

(1) Number of pages _____

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.**Government of Madras.***P.W.* **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.

3208

Press

Mis.

Dated

28-11-

18

*76.***Not to be folded or roughly handled**

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
23th November 1876. No. 3,208*

No. 543 Read the following endorsement of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
dated Ootacamund, 28th June 1876, 270 W —

From K F NORDMANN, Esq, Officiating District Engineer, Vizagapatam, to Lieut -
Colonel J MULLINS, R E, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Vizianagram,
14th June 1876, No 533.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that Mr Supervisor Lyons, who has taken charge
of the Golgondah Range from Mr Assist-
One copy of letter, No 188, dated 9th June 1876 ant Engineer Brickwell, reported to me
One original List of Irrigation Works that some of the irrigation repairs lately
carried out in the Range had been so badly done, and some partly washed away as
soon as completed, that he was unable to sign the usual completion certificates for
the works

2 In connection with this bad work, as well as other works complained of in the
Survasiddi Taluq, the Supervisor brought to my notice some apparent overcharges,
and fraudulent entries in the cash account by Local Fund Sub-Overseer Vardarajoolu
Naidu who was in charge of the taluq

3 I called upon Mr Lyons to specify the works for which he felt unable to sign
completion certificates, and to report the amount of estimate, expenditure, and special
defects noted on each work I beg to enclose a copy of the Range Officer's letter and
his original list of works, with remarks upon them, for your orders

4 Meanwhile, I have suspended the Overseer, and ordered the Range Officer to
take charge of the works in the taluq himself, and to frame specific charges and collect
the necessary evidence with a view to criminal proceedings being instituted against
Vurdarajooloo, and I have informed the Chief Engineer of the steps taken

5. Some of the blame for the bad work now brought to notice (not for the first
time) seems properly to attach to the late Range Officer, Mr. Brickwell, and the want
of close supervision on his part During my inspection of his Range in February,*
while he was unable to accompany me, I

* The Range had not been inspected since Major
Beatty left the district in April 1874 noticed numerous irregularities, to which
I called his attention in detail in my

Notes of Inspection, of which I sent him copies, and I pointed out to him the correct
remedies I hoped that this would be sufficient to bring about the desired result, i e,
a better style of work and closer supervision Now his successor has found further
shortcomings which have occurred since then

6. It may be some excuse for Mr. Brickwell that he was not well for a month
or more before he went on furlough, and therefore unable to move about as he other-
wise should have done But this cannot entirely account for the bad system in vogue
in the Range I regret to say that the style of much of the executive work, not only
irrigation, but also roads and buildings in the Golgonda Range (as observed by
myself in February, as now reported on by Mr Supervisor Lyons, and also by Mr
Hayné, Executive Engineer, whom I deputed to inspect and report upon some of the
bad works complained of by Mr Lyons) is altogether of an inferior description, and
not creditable to the Range Officer or his Overseers

7 The short expenditure of "Agricultural" funds in April and May is partly
due to these circumstances, viz, Mr Brickwell's illness previous to going on furlough,
the change of Range Officers towards the end of April, the suspension of the Overseer
in May, and the necessity of revising doubtful old estimates and of putting a temporary
check on the progress of work which was being carried out on a bad system, without

proper supervision, by an Overseer who seems to have made the most of the opportunity, while the Range Officer was compelled to be comparatively inactive, to deviate from the path of honesty

8 However, things are now being put into better train, and arrangements will be made to lay out the allotments judiciously and fully

From Mr T LYONS, Supervisor in charge of Golconda Range, to K F NORDMANN, Esq.,
Officiating District Engineer, Vizagapatam, dated Toonee, 9th June 1876, No 188

In compliance with paragraph 5 of your memorandum, No 317, dated 13th ultimo, I beg to forward, herewith, a list of irrigation works, inspected up to date, the completion certificates of which I am unable to sign

2 There are a good many works that I have not yet seen, but as I inspect them I will report upon them

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. The serious mismanagement in the Golcondah or Southern Range of the Vizagapatam District brought to notice in these papers, and the grave irregularities committed in carrying out unsanctioned work under estimates sanctioned for a different purpose merit severe notice. The late Range Officer, Mr Brickwell, must have greatly neglected his duty, and the present District Engineer notices that no inspection of the Range was made by his predecessor, Major Hindle. The fact appears to have been that the late Range Officer was for a considerable time unable from ill-health to look after his work, and that the late District Engineer was from the same cause, as well as, in the opinion of the undersigned, from want of the necessary qualifications, unfit for the management of a district

(Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lt-Col, R E,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation

No 543-A. From Major H W WOOD, R E, District Engineer, Vizagapatam, to
Major-General G W WALKER, R E, Chief Engineer, Public Works
Department, dated Waltair, 30th September 1876, No 1,341

WITH reference to your memorandum No 1,366, dated 12th September 1876, I have the honor to report that at the request of the late District Engineer the Supervisor in charge of Golcondah Range has laid a statement of six criminal charges against Sub-Overseer K Vurdarajooloo before the Principal Assistant Magistrate, who tried the cases for nearly two months, and dismissed them

2 A copy of the Magistrate's decision, together with my remarks, will be submitted to you in a day or two

No 543-B. From the same Officer, dated Waltair, 13th October 1876, No 1,445
I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information and orders, 1st, copy of charges

1. Copies of List of charges (7 sheets) upon which Local Fund Sub-Overseer K Vurdarajooloo Naidoo was cited before the Principal Assistant Magistrate of the Vizagapatam District, 2nd, decision of the Principal Assistant Magistrate on these charges, and as the matters treated of are somewhat complicated I beg to submit the following precis of all the circumstances that are involved in these papers.

On taking over charge of the Golcondah Range, Supervisor Lyons who, in my opinion, is a zealous and conscientious servant of Government, found many irregular practices in vogue. The Local Fund Sub-Overseer in charge of the Survasiddi Taluq appears to have conducted affairs very much in his own way, without reference to Government Orders, and he was no doubt confirmed in his irregularities from the lax supervision he experienced from his Range Officer, Mr Brickwell, who, as far as I can learn, was incapacitated by ill-health from the performance of any but very ordinary duties. The Local Fund Sub-Overseer appears to have resented the inquiries made by Mr Lyons regarding irregularities, and this attitude not unnaturally dispelled any doubts that may have remained in Mr Lyon's mind regarding the untrustworthiness of the Sub-Overseer, and confirmed him in his idea of the necessity of making a very thorough and strict investigation of the works he was taking charge of

The result of the investigation having been submitted to the District Engineer, Mr Nordmann, this officer deputed Mr Hayne, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Vizianagram Range, to examine into the circumstances. I shall say no more regarding this unfortunate deputation than that it neither resulted in inducing the District Engineer to treat the Local Fund Sub-Overseer's case departmentally, nor did it assist the Magistrate in arriving at a conclusion by affording him any light on the subjects in dispute

Local Fund Sub-Overseer K Vurdarajooloo was accordingly charged, first, with having at the Civil Dispensary at Yellamunchelly, paid away money for work that had not been done, and reported the building completed when it was not completed.

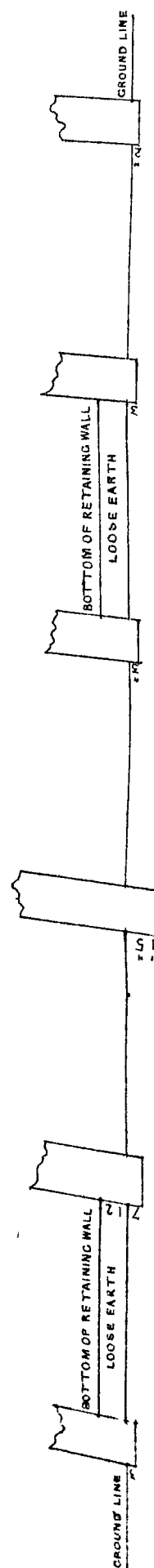
This is admitted by the Sub-Overseer, who states that the work would have been done eventually, and that the false entries were made to prevent the allotment for the work lapsing at the end of the official year

The Principal Assistant Magistrate on this remarks, that the point to be considered was whether entries admittedly false, were criminally false, and that there was no doubt that the method adopted by Sub-Overseer to prevent the lapse of the unexpended portion of the allotment for a work is one very commonly practised, and that in this view to report a work as completed when it is incomplete does not appear improper.

