarily fail. The Learned Subordinate Judge, Guntur held following the judgment in OS.No.89/57 that the prayer in the OP could not be granted as the properties in question were not granted to the temple, but only granted to the archakas burdened with service. That decision in OS.No.89/57 was not doubt reversed by the Learned District Judge in appeal, but in Second Appeal No.928/63 Krishna Rao J., reversed the decision of the lower appellate court and restored the decision of the trial court. The learned judge followed the decision of a Bench of this court in Writ Appeal 21 of 1954 which affirmed the decision in WP.No.852/61 construing this very grant in respect of the lands and held that they were granted to the archakas for performing service, but not in favour of the temple. Krishna Rao. J., again construed those documents and held that there was no grant in favour of the temple and the fact that certain services were rendered in the temple did not establish that any portion of the grant of the land was in favour of the temple and that the temple derived no income there from and the lands were not subject to payment of the contribution under section 76 of the Hindu Religious Charitable Endowment Act. This judgment is between the same parties and the finding of this court on these point binds both of them. Even otherwise as a judicial precedent it has got to be followed. No other point has been argued. The appeal fails and is dismissed with costs of respondents 2 to 9".

Further pending the above said litigations the Inams Deputy Tahsildar, Guntur conducted an enquiry under the Andhra Pradesh Inams(Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1956 and held that the land absolutely belongs to the temple and the temple is entitled to a ryotwari patta.

Aggrieved by the same the archakas filed an appeal before the Revenue Divisional Officer who had dismissed the appeal and confirmed the orders passed by the Inams Deputy Tahsildar, Guntur in favour of the temple.

Further the archakas filed WP.No.852/1961 against those orders and this Hon'ble Court by its orders dated: 23.09.1963 allowed the writ petition holding that the grant is neither to the deity nor to the archakas burdened with service. The grant is to the office of archaka to serve as emoluments annexed to that office. It is the service holder therefore who would be entitled to a patta U/Sec. 4 of the Act.

Further against the said judgment dated: 23.09.1963 of this Hon'ble Court in WP.No.852/1961 the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur preferred an appeal WA.No.21/1964 and the same was dismissed by this Hon'ble Court by an order dated: 15.07.1965.

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Further pending the above writ petitions and other litigations the archakas of the temple filed OP.No.169/1962 on the file of the Subordinate Judge, Guntur seeking cancellation of the scheme and the decree passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in AS.No.321/1924. The said application was dismissed by the Hon'ble Subordinate Judge, Guntur vide its Judgment and Decree dated: 16.08.1971.

Aggrieved by the same the archakas preferred an appeal AS.No.506/1971 on the file of this Hon'ble Court and the same was also dismissed by this Hon'ble Court vide its Judgment and Decree dated: 13.08.1973. Thereupon the archakas preferred LPA.No.104/1974 and this Hon'ble Court by its Judgment dated: 09.07.1976 allowed holding thus

> *"In the ultimate analysis we hold that the question involved in the instance case were directly and substantially in issue in SA.No.928/1963 and AS.No.441/1963 and therefore, the trial court was barred from enquiring once again into the issues which were decided in favour of appellant in SA.No.928/1963 and AS.No.441/1963. Hence the appeal is allowed, the judgment of the learned single judge and the trial court are set-aside and OP.No.169/1962 is allowed with costs throughout".*

In view of the age old litigation, in respect of the temple lands and archaka it is clear from the judgment of the Division Bench that these lands are personal inam granted to the archakas and not the inam lands which are burdened with service. The judgment and decree passed by the Division Bench of this court SA.No.928/1963 has become final and leave was not granted to approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

I further submit that the Standing Counsel opined that once judgment of the Hon'ble High Court in unequaled terms clarifies that these lands exclusively belongs to archakas, the department cannot interpret the same in any other manner. As far as filing WA against the Judgment in WP.No.25595/2012, WP.No.25638/2012, dated: 26.07.2013 and WP.No.27754/2013, dated: 25.09.2013 is concerned, even for that also the court will go to the root of the matter i.e., judgment of this Hon'ble Court in Second Appeal and there is no scope to succeed.