It does not appear where the Principal Assistant Magistrate's knowledge on this head was derived from. But coming from the bench, such a *dictum* can scarcely fail to have most hurtful effect should the Sub-Overseer be retained in the Government service.

And whether the Sub-Overseer was or was not guilty of making a criminally fraudulent entry in his accounts, the fact remains that he paid away Rupees 59-2-6 for work that had not been executed. He stated to me personally, that he "would have carried out" this work had he been allowed, and that there was no intention of fraud on his part. To which I replied, that if this were so the best thing he could do was to pay in the money to the credit of Government at once, but I have heard nothing of this having yet been done

Besides the above sum of Rupees 59-2-6 by which the estimate for the Civil Dispensary at Yellamunchelly has been exceeded, the Range Officer expended Rupees 86 for the reasons which follow hereafter, so that in all Rupees 145-2-6 represent the total amount by which the estimate for the building has been exceeded. It is difficult after the fact to state in positive terms that the extra work executed by Mr Lyons was all absolutely necessary. However it is certain that most of it was required, and as to the rest I am inclined to accept Mr Lyon's judgment and proceedings. His statement is as follows.—



"The building was constructed at the foot of a hill, and there being a considerable slope the manner of dealing with the foundations seems not to have been understood, for the pillars on the lower side were built upon the natural surface of the ground, without any foundation I say without *any* foundation, because the foundation they got is not worth speaking of, but to be more particular I give the exact depth each pillar was carried below the surface of the ground. The retaining wall between the pillars being as much in one place as 12 inches above the ground with only a bank of loose, dry earth, which had neither been watered nor tamped, to stand upon. This bank of loose earth was put there to raise the ground to correspond with the upper side. On the night of the 23rd May there was a heavy shower of rain, and on the following morning I again inspected the building and found no fewer than six cracks, *vide* my letter of 29th May last, No 149, and as the whole building showed signs of weakness I at once sent in a supplemental estimate, amounting to Rupees 86, for an additional retaining wall, which also acted as a buttress, on the lower side of the house. This additional work has been carried out, and this sum as well as the Rs 59-2-6 before mentioned is in excess of the original estimate."

Mr. Lyons also apprehends that the building may have to be retiled at a cost of Rupees 140 after the rains as the tiles are not good. This latter statement has much truth in it, but I hope the tiles may last longer than he anticipates.

The second charge against the Sub-Overseer was that a gomastah had not been paid when the amount of his pay had been charged to the Government in the Sub-Overseer's accounts. On this charge the Principal Assistant Magistrate accepts the Sub-Overseer's explanation that he had not the money with him to pay the gomastah when he (the Sub-Overseer) happened to meet him (the gomastah), who being a writer under the Sub-Overseer's orders did not complain of not having received his pay from the Sub-Overseer, by whom the fraudulent withholding of the gomastah's pay was, to say the least, highly improbable and no way established.

In this case again, therefore, it will be observed there is distinction drawn between a false entry and a criminally false entry in the Sub-Overseer's accounts against Government. And it should also be stated in justice to Mr. Lyons that the gomastah did complain of the non-receipt of pay, though it appears he subsequently denied the circumstances in Court.

The third charge refers to a temporary dam across the Varaha river near Pengole. The Sub-Overseer paid for 477½ cubic yards of stone, while the Contractor's receipts showed that 409 cubic yards only had been used. No spare stone was found, and consequently Rupees 51-6-0 had been paid in excess. The contractors who received the money were, according to the Sub-Overseer's accounts, three in number, of whom one only was found by Mr Supervisor Lyons, who reported the case. The receipts nominally given by the other two contractors were written on the Sub-Overseer's order by his writer, who placed the marks of two men unfound on the receipts. The writer did not know these two men, nor did he see the money paid, but the Sub-Overseer informed him that they would be paid. The Principal Assistant Magistrate remarks that there is nothing to show that these receipts are not genuine, and accepts the Sub-Overseer's explanation that the deficiency of stone, amounting in value to Rupees 51-6-0, is accounted for by its having been paid for in "loose packing" on the river bank, while the contractor's receipts represent the same stone when tightly packed after being built in the dam.

It is to be noted in reference to this, that the estimate allows for cubic yards 428½ in tight packing in the dam, value Rupees 428-4-0. So that even without entering closely into the question according to the Sub-Overseer's own statement, he has overpaid for (428½ — 409) cubic yards, *i.e.*, 19½ cubic yards, value Rupees 19-4-0.

The fourth charge against the Sub-Overseer was that he entered in his accounts for repairs to the bund of Chinna Vooppalam tank.

	RS	A	P
Digging 3,006½ cubic yards of earthwork at 7 Pies	109	9	8
Pay of Gomastah	5	0	0
	114	9	8

whereas the work actually done by the Sub-Overseer was 1,495 cubic yards of earthwork and removing silt at a cost of Rupees 54-8-1. This work that was done, moreover, was not executed by the Sub-Overseer to the bund of the tank, as provided for in his sanctioned estimate, but was done to a channel about half a mile from the tank.

As regards the latter fault of the Sub-Overseer, the Principal Assistant Magistrate states it to be a purely departmental matter. As regards the deficiency of work done as compared with that paid for, the Principal Assistant Magistrate accepts the same explanation as that given by the Sub-Overseer in other charges, *viz.*, that the money, though falsely stated as having been paid, to save the lapse of the allotment for the work at the end of the official year, was not so falsely stated, from a criminal point of view. The sum of Rupees 60-1-7 remain consequently to be accounted for by the Overseer on this work.

I have recently received from the Sub-Overseer an explanation, that it is a principle that has been followed for the past three years, both "by him and his predecessors," that when an estimate is headed repairs to such or such a tank, it may mean that the estimate is for repairing any of the feeder works of the tank, such as supply-channels and temporary dams at the heads of these channels, escape weirs in them, and bunds for protecting fields against inundation, &c &c. This is *prima facie* a very dangerous doctrine to be allowed, and in the present case the Sub-Overseer states that, before commencing the work, "I and the Sub-Overseer accompanied by the head Gomastah Akilla Lutchmenarayana, who knew all particulars about the work, as he was present with the then Overseer at the time of taking up measurements for the

framing of the estimate, carefully examined the sites where the estimate items refer to and compared the dimensions thereof, which I found to be quite consistent with the measurements related in the estimate, and all these places are situated far away from the position of the tank of Chinna Vooppalam, in whose name the estimate has its heading."

Now, as regards the Chinna Vooppalam tank, it is somewhat remarkable that I have received petitions from a neighbouring village complaining of certain work in course of execution for the first named village tank as likely to damage the lands of the second. Nor does this appear to be a solitary example of the involved state of the water-rights of villages in this locality; and it is consequently clear that suspicion attaches to subordinates who habitually frame estimates in so vague a manner as will allow them to carry out this work or that work, according as the inducement offered by the one village or the other, influences them. All that seems in such a case to be necessary to such a subordinate is, that "the dimensions of the work to be executed as shown in the estimate" shall be "quite consistent" with measurements on the sites where the work may eventually be carried out, and such a condition is not very difficult to be met in work relating to embankment or excavation. The ingenuity of the plea may be consistent with honesty of purpose, but it is at the same time highly suggestive of well thought out *mala fides* previous to the actual commission of fraud.

The fifth charge relates to a deficiency of about 600 cubic yards of stone, value about Rupees 290, on the northern trunk road between Nackapilly and Toonee. The deficiency was accounted for by the Sub-Overseer, who said that it arose from the stone first being carried from the quarry to the road side, second from wastage caused by breaking up the stone into smaller pieces by the roadside. The Principal Assistant Magistrate accepts this explanation. It is needless to observe that the estimated rates, against which an Overseer takes credit, allow for solid measurement of stone upon the roadway, a quantity much more than will provide for all losses by cartage, &c. The deficiency of material amounts in value to Rupees 290, which represents the loss to the road and to the public purse.

The sixth charge is that in the Overseer's accounts submitted to the Range Officer, a certain quantity of stone was shown to be stored on the 11th mile of the Ankapilly branch road, which material not being forthcoming on the 11th mile was then stated by the Overseer to be on the 17th mile, the 11th having been altered to 17th in his own copy of the accounts, by the Overseer. The alteration was admitted, and the 11 of the Range Officer's accounts was declared by the Overseer to have been an error. According to evidence given, the Principal Assistant Magistrate believes that some money was paid for stone-breaking on the 17th mile, which material however was, according to evidence, not forthcoming on that mile, but according to the Overseer's statement was put on the 18th and 19th miles.

On this charge the Principal Assistant Magistrate is of opinion that no criminal irregularity has been proved.

As regards this last matter, I would beg to submit the following remarks. It is distinctly laid down in the Manual of Public Works Accounts, that a particular course shall be followed when alterations are made by a subordinate in his accounts. These orders were not conformed to by the Overseer, so that suspicion of fraud attaches to him at once on this account. And this suspicion is by no means lessened by the fact of his having without leave left Mr Lyons when he was giving over charge of this road, and in having refused to accompany Mr Lyons to other works requiring inspection.

tion. Moreover, the whole of the remarks of the Principal Assistant Magistrate in paragraphs 52 to 56 of his summary of evidence are beside the question. It would appear from these that it was Mr Lyons' business to find out where the metal was, instead of its being the Overseer's business to show by his books where it was. This Overseer has been practically told by the Principal Assistant Magistrate that should he be successful in throwing dust in the eyes of his superiors by improperly altering his accounts and in playing a game of hide and seek up and down a road in reference to the position of materials he purchases with public money, he is perfectly justified in doing so as far as the law of the case goes. I do not of course venture to question such an authoritative decision, but I would respectfully submit that if a subordinate who does these things is retained in the Public Works Department the Government cannot expect the superior officers to be responsible for future proceedings of such a subordinate.

Besides the money involved in the charges brought against the Overseer the following sums were charged improperly to the undermentioned irrigation works —

	RS.	A	P
New Tank of Langarazupallem	361	13	7
Big Tank of Pedda Uppalam Rupees 733 Rupees 15 work done to tank	718	0	0
New Tank of Chinna Vooppalam	114	9	8
Pedduraju Tank of Razala	275	6	1
Total ..	1,469	13	4

In all these cases money provided in the estimates for expenditure on one sort of work was expended in other directions; a circumstance strongly suggestive of the same fraudulent intention as has been alluded to in the case of the Chinna Vooppalam tank, mentioned in a preceding part of this letter.

Mr. Lyons also reports that on inspecting in May the irrigation works of the Survasiddi taluq he found 31 irrigation works having 104 breaches in them lying over since the preceding October. Of these 31 works, 11 had been stated to have been repaired at a cost of Rupees 2,980 up to 31st March last; but they were found out of repair, and Rupees 1,332 have since been sanctioned to put them in order. Mr Lyons states that "some of the work done was no doubt washed away," probably because it was not properly executed, "but there is a good deal of it that I could see no signs of."

On the whole case I beg respectfully to submit that Local Fund Sub-Overseer K Vundarajooloo Naidoo should be made an example of, for the instruction of some other subordinates of the Vizagapatam district, by being dismissed the Government service.

No 544 ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1876, No 3,208.

ESTABLISHMENT, No 32.

It is evident from these papers that general laxity and negligence have been prevalent in the Vizagapatam District, attributable to the late District Engineer, Major Hindle, and to Mr Assistant Engineer

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
28th November 1876 No. 3,203.

Brickwell And on their return from furlough these officers will be called upon for explanation

2. The Sub-Overseer having avowedly made false entries in his books cannot be left in any post of responsibility, nor be entrusted with cash The District Engineer will accordingly consider whether the man can be employed in some other way

(True Extract)

(Signed) G W. WALKER, Major-General, R E,
Secretary to Government

To the District Engineer, Vizagapatam
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation
" Judicial Department

Exd S T Austin
Spare Copies

List of charges preferred against Local Agent Sub Overseer Sundarajoo Rao

Name of work

Nature of charges

Name of witnesses

The Overseer reported this building complete, on the 31st March last and charged the total amount sanctioned for its completion, in his accounts for March. When I inspected the building on the 28th April, I found the building incomplete. I then stopped the work, and the building was inspected by the Range Officer of Vinayagaram on the 21st May. It will cost about Rs 30 to complete the building. Besides Rs 88 for extra work to render the structure safe. By reporting the building complete, and charging for the whole work, in March, he cheated or deceived the Range Officer and caused him to sign incorrect Returns and Reports

In examining the accounts of the building on the 29th April, I found that Rs 10 had been charged in the Overseer's accounts for March, as having been paid to Gumarajah Ramaswamy and that up to that date, the Gumarajah had not received the money. On bringing the Gumarajah and Overseer together, the latter acknowledged his not having paid the money, but stated that he intended to do so

The Gumarajah stated that he asked the Overseer 2 or 3 times for his pay during April, but did not get it

Countersigning Civil Engineering

James H. C. Ramaswamy
Range Officer
Gumarajah
Myself

Embassy from the Chicka

On examining the accounts of this work on the 14th May 1876, I found that the Overseer had paid for collecting 22 7/2 Cys stone at 12 1/2 Amas + 250 Cys at 12 a, or a total of 497 1/2 Cys whilst the account of the stone built only amounted to 409 Cys leaving a balance of 68 1/2 Cys unaccounted for. There was no stone at all, and consequently the 68 1/2 Cys was deficient of the quantity paid for. The deficiency in the stone led me to make further enquiries which brought the following to light:-

A man named Chicka Benningadoo stated that he took a verbal agreement from the Overseer to collect and build 440 Cys. Rough stone at 10 1/2 per Cys, that he collected 300 Cys stone, but the Overseer finding the stone was not being collected quick enough, brought a few other men, who collected 140 Cys; that the Chicka Benningadoo, built for paid for building the whole 440 Cys and that he received in all Rs 300 from the Overseer, out of which sum he paid Rs 60 to the men who collected the 140 Cys. That the Overseer informed him he would repay the Rs 60, but that he (the Overseer) have never paid it. Chicka Benningadoo states he received 3 payments from the Overseer as follows:-

1.	Rs 160 in cash
2.	100 do
3.	40 do
Total - 300.	

The Overseer's accounts as follows:-

Chicka Benningadoo
Overseer's Office (myself)

1. Cheeka Remigadoo for digging and carting $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cy of Longstone at $12\frac{1}{2}$ as Rs. 99-9-9
 2. Martoor & Hebiak do 100 do at 12 as 78-2-0
 3. Cheeka Remigadoo do 120 do at 12 as 97-8-0
 4. Kondra Jaggiah do 120 do at 12 as 90-0-0
 Total 497 1/2

5. Cheeka Remigadoo for carting $19\frac{1}{2}$ Cy of Longstone at 3 as 35-14-6
 do 27 1/2 do at 3 as 40-12-6
 Total 409

According to Cheeka Remigadoo's statement the two men, Martoor & Hebiak and Kondra Jaggiah, only carted 1400 stone, and that he paid them Rs 60 for their work by the Overland order. Cheeka Remigadoo's statement as to the sums received by him from the Overland differs in entirely from the Overland's accounts, as will be seen by a comparison of the two accounts.

I have seen several men, all of whom informed me they worked under Cheeka Remigadoo and were paid by him, but although I have been trying to find the two men Martoor Hebiak and Kondra Jaggiah for the last month, I have not succeeded in getting them, here whereabouts or name, being unknown to every one I have enquired of. I have asked the Overland to produce these men, but he has not done so. I again asked him to produce them when the Overland

Engineer

remaining left elsewhere, in all work to the amount of Rs 54-8-1. On the 20th May the work was examined by the Range Officer of Urianagram Range who measured the work done, and found it as above stated.

On the 11, 12, and 13th Mays I examined and measured all the stone collected for the special Repairing to Trunk Road, and found a total quantity of 4088 Cys. the Station Book and Quereer's account show that there ought to be 4632 Cys. being 504 Cys. more than the quantity found: It is almost an impossibility to fix the money value of the stone deficient, as it is difficult to trace the stone to any particular mile or miles, and each mile has a separate rate, and in some miles, the Quereer has paid 2 or 3 different rates for cartage.

As yet the only evidence as myself, the Quereer's accounts, and a 3rd Grade Sub Quereer who is in charge of the Road, and I think it would be advisable to send an intelligent Quereer from Urianagram Range, to measure the stone again, so that he could be brought in as a witness.