Earlier when the single trustee approached her with record she has clearly explained to him about the legal position and spent two hours. Inspite of that he wanted to file appeal for the reasons known to them .

In view of the above, if the department still wants to prefer an appeal she will take appropriate steps and file appeal against the orders passed in WP.No.25595/2012, WP.No.25638/2012, dated: 26.07.2013 and WP.No.27754/2013, dated: 25.09.2013.

I submit herewith a copy of the legal opinion given by the Standing Counsel for Endowments, High Court of A.P., Hyderabad for kind perusal and necessary instruction may be issued in the matter so as to enable me to proceed further in this regard.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-K.B.Srinivasa Rao
Assistant Commissioner

Encl : as above
//s.b.o//

H. Rao 3.10.2016
Superintendent.

Copy to the Inspector, Endowments Department, Guntur.
Copy to the Single Trustee of the subject temple with instructions to pursue the matter

MEMORANDUM OF WRIT PETITION MISC. PETITION
(UNDER SECTION 151 OF C.P.C.)

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT AMARAVATI

I.A No. of 2025
In
W. P. No. of 2025

Between:

Madala Ashwin Kumar S/o. Late Ravindranath,
Aged about 40 years, Occ: Business,
R/o. 501, Urban Blocks Pinnacle,
Sy. No. 178/C3 and 179/A1,
Kondapur, K.V. Ranga Reddy, Telangana- 500084

...Petitioner

And

1. The State of Andhra Pradesh,
   Represented by Special Chief Secretary,
   Stamps and Registration Department,
   Office at Secretariat, Velgapudi, Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh

2. The Commissioner and Inspector General of Stamps
   and Registration, Office at V SQUARE Building,
   KSR Park Road, Ward No.2, Tadepalli,
   Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh – 522501

3. The Commissioner of Endowments
   Government of Andhra Pradesh
   Gollapudi, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh -521225

4. The District Collector –Guntur,
   Office at the Collectorate, Guntur District

5. The Guntur Municipal Corporation,

Represented by its Commissioner,Guntur, Guntur District

6. The Assistant Commissioner of Endowments
   Office at: Guntur, Guntur District

7. The Joint Sub-Registrar-Koritepadu,
   Guntur, Andhra Pradesh 522007

8. The Revenue Divisional Officer,
   Guntur-Division, Guntur District,
   Andhra Pradesh

9. The Tahsildar, Guntur West,
   Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh

...Respondents

For the reasons stated in the affidavit filed in support of the above Writ Petition it is hereby prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be todirect the Respondents to receive and register any documents presented by the Writ Petitioner relating to his property situation in D.No. 63 of Koritepadu Village, Guntur Mandal and Districtpending disposal of the main writ petition and to pass such other appropriate order(s) as are deemed fit and proper in the interests of justice.

Place : Amaravati
Date : /04/2025

Counsel for the Petitioner

GUNTUR :: DISTRICT

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE
STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT AMARAVATHI

I.A.NO. OF 2025

IN

W.P. NO. OF 2025

DIRECTIONPETITION

FILED BY:

UNNAM SRAVAN KUMAR (14581),
UNNAM AKHIL CHOWDARY,
PINNAKA PRATIBHA RAO
MANDAPATI VAMSHI
Advocates
Counsel for the Petitioner

MEMORANDUM OF WRIT PETITION MISC. PETITION
(UNDER SECTION 151 OF C.P.C.)

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT AMARAVATI

I.A No. of 2025
In
W. P. No. of 2025

Between:

Madala Ashwin Kumar S/o. Late Ravindranath,
Aged about 40 years, Occ: Business,
R/o. 501, Urban Blocks Pinnacle,
Sy. No. 178/C3 and 179/A1,
Kondapur, K.V. Ranga Reddy, Telangana- 500084

...Petitioner

And

1. The State of Andhra Pradesh,
   Represented by Special Chief Secretary,
   Stamps and Registration Department,
   Office at Secretariat, Velgapudi, Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh

2. The Commissioner and Inspector General of Stamps
   and Registration, Office at V SQUARE Building,
   KSR Park Road, Ward No.2, Tadepalli,
   Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh – 522501