Influence to the Authority

Additional Charges preferred against Local Fund Subversive of Durango

Name of Charge	Section	Remarks showing nature of Offense Committed etc.
1st Criminal Charge 405	General	The Oversee charged the sum of \$89-10-0, in his accounts for March last,
2nd Criminal Charge 409	Code	for collecting 239 Public yards stone in 11 th mile, and when I examined the book on the 25 th April, I found the stone deficient.

In examining the Range Office copy of the Station Book submitted by the Oversee, I found the quantity of stone mentioned in the 1st Charge specified for the 11th mile, but finding there was no stone on the 11th mile, I got the train the Oversee and the foreman that the figure "11" was a mistake and that it was the correct figure, at the same time telling me that the stone was on the 17th mile, and that I should find it there when I examined the mile the next morning. Next morning (26th April) I examined the 17th mile but found no stone, but there was a number of coales breaking stone on this mile evidently with the intention of having something to show to me at my inspection. I then examined the Oversee's copy of the Station Book and found the figure "11" altered to "17", and on examining his Cash Book I found the same alteration. The Oversee's Watch states that the figure "11" was originally made by him, and that he does not know who altered it to "17".

J. J. The

Name of
Unit

Charges

Section
of Penal
Code

Remarks showing nature of Offenses committed 80 82

(Branch Head) (continued)

(2nd Charge continued) The reason for altering the figure was this: I was to examine the 17th mile a day later than I examined the 11th mile, and by making the stone appear on the 17th mile, it gave the Overseer an extra day to make up some of the deficient quantity.

I have questioned the man - a Contractor named Hanam Appa - to whom the Overseer shows the sum of Rs. 89-10-0 as having been paid and the Contractor informs me that he only received about Rs. 20 in the month of March, from the Overseer, and that this sum was for putting bushes round trees, and other petty works, in 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15 & 19 miles. The Contractor also states that he did not sign any Receipt, as Document for the money he received.

3rd Charge 463 or 467

See the Contractor's statement in 2nd charge.

The Overseer's Memo states that he signed the Contractor's name to the Bill, as a receipt for the Rs. 89-10-0, and that he did so in the absence of the Contractor, and by the Overseer's orders. The writer did not see the Overseer pay the money, nor does he know whether the Contractor received it or not.

20/6/76

(Signed) H. Lyons, Inspector
In charge of Palghat Range
District Engineer, Vizagapatam

P.W.D.
21 OCT 76
7596

List of charges
preferred against
Local Fund Officer
H. V. V. V.

N^o 1445

District Engineer's Office

Waltair 13 October 1876

Dep^t 14th — 20 —

From

Major H W Wood B.E.

District Engineer, Viragapatam

To

Major General G. W. Walker B.E.

Chief Engineer P.W.D. Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for your information and orders, 1st copy of charges upon which in Local Fund, Sub Overseer H. Vardarajooloo & Naidoo was cited before the Principal Assistant Magistrate of the Viragapatam District, 2nd Decision of the Principal Assistant Magistrate on these charges: and as the matters treated of are somewhat complicated, I beg to submit the following pieces of all the circumstances that are involved in these papers.

On taking over charge of the Golconda Range, Supervisor Lyons who in my opinion is a zealous and conscientious servant of Government found many irregular practices in vogue. The Local Fund Sub Overseer in charge of the Survaidda Talook

Talook

Talook, appears to have conducted affairs very much in his own way, without reference to Government Orders; and he was no doubt confirmed in his irregularities from the lax supervision he experienced from his Range Officer, Mr. Brickwell, who as far as I can learn, was incapacitated by ill health from the performance of any but very ordinary duties. The Local Fund Sub Overseer, appears to have resented the enquiries made by Mr. Lyons regarding irregularities and this attitude not unnaturally dispelled any doubts that may have remained in Mr. Lyons' mind regarding the untrustworthiness of the Sub Overseer and confirmed him in his idea of the necessity of making a very thorough and strict investigation, of the works he was taking charge of.

The result of the investigation having been submitted to the District Engineer Mr. Nordmann, this Officer deputed Mr. Hayne the Executive Engineer in charge of the Vizianagram Range, to examine into the circumstances. I shall say no more regarding this unfortunate deputation than, that it neither resulted in inducing the District Engineer to treat the Local Fund Sub Overseer's case departmentally, nor did it assist the Magistrate in arriving at

at a conclusion by affording him any light on the subjects in dispute. 125

Local Fund Sub Overseer K. Vindarajooloo was accordingly charged first with having at the Civil Dispensary at Yellamunchelly, paid away money for work that had not been done, and reported the building completed, when it was not completed.

This is admitted by the Sub Overseer, who states that the work would have been done eventually, and that the false entries were made to prevent the allotment for the work lapsing at the end of the official year.

The Principal Assistant Magistrate on this remarks that the point to be considered was whether entries admittedly false, were criminally false, and that there was no doubt that the method adopted by Sub Overseer to prevent the lapse of the unexpended portion of the allotment for a work, is one very commonly practised, and that in this view to report a work as completed when it is incomplete, does not appear improper.

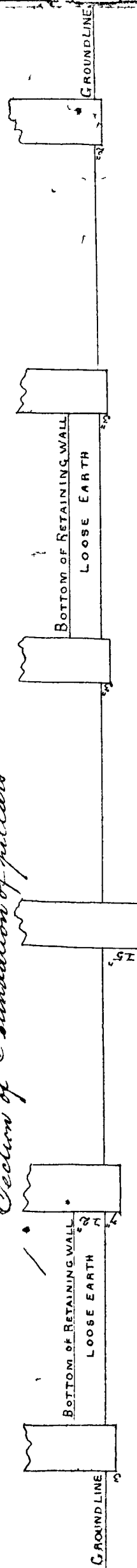
It does not appear where the Principal Assistant Magistrate's knowledge on this head was derived from. But coming from the Bench, such

a dictum can scarcely fail to have most hurtful effect, should the Sub Overseer be retained in the Government Service.

And whether the Sub Overseer was or was not guilty of making a criminally fraudulent entry in his accounts, the fact remains, that he paid away Rs 59-2-6 for work that had not been executed. He stated to me personally, that he "would have carried out this work, had he been allowed, and that there was no intention of fraud on his part." To which I replied, that if this were so, the best thing he could do, was to pay in the money to the credit of Government at once; but I have heard nothing of this having yet been done.

Besides the above sum of Rs. 59-2-6 by which the Estimate for the Civil Dispensary at Yellamunchelly has been exceeded, the Range Officer expended Rs. 86 for the reasons which follow, hereafter, so that in all, Rs. 145-2-6 represent the total amount by which the Estimate for the building has been exceeded. It is difficult after the fact, to state in positive terms, that the extra Work executed by Mr. Lyons was all absolutely necessary. However it is certain, that most of it was required, and

Section of foundation of pillars



and as to the rest, I am inclined to accept Mr. Lyons' judgment and proceedings. His statement is as follows:-

"The building was constructed at the foot of a hill, and there being a considerable slope, the manner of dealing with the foundations seems not to have been understood, for the pillars on the lower side were built upon the natural surface of the ground, without any foundation, I say without any foundation, because the foundation they got is not worth speaking of, but to be more particular, I give the exact depth each pillar was carried below the surface of the ground. The retaining wall between the pillars being as much in one place, as 12 inches above the ground with only a bank of loose, dry earth, which had neither been watered nor tamped, to stand upon - This bank of loose earth was put there to raise the ground to correspond with the upper side: On the night of the 23rd May, there was a heavy shower of rain and on the following morning I again inspected the building and found no fewer than six cracks, vide my letter of 29th May last N^o 149, and as the whole building showed signs of weakness, I at once sent in a supplemental Estimate amounting to Rs. 86, for an additional retaining wall

wall, which also acted as a Buttress, on the lower side of the house. This additional work has been carried out, and this sum, as well as the Rs. 59-2-6 before mentioned, is in excess of the original Estimate.

Mr. Lyons also apprehends that the building may have to be retiled at a cost of Rs. 140 after the rains, as the tiles are not good. This latter statement, has much truth in it, but I hope the tiles may last longer than he anticipated.

The second charge against the Sub Overseer was, that a Gomastah had not been paid when the amount of his pay had been charged to the Government in the Sub Overseer's accounts. On this charge, the Principal Assistant Magistrate accepts the Sub Overseer's explanation that he had not the money with him to pay the Gomastah when he (the Sub Overseer) happened to meet him (the Gomastah) who being a writer under the Sub Overseer's orders did not complain of not having received his pay from the Sub Overseer, by whom the fraudulent withholding of the Gomastah's pay was to say the least highly improbable and no way established.

In this case again therefore, it will be observed there

15th 9
there is distinction drawn between a false entry and a criminally false entry in the Sub Overseer's accounts against Government. And it should also be stated in justice to Mr. Lyons, that the Gomastah did complain of the non-receipt of pay, though it appears he subsequently denied the circumstance in Court.

The third charge refers to a temporary dam across the Varahi River near Pengole. The Sub Overseer paid for 477 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cy³ of stone, while the Contractors' receipts showed, that 409 Cy³ only had been used. No spare stone was found, and consequently Rs. 51-6-0 had been paid in excess. The Contractors who received the money were, according to the Sub Overseer's account, three in number of whom one only was found by Mr. Supervisor Lyons, who reported the case. The receipts nominally given by the other two Contractors were written on the Sub Overseer's order by his writer, who placed the marks of two men unfound, on the receipts. The writer did not know these two men, nor did he see the money paid; but the Sub Overseer informed him that they would be paid. The Principal Assistant Magistrate remarks, that there is nothing to show that these receipts are not genuine, and accepts the Sub Overseer's

Overseer's explanation that the deficiency of stone amounting in value to Rs. 51-6-0 is accounted for by its having been paid for in "loose packing" on the river banks, while the Contractor's receipts represent the same stone, when tightly packed after being built in the dam.

It is to be noted in reference to this, that the Estimate allows for $428\frac{1}{4}$ in tight packing in the dam, value Rs. 428-4-0. So that even without entering closely into the question according to the Sub-Overseer's own statement, he has overpaid for $(428\frac{1}{4} - 409)$ Cf^2 or $19\frac{1}{4}$ Cf^2 value Rs. 19-4-0.

The fourth charge against the Sub-Overseer was that he entered in his accounts for repairs to the bund of Chumia Voppalam tank;

Digging 3006 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cf^2 of Earthwork @ 7 p. — Rs. 109-9-8

Pay of Jomastah — Rs. 52-0-0
114-9-8

whereas the work actually done by the Sub-Overseer was 1495 Cf^2 of Earthwork, and removing silt at a cost of Rs. 54-8-1. This work that was done, moreover, was not executed by the Sub-Overseer to the bund of the tank, as provided for in his sanctioned Estimate, but was done to a channel about half a mile from the

the tank.

As regards the latter fault of the Sub-Overseer, the Principal Assistant Magistrate states it to be a purely departmental matter. As regards the deficiency of work done as compared with that paid for, the Principal Assistant Magistrate accepts the same explanation as that given by the Sub-Overseer in other charges viz. that the money though falsely stated as having been paid, to save the lapse of the allotment for the work at the end of the official year, was not so falsely stated, from a criminal point of view. The sum of Rs. 60-1-7 remains consequently to be accounted for by the Overseer on this work.

I have recently received from the Sub-Overseer an explanation, that it is a principle that has been followed for the past three years, both by him and his predecessors, that when an Estimate is headed Repairs to such or such a Tank, it may mean, that the Estimate is for repairing, any of the feeder works of the tank, such as supply channels and temporary dams at the heads of these channels, escape weirs in them, and bunds for protecting fields against

against inundation &c. This is prima facie, a
very dangerous doctrine to be allowed and in the
present case the Club Overseer states, that before
commencing the work, I and the Sub Overseer
accompanied by the Head Gomastah Akilla
Lutchmenarajana who knew all particulars
about the work, as he was present with the then
Overseer, at the time of taking up measurements
for the framing of the Estimate, carefully examined
the sites, where the Estimate items refer to and com-
pared the dimensions thereof, which I found to be
quite consistent with the measurements, related
in the Estimate, and all these places are situated
far away from the position of the Tank of Chinnai
Vooppalam; in whose name, the Estimate has its
heading.

Now as regards the Chinnai Vooppalam Tank,
it is somewhat remarkable, that I have received
petitions from a neighbouring village, complaining
of certain work in course of execution for the first
named village tank, as likely to damage the lands
of the second. Nor does this appear to be a solitary
example of the involved state of the water rights
of villages in this locality, and it is consequently
clear

170 11
clear, that suspicion attaches to subordinates who
habitually frame estimates in so vague a manner,
as will allow them to carry out this work or that
work, according as the inducement offered by the
one village or the other, influences them. All
that seems in such a case, to be necessary to such
a subordinate is, that "the dimensions of the work
to be executed as shown in the Estimate," shall be
"quite consistent" with measurements on the sites
where the work may eventually be carried out
and such a condition is not very difficult to be
met in work relating to embankment or excavation.
The ingenuity of the plea may be consistent with
honesty of purpose, but it is at the same time
highly suggestive of well thought out mala fides,
previous to the actual commission of fraud.

The fifth Charge relates to a deficiency
of about 600 cyds of stone, value about Rs 290
on the Northern Trunk Road between Nachapilly
and Yoonce.

The deficiency was accounted for by the
Sub Overseer, who said that it arose from the
stone, 1st being carried from the Quarry to the Road
side, 2^d from wastage caused by breaking up
the

the stone into smaller pieces by the road side.

The Principal Assistant Magistrate accepts this explanation. It is needless to observe that the Estimated rates, against which an Overseer takes credit, allow for solid measurement of stone upon the road way, a quantity much more than will provide for all losses by cartage &c.

The deficiency of material amounts in value to Rs. 290, which represents the loss to the road and to the Public purse.

The sixth charge is that in the Overseer's accounts submitted to the Range Officer, a certain quantity of stone was shown to be stored on the 11th mile of the Ankapully Branch Road: which material not being forthcoming on the 11th mile was then stated by the Overseer to be on the 17th mile, the 11th having been altered to 17th in his own copy of the accounts, by the Overseer. The alteration was admitted and the 11 of the Range Officer's accounts was declared by the Overseer to have been an error. According to evidence given, the Principal Assistant

Assistant Magistrate believes that some money was paid for stone breaking on the 17th mile; which material however was, according to evidence, not forthcoming on that mile, but according to the Overseer's statement was put on the 18th and 19th miles.

On this charge, the Principal Assistant Magistrate is of opinion that no criminal irregularity has been proved.

As regards this last matter, I would beg to submit the following remarks. It is distinctly laid down in the Manual of P.W. Accounts, that a particular course shall be followed when alterations are made by a subordinate in his accounts. These orders were not conformed to by the Overseer, so that suspicion of fraud attaches to him at once on this account. And this suspicion is by no means lessened by the fact of his having without leave left Mr. Lyons when he was giving over charge of this road, and in having refused to accompany Mr. Lyons to other works requiring inspection. Moreover the whole of the remarks of the Principal Assistant Magistrate in para 52 to 56 of his Summary

summary of evidence are beside the question.
It would appear from these, that it was Mr. Lyons' business to find out where the metal was, instead of being the Overseer's business to show by his books, where it was. This Overseer has been practically told by the Principal Assistant Magistrate, that should he be successful in throwing dust in the eyes of his superiors by improperly altering his accounts and in playing a game of hide and seek, up and down a road in reference to the position of materials he purchases with Public money; he is perfectly justified in doing so as far as the law of the case goes. I do not of course venture to question such an authoritative decision; but I would respectfully submit that if a subordinate who does these things is retained, in the P.W. Department, the Government cannot expect the superior officers to be responsible for future proceedings of such a subordinate.

Besides the money involved in the charges brought against the Overseer, the following sums were charged improperly to the undermentioned irrigation works:

New Tank of Lingarajupalle — 361-13-7
Big Tank of Pedda Uppalam } — 718-0-0
Rs 733 - Rs 15 work done to tank
New Tanks of Chinna Uppalam — 114-9-8
Peddiraju Tank of Razala — 275-6-1
Total Rupees 1469-13-4

In all these cases, money provided in the Estimates for expenditure on one sort of work, was expended in other directions; a circumstance strongly suggestive of the same fraudulent intention, as has been alluded to in the case of the Chinna Uppalam tank mentioned in a preceding part of this letter.