3. The Commissioner of Endowments
   Government of Andhra Pradesh
   Gollapudi, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh -521225

4. The District Collector –Guntur,
   Office at the Collectorate, Guntur District

5. The Guntur Municipal Corporation,
   Represented by its Commissioner, Guntur, Guntur District

6. The Assistant Commissioner of Endowments
   Office at: Guntur, Guntur District

7. The Joint Sub-Registrar-Koritepadu,
   Guntur, Andhra Pradesh 522007

8. The Revenue Divisional Officer,
   Guntur-Division, Guntur District,
   Andhra Pradesh

9. The Tahsildar, Guntur West,
   Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh

...Respondents

For the reasons stated in the affidavit filed in support of the above Writ Petition it is hereby prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be to suspend the operation of Impugned Memo No. Rc.No.M2/9577/2016, Dt. 08/06/2016 issued by 2nd Respondent forthwith in so far as Petitioner's property is concernedpending disposal of the main writ petition and to pass such other appropriate order(s) as are deemed fit and proper in the interests of justice.

Place : Amaravati
Date : /04/2025

Counsel for the Petitioner

GUNTUR :: DISTRICT

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE
STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT AMARAVATHI

I.A.NO. OF 2025

IN

W.P. NO. OF 2025

SUSPENSION PETITION

FILED BY:

UNNAM SRAVAN KUMAR (14581),
UNNAM AKHIL CHOWDARY,
PINNAKA PRATIBHA RAO
MANDAPATI VAMSHI
Advocates
Counsel for the Petitioner

MEMORANDUM OF WRIT PETITION MISC. PETITION
(UNDER SECTION 151 OF C.P.C.)

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT AMARAVATI

I.A No. of 2025
In
W. P. No. of 2025

Between:

Madala Ashwin Kumar S/o. Late Ravindranath,
Aged about 40 years, Occ: Business,
R/o. 501, Urban Blocks Pinnacle,
Sy. No. 178/C3 and 179/A1,
Kondapur, K.V. Ranga Reddy, Telangana- 500084

...Petitioner

And

1. The State of Andhra Pradesh,
   Represented by Special Chief Secretary,
   Stamps and Registration Department,
   Office at Secretariat, Velgapudi, Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh

2. The Commissioner and Inspector General of Stamps
   and Registration, Office at V SQUARE Building,
   KSR Park Road, Ward No.2, Tadepalli,
   Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh – 522501

3. The Commissioner of Endowments
   Government of Andhra Pradesh
   Gollapudi, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh -521225

4. The District Collector –Guntur,
   Office at the Collectorate, Guntur District

5. The Guntur Municipal Corporation,
   Represented by its Commissioner, Guntur, Guntur District

6. The Assistant Commissioner of Endowments
   Office at: Guntur, Guntur District

7. The Joint Sub-Registrar-Koritepadu,
   Guntur, Andhra Pradesh 522007

8. The Revenue Divisional Officer,
   Guntur-Division, Guntur District,
   Andhra Pradesh

9. The Tahsildar, Guntur West,
   Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh

...Respondents

For the reasons stated in the affidavit filed in support of the above Writ Petition it is hereby prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be to dispense with certified copy of Memo No. Rc.No.M2/9577/2016, Dt.08/06/2016 issued by 2nd Respondent pending disposal of the main writ petition and to pass such other appropriate order(s) as are deemed fit and proper in the interests of justice.

Place : Amaravati
Date : /04/2025

Counsel for the Petitioner

GUNTUR :: DISTRICT

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE
STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT AMARAVATHI

I.A.NO. OF 2025

IN

W.P. NO. OF 2025

R&S

Endt

Rev(G)

Acknowledgement No.:
REV080229470
Wednesday, Apr 16, 2025 10:54:17 AM
APOLCMS

DISPENSE WITH PETITION

GOVT. PLEADERS' OFFICE
16 APR 2025
HIGH COURT OF A.P., AMARAVATHI

FILED BY:

UNNAM SRAVAN KUMAR (14581),
UNNAM AKHIL CHOWDARY,
PINNAKA PRATIBHA RAO
MANDAPATI VAMSHI
Advocates

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