Mr. Lyons also reports, that on inspecting in May, the irrigation works of the Surva siddi Talook he found 31 irrigation works having 1054 Breaches in them, lying over since the preceding October. Of these 31 works, eleven had been stated to have been repaired at a cost of Rs. 2980 - up to 31st March last: but they were found out of repair and Rs. 1332 have since been sanctioned to put them in order. Mr. Lyons states, that "some of the work done, was no doubt washed away" - probably because it was not properly

properly executed, "but there is a good deal of it that I could see no signs of."

On the whole case, I beg respectfully to submit that Local Fund Sub. Overseer K. Vardarajooloo Chaidoo should be made an example of, for the instruction of some other subordinates of the Vizagapatam District by being dismissed the Government Service.

I have the honor to be
 Sir

Your most obedt. servant,

H. W. Wood Major 26

District Engineer, Vizagapatam



Memos to 89982-6-76.
 - 1366 8-12-76.
 Branch Supd to 14 13 with Dist. or
 & note for orders - }

From P.W.D.
 The District Engineer
 No. 1341
 Viragapatam

To
 The Chief Engineer P.W.D.
 Madras

Dated 13th
 Received 14th } October 1876.

N^o 1445

H. Vardarajulu -
 Local Fund Sub. Officer -
 Submitting for orders copies
 of charges against -
 and of the Principal Dist.
 Magistrate's decision thereon.

115-4313.

Aug-11-76

1876-11-76

7121-7-10-76

N^o 1341

District Engineer's Office.
 Malabar 30th September 1876

From

Major H.W. Wood R.E.
 District Engineer Viragapatam

To

Major General G.W. Walker R.E.
 Chief Engineer P.W.D.
 Madras

Sir,

With reference to your Memo N^o 1366 dated
 12th September 1876, I have the honor to report that
 at the request of the late District Engineer, the Super-
 visor in charge of Golgondah Range has laid
 a statement of 6 Criminal Charges against Sub,
 Overseer H. Vardarajulu before the Principal
 Assistant Magistrate, who tried the cases for
 nearly 2 months and dismissed them.
 A copy of the Magistrate's decision, con-
 together with my remarks, will be submitted to
 you in a day or two.

I have the honor to be
 Sir

Your most Obedt Servant,

H.W. Wood Major R.E.
 District Engineer, Viragapatam

P.W.D.

700776

No 7191

List of Irrigation works inspected up to date for which I am unable to sign complete certificates

Number	Name of work	Amount of Estimate			Expenditure			Date of inspection	Nature of work done, showing cause of objections to signing certificates.
		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P		
1	Closing breach in the Sarada hady luvahank near Gokivada & Illuie	403	-	-	402	6	-	9/8/1907	This breach, which was 50 x 11 x 5 yards in dimensions, was closed chiefly with silt taken from the bed of the stream, and no tampering whatever was done when the breach was being closed. Both sides of the breach was revetted, when repairing it, but the stone was simply laid against the loose silt, without any attempt whatever at packing the stone, or filling the crevices: The revetment is quite loose & hollow.
2	Repairing Banks of Indur Channel of Gokivada	445	-	-	444	15	10	9/8/1907	When I examined this work I found a breach 24 x 24 x 6 yards, a second breach 20 yards in length, and a third 4 yards in length; and 81 yards of the repaired bank washed away; all this damage is in the part repaired last year. None of the earth work has been tampered - The channel is about a mile in length, and the last half mile is where the repairs were chiefly carried out, and the bank at this part was raised fully 3 feet higher than the bank of the first half mile of the channel - The water washes over the bank in the 1st half mile.

Sub-Division Engineer's Office
Reports that the Village Officer has sent a statement of 6 Criminal Charges against the Principal Assistant Magistrate who tried the case and dismissed them.

From
The District Engineer
Bilaga Atam
To
The Chief Engineer (P.W.D.)
Bengal
Dated 25th September 1906
No. 1341

No 5430
C. 9-11-96
Recd to C. 7-10-96

Continued

2

Number	Name of work	Amount of Estimate			Expenditure			Date of inspection	Nature of work done showing cause of objection to signifying certificate
		Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P		
3	Paradakhady Embankment	31/72	-	-	31/72	8	7	21st May 1871	This work has been going on for the last 3 years, and cannot be checked now, the pits being nearly all ploughed over - none of the earth work was tamped, and the bund breached in 2 places last year, - the engineers filled in one of the breaches with sand taken from the bed of the channel, and the other breach is the one described in No 1 of this list. The banks badly require repairs now, at one place near a Head sluice the stone Revetment has been completely washed away and the bank seriously damaged: I found on my examination that the Ryots had cut ^xdamms in the banks of this stream, at about every 50 yards distance for a length of nearly a mile - I did not examine the whole length of the stream - to enable them to take water from the bed of the stream to their gardens, and until this destruction to the bund is stopped it is quite useless repairing it, or spending money upon it. x gaps in which they put Scoops out of seasonal fees for sluice

Number	Name of work	Amount of Estimate Expenditure						Date of Inspection	Nature of work done showing cause of objection to signing certificates.
		Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P		
4	Babakhanunda Channel in Kottur Deduct share of Proprietors	507	-	-	507	-	-	21st May 1876	This work was chiefly clearing silt from the channel but as it was done more than a year ago it is impossible for me to say now whether the work was correctly carried out or not — some earth work was estimated for to strengthen the bank near the Head of channel but it does not appear to have been done as there is no sign of any pits having been dug, nor does the bank seem to have been strengthened:— This Estimate was for clearing silt from the channel, but as the work was done in April and June 1875, it is impossible for me to give a certificate now, not being able, after such a length of time, to see any of the work done:— This is also for clearing silt, and the whole work — except to the amount of Rs 30 was done in 1873-74, and cannot be seen or checked now. The 30 Rupees was spent last year, but no sign whatever is to be seen of the silt said to have been removed from the channel
		84	-	-					
		423	-	-					
5	Repairs to Babakhanunda Channel of Kottur (another channel) — small Estimate Deduct share	86	-	-					
6	Repairs to Big Channel of Rayanna	72	-	-	30	4	4		
		160	-	-	158	15	6		

Continued.

4

Number	Name of work	Amount of Estimate			Expenditure			Date of inspection	Nature of work showing cause of objection to signing certificates
		Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps		
7	Temporary Dam across Varaha River near Puzos.	450	-	-	449	14	9	4 th May 1896	The Estimate sanctioned was for closing breaches and strengthening a Temporary Dry stone Dam across the Varaha River; the Dam is a simple wall about 5 feet broad, and about 4 feet above the bed of the stream: The stones used in repairing the Dam is much too small, and has been placed gently together without the slightest attempt at packing the stone tightly together: The stone is quite loose, and not being more than from 6 to 9 inch cubes is almost useless. In my former Report I stated that the first fresh would probably wash the repairs away, and having had occasion to inspect the Dam again yesterday (5th June 1896) I have now to report that a Breach upwards of 12 yards in length has been made in the east end of the Dam, through which all the water in the river now passes, and that the Dam has sustained injury at other parts also. This damage was caused by slight freshes which occurred during the last 10 days. On examining the accounts of the repairs done to the Dam, I found them as follows - (see next page)

Continued Temporary
Dam across
Karakha River
near Bungole

15th February paid for digging and carting — $12\frac{1}{2}$ Cys }
Rough stone at — 0-12-6 } 99-9-9
15th — Do — Do — Do — Do — 100 Cys }
Rough stone — @ 0-12-6 } 78-2--
29th February — Do — Do — Do — 130 Cys }
Rough stone — @ 0-12-0 } 97-8--
26th March — Do — Do — Do — 120 Cys }
Rough stone — @ 0-12-0 } 90---
Total Cys collected and carted — $477\frac{1}{2}$ Cys at cost of Rs 365-3-9

26th March paid for packing — $19\frac{1}{2}$ Cys }
Rough stone — @ 0-3-0 } 35-14-6
31st March — Do — Do — $217\frac{1}{2}$ Cys }
Rough stone — @ 0-3-0 } 40-12-6
Total stone packed — 409 Cys }
at cost of Rs — } 76-11--
Pay of Goomastah for March 1876 — 8-0-0

Total — 449-14-9

Difference between quantity collected, and quantity packed $477\frac{1}{2} - 409$ or $68\frac{1}{2}$ Cys:
There was no balance of stone at site, and the extra cost of collecting and carting the $68\frac{1}{2}$ Cys of stone
@ 12 as, or @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ as, (there were two rates paid) has not been recovered:
The overseer says that he paid for the stone on rough measurement before it was packed, and
thus

Continued Temporary Dam across Karaha River near Pengoh
this is very probably what he has done, but when he had the stone properly packed, and found he did not get the quantity he paid for, he should have deducted the value of the extra stone he paid for. The Overseer stoutly denies that there has been any mistake, because he did not exceed the estimate, and the Executive Engineer of Virianagarain Range when he came to inspect the work held the same opinion as the Overseer, but notwithstanding the opinion of so high an authority as the Executive Engineer, I respectfully beg to say that there has been a mistake made, or if not a mistake, a fraud has been committed.

I beg ~~to~~ to point out that it is a well known fact that contractors always make up their heaps of stone to the greatest advantage to themselves, and that when such heaps are properly packed it is generally found that from 10 to 25 per cent of stone is short of the heap measurements.

The best packed heap of stone that ever I paid for I deducted 10 per cent for bad packing, and had this Overseer done the same he would not be far out when he came to make his final measurement.

Continued

Number	Name of work	Amount of Estimate			Expenditure			Date of Inspection	Nature of work done showing cause of objection to signing certificate
		Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P		
8	Closing breaches in Mollapollam channel at Head Sluice and clearing silt from channel	160	-	-	159	10	11	4 th May 1876	The breach (18 x 0 x 3 yards) was closed with the silt taken from the bed of the channel, and although the removal of the silt was done, the cubical contents of the breach was also paid for as a separate item. The breach is revetted, but the stone is simply laid loosely against the sand bank, without any attempt being made to fill the crevices of the stone, or to pack the stone tightly together. I am quite satisfied with the work done to the channel (clearing the silt) my objection being against closing the breach an important breach for it being where the water washed round the wing walls of a Head Sluice - with sand.

to specify the

Number	Name of work	Amount of Estimate			Expenditure			Date of inspection	Nature of work done showing cause of objection to signing certificate
		Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P		
9	Repairs to New Tank of Vingarajipalle	363	-	-	261	13	7	7 May 1896	The repairs sanctioned for this tank have not been carried out to the tank, the money sanctioned having been spent upon embanking the <u>Varaha</u> River that runs through the lands of the Village to which the tank belongs. The river used to overflow and flood the lands, but the estimate is not accompanied by any Report whatever, to show where the work was to be done, nor is there any authority in my office for doing the work executed. If the repairs to the River bank are sanctioned by the District Engineer I shall of course furnish a complete certificate for the work, but I don't think it is at all fair to charge the work against the tank, as by so doing it will be impossible to keep the tanks in repair with one year's Revenue. The stream has nothing to do with the tank, the only reason for repairing its banks at the cost of the tank is that the stream runs through the lands of Vingarajipalle.

Number	Name of work	Amount of Estimate			Expenditure			Date of inspection	Nature of work done showing the cause of objection to signing certificates
		Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps		
10	Repairs to Big Tank of Peda Uppalam	733	-	-	732	4	1	7 th May 1896	of the 733 Rupees sanctioned for repairing this tank, only about Rs 15 was spent on the tank, the remainder having been spent upon embanking a drainage stream that passes through the lands of Peda Uppalam and China Uppalam and which empties itself into the sea. The stream as in no way connected with the tank, and about 1/4 of the work said to have been done was washed away by the first rain that came after it was repaired, because the earth work was not tamped. The bund of the stream had not yet been repaired ^{and} a breach 10x6x2 feet is standing since last year in the tank bund and not repaired since - It is stated that the breach was closed before the rains last year, but washed away again during the monsoon. This estimate is not accompanied by any report to show that the work has been sanctioned to repair the banks of the stream, nor is there any authority in my office for carrying out the work done. The Tank and its supply channel require emergent repairs (closing breaches standing since last year) and the average years Revenue has already been exceeded by charging the repairs above mentioned to the Tank. x There are 10 long breaches now in the repaired part, all standing since last year.

Number	Name of work	Amount of Estimate						Date of Inspection	Nature of work done showing the cause of objection to signing certificates.
		Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P		
11	Repairs to Chura Uppalam Tank	115	-	-	114	9	8	7 th May 1876	Although this Tank is sadly in ^{need of} repairs, and although the estimate was sanctioned in March 1875 to repair it, nothing whatever has been done to the Tank, yet the money sanctioned has been charged, the accounts being as follows: 27th May 1875 486 Gds of Earthwork @ 0-0-7 Ps Rs 17-11-8 30th March 1876 25-20 Do of ——— @ 0-0-7 Ps ——— 91-14-0 Total 3006 Gds — Do — Pay of Goomastah for March, 76 ——— 5-0-0 Total Rs 114-9-8 There has been a dispute going on for some time between the Villagers of Chura Uppalam (to which the tank belongs) and the Villagers of Peda Uppalam about a certain part of a stream, which is in no way connected with the tank, that used to flood the lands of one of the Villages, and along correspondence has taken place between the Villagers and the Revenue Department — One Village asking for a new but to stop the water and the other Village opposing it: On the 30th September 75, the Principal Assistant Collector forwarded the correspondence to my Predecessor, for such notice as it may appear to call for, and the Range Officer sent the

Continued the correspondence to the Overseer, on the 6th October last, for Report, but the Overseer never
Repairs to answered the Range Officer's Memo: and without any authority whatever he commenced || to
China & Ppalam clear silt from the channel, that used to overflow — a course which had been recommended
by the Sashildar to satisfy both parties —; on the 5th May, or 5 weeks after, he charged the
money against the Repairs of China & Ppalam tank. When I inspected the work, I found that
1495 Cyo had been dug, the Overseer's charge of May 175 and March 76 being for 3006 Cyo.
The Estimate for the repairs of the Tank is clear enough, being for strengthening and tamping
the Bund, and the Overseer had no authority to do any other work than that originally
sanctioned.

Continued

12

Number	Name of work	Amount of Estimate			Expenditure			Date of inspection	Nature of work done showing the cause of objection for signing certificates.
		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P		
12	Repairs to supply channel of new Tank of China Hooppalam and Big Tank of Peda Hooppalam	264	-	-	263	11	4	6 th June 1876.	The work, said to have been done, must have been washed away for want of tamping - there are now 8 breaches in the banks, all standing since last year:—

Number	Name of work	Amount of Estimate						Date of Inspection
		Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	
13	River channel of Big Tank of Peda Hooppalam.	309	-	-	308	12	10	6 th June 1876

Camp. Doree
9th June 1876

352
Nature of work done showing cause of objection to signing certificate

The tank is supplied by a channel from the Karaha River, in the bund of which there is a Head Sluice to regulate the supply. The channel from the Head Sluice to the tank has not been repaired, but the River banks both above and below the Head Sluice are said to have been; the earth was never tamped and in the part said to have been repaired I found no fewer than 10 breaches, - some of them upwards of 40 yards in length - all standing since last year.

J. Hayes
Range Officer

N^o 533

District Engineers Office Camp
Viranagram 14th June 1876
Des^d. 15th

From

H. F. Nordmann Esq^r
Offg District Engineer
Viragapatam

Lieutenant Colonel J. Mullins R.E.
Chief Engineer for Irrigation
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Supervisor Lyons, who has taken charge of the Gologondah Range from Mr. Assistant Engineer Bruchwell, reported to me that some of the Irrigation Repairs, lately carried out in the Range, had been so badly done - and some partly washed away as soon as completed - that he was unable to sign the usual completion Certificates for the Works.

2 In connection with this bad work, as well as other Works complained of in the Survasidhy Talook, the Supervisor brought to my notice some apparent overcharges, and fraudulent entries in the Cash account, by Local Fund Sub Overseer Vardarajulu Naidu, who was in charge of the Talook.

3. I called upon Mr. Lyons to specify the Works for which he felt unable to sign Completion

Certificates

Certificates, and to report the amount of estimate, expenditure, and special defects noted, on each Work. I beg to enclose a copy of the Range Officer's Letter, and his original List of Works, with remarks upon them, for your orders.

4. Meanwhile, I have suspended the Overseer, and ordered the Range Officer to take charge of the Works in the Talook himself, and to frame specific Charges, and collect the necessary evidence, with a view to Criminal proceedings being instituted against Vardarajool, and I have informed the Chief Engineer of the steps taken.

5. Some of the blame for the bad Work, now brought to notice (not for the first time) seems properly to attach to the late Range Officer, Mr. Brickwell, and the want of close supervision on his part. During my inspection of his Range, in February*, while he was unable to accompany me, I noticed numerous irregularities, to which I called his attention in detail, in my Notes of Inspection of which I sent him Copies, and I pointed out to him the correct remedies. I hoped that this would be sufficient to bring about the desired result, i.e. a better style of Work and closer supervision. Now his successor has found further shortcomings which have occurred since

Cir then.
Dec

* The Range had not been inspected since Major

Beatty left the District, in April 1874.

M.

6. It may be some excuse for Mr. Brickwell that he was not well for a month, or more, before he went on furlough, and therefore unable to move about, as he otherwise should have done. But this cannot entirely account for the bad system in vogue in the Range. I regret to say that the style of much of the executive Work, not only Irrigation but also Roads and Buildings, in the Golconda Range (as observed by myself in February, as now reported on by Mr. Supervisor Lyons, and also by Mr. Hayne, Executive Engineer, whom I deputed to inspect and report upon some of the bad works complained of by Mr. Lyons) is altogether of an inferior description, and not creditable to the Range Officer or his Overseers.

7. The short expenditure of "Agricultural" funds in April and May, is partly due to these circumstances; viz: Mr. Brickwell's illness previous to going on furlough, the change of Range Officer towards the end of April, the suspension of the Overseer in May, and the necessity of revising doubtful old estimates and of putting a temporary check on the progress of Work which was being carried out on a bad system, without proper supervision, by an Overseer who seems to have made the most of the opportunity, while the Range Officer was

Compelled

Compelled to be comparatively inactive, to deviate
from the path of honesty.

8. However, things, are now being put into
a better train, and arrangements will be made
to lay out the allotments judiciously and fully.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedt Servt

M. Williams
Offg District Engineer, Vizagapatam



P.W.D.
28 JUN 76
6198
N.L.

From
The District Engineer
Vizagapatam
To
The Chief Engineer
for Irrigation
Madras

Dated 14th
Recd 15th June 1876.

N^o 533
Golgondah Range
Forwarding for orders, List
of Irrigation Works in the
Range for which the Range
Officer reports he is unable
to sign Completion Certifi-
cates.

N^o 543-

N^o 188 N. Range Office
Dones 9th June 1876

From
The Officer in charge of
Golgonda Range
To
The District Engineer
Vizagapatam
Sir,

Encls. 1

In compliance with para 5th
of your Memo N^o 317 dated 13th ultimo
I beg to forward herewith a list of
Irrigation Works, inspected up to date
the completion certificates of which I
am unable to sign.

There are a good many works
that I have not yet seen, but as
I inspect them, I will report upon
them.

I beg to remain
(Signed) F. Lyons Supervisor
In charge of Golconda Range

(True Copy)
M. M. M.
Offg. District Engineer
Vizagapatam

m.s.

Encls 3

Submitted for the information of Government.

The serious mismanagement in the Golconda or Southern Range of the Vizagapatam District brought to notice in these papers, and the grave irregularities committed in carrying out unsanctioned work under estimates sanctioned for a different purpose merit severe notice.

The late Range Officer, Mr. Brickwell, must have greatly neglected his duty, and the present District Engineer notices that no inspection of the Range was made by his predecessor, Major Hindle. The fact appears to have been that the late Range officer was for a considerable time unable from ill health to look after his work,

and that the late District Engineer
was from the same cause, as
well as, in the opinion of the
undersigned, from want of the
necessary qualifications, unfit
for the management of a District.

William L. St. Colonel 1866.

Chief Engineer for Irrigation

Atacamund
28 June 1876

To
The Secretary to Govt. P.W.D.

P.W.D.

1876

28 NOV 76

N^o 8619

From

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation

Dated 28 June 1876

Encls 3

N^o 270-W

Unsatisfactory state of Irrigation
Works - Golconda range - Vizagapatnam
District - Submits, with remarks,
B.E.'s letter bringing to notice the

N^o 523

See 5-9-76

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

From the District Engineer Vizagapatnam
No 1145, dated 13 October 1876.

FOR ORDERS.

There are two ways of getting
rid of an incompetent or
dishonest subordinate - by with reference to pro-
dismissing him departmentally pious papers.

or in case of dishonesty by
a criminal prosecution. The District Engineer
The superintendent of pub. in was quite competent
the D.P.W. has prepared to dismiss the man
the latter case, & the himself for certifying
prosecution has failed - works completed when

I think we must accept
this with known unfortunate such was not the case
& send the objection to Mr and that he had paid
less remuneration work. It
will never do - to prosecute salary which remained
originally & on failure unpaid - Also to proceed
to punish departmentally against

against him for recovery
 of the sums entered in the
 accounts for work actually
 not done. But the
 former District Engineer
 and Range Officer, Major
 Hindle, and Mr. Brickwell,
 have been most effi-
 cient and should be re-
 spected and should be re-
 spected by loss of
 steps - say, the former
 from 2nd to 3rd Grade of
 Executive Engineers, the
 latter to lose 6 places
 on list of Assistant
 Engineers, 1st Grade.

But he is I believe absent
 & he cannot now be punished
 unheard. If Mr. Brickwell
 is to be punished - distinct
 charges - & his previous conduct
 should be clearly stated

W. M. Mather Major Genl. R.
 Secretary to Government. S. A. B.

I do not think the man
 can be dismissed upon the
 charges, dismissed by the Court-
 but having admittedly made
 false entries - he can
 not with propriety be
 left in any charge which
 requires correctness & trust
 be trusted with cash -
 he may be employed in
 some other way possibly -

I think the officers
 reported to Hindle -
 Brickwell may be called
 on for explanation - but
 there is not a case for degradation
 distinctly established -
 general laxity & negligence
 is no doubt indicated

J. M. 10/11

from the Chief Engineer for
 Irrigation dated 28th June 1876

FOR ORDERS.

Submitted for information and Orders, with previous letters from the District Engineer on the subject of the irregularities of Sub-overseer Vardarajulu. The Chief Engineer's Memo. No. 899 of 2nd June 1876 approved of the District Engineer's action in connection with this subordinate. No further report has however since been made as to the result of the Criminal proceedings which the District Engineer proposed to commence.

Major Genl. R. C.

Government D.M.

No 3208

P. N. Dept.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
 Under date 28 Nov 76
 Read the following.

From the Chief Engineer (H E No 270 of 28 June 76)
 From the District Engineer Vizagapatam (H E No 1341 of 30 Sept 76)

From D. E. Vizagapatam H. E. No 1445 dated 13 Dec 76

It is evident from these papers that general laxity and negligence have been prevalent in the Vizagapatam District, attributable to the late District Engineer Major Hindle, and to his Assistant Engineer Brickwell.

And as their terms of service have expired these officers will be called upon for explanation.

2. The Sub Overseer having

We must await the issue of the Criminal trial
 But the culpability evidently lies higher & the
 neglect of duty of Mr. D. E. & C. E. took immense
 on - & hence be employed until proper
 planned 9/9 1876

I do not see that any
 order can be passed
 pending the criminal
 prosecution of the Minister.
 A report of what has
 been the result should
 be called for.

Mr. Brickwell & Major
 Hindle would seem to
 have neglected their
 duty - They are both
 on furlough - Their
 neglect should be
 a warning to the Government D.M.

avowedly made false-
 entries in his books
 cannot be left in
 any part of responsi-
 bility, nor be entrusted
 with cash.

* The District Engineer
 will accordingly consider
 whether the man
 can be employed
 in some other way.

Amr

No 543/44

To be given to Major Hindle
 and Mr Brinkwell on their
 return from leave

Major J W Hindle

of Vizagapatnam

Chf. Engr. Ser. V B

and Publ. Dept.

Encl. Supd. - 19. 12. 76

Recd 23. 6. 77

Gobt. of India

PUBLIC WORKS

To

The D. E. Vizagapatnam

Dated

Issued

Recd

Encl.

G. O. 28. 11. 1876, No 3208

Nos. 543/44

Musatis factory State of Andhra
 & in the Vizagapatnam St.
 Papering orders on consignment
 - some relating to, & others
 - viz that Major Hindle
 & Mr Brinkwell will be
 called upon for explanation
 in connection therewith on
 their return from furlough.

But in the