

Pension (1897) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 547

DATED 19-7-97.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Granting a retiring pension of Rs. 59-0-0 p. m. to S. Krishna Rao, late Deputy Treasurer, Collector's Office, Cuddalore -

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

(1)

C. No. 556.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

The Honble Mr Grose

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From the *Collector of Cuddapah* dated 12 June 1897, No. 1322.

Certificate and report from the Accountant-General, dated 29 June 1897, No. ^{A.D.J.} 137

Character - *Good.*

Under articles 509 & 518(b) -

In 1884 the applicant was deprived of his powers as 2nd class Magistrate and reduced to the post of Huzur Treasurer, in the Collector's Office for irregularities committed by him while Tahsildar of Vayalpad - Please see B.P. flagged A. 480 ²⁰⁰¹ _{12.V.84} Rev. flagged B. *Under articles 509 & 518(b) -*

Max. pension Rs 62-8-0 p.m.

361/777 The irregularities consist of abusing his magisterial power to benefit foralunio & making false entries in his diary. Howaday submagistrates are dismissed for such things. Submitter that a substantial reduction shown made. Rs 50 is suggested. It is difficult to understand how in the above circumstances his "character & past conduct" are upheld as good.

fifty nine only p.m. of Rupees ^{Rs at} (59-0-0)

payable at Cuddapah from 13th May 1897 in consideration of his qualifying Superior service of 30 years, 9 months and 5 days

His tenure was in 1884 and he has had 13 years of Cuddapah Town being I w. suggest 59 th. 2. The full pension admissible under the rules has not been granted as the applicant's conduct and character have not been thoroughly satisfactory.

To the Accountant-General, with Register.

Collector of Cuddapah.

14/7/97

12/7/97

15/7/97

Per: CN: 556 1822-1897-
12.6.97

168

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.

2622



1. Name of Applicant. *Tadimarri Krishna Rao.*
2. Father's name. *Tadimarri Narayana Rao.*
3. Race, Sect and Caste. *Brahman - Smartha.*
4. Residence showing Village and Pergunnah. *Cuddapah.*
5. Present or last employment, including name of establishment. *Muzur District, Cuddapah Collectory Office.*
6. Date of beginning of service. *1 - 8 - 1866*
7. Date of ending of service. *12 - 5 - 1897.*
8. Length of service, including interruptions Y. M. D.
30 - 9 - 12
of which superior *30 - 9 - 12*
inferior *" - " - "*
non-qualifying and interruptions *" - " - "*
9. Class of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application. *Retiring Pension. Voluntary Retirement.*
10. [Average] emoluments or pay. *Rs 125.*
11. Proposed pension. *Rs 62 - 8 - 12.*
12. Proposed gratuity. *"*
13. Date from which pension is to commence. *13th May 1897.*
14. Place of payment. *Cuddapah.*
15. Date of Applicant's birth by Christian era. *15th October 1845.*
16. Height. *5 ft - 3 inches.*
17. Marks. *A scar on the right knee. A scar on the right ankle. A black mole on the right cheek and another*
18. Date. *18.6.97 between the two eye brows.*

If the application is for a compensation, pension or gratuity, the nature of the change of establishment which has given rise to the claim should be fully stated.

† (If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or estimate.)

*Cuddapah District Office
12.6.97*

*for [Signature]
SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF OFFICE.*

Date of sanction.

Cno 556/97

8.547171-

Name of Officer.		Caste or Race.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.	Date of birth.	Age.		Exact Height.		Personal	for identification.	Date of Entry.	Signature of Officer.	Signature and designation of the head of the Office.	
Year.	Ms.	Days.	Feet.	In.												
20	9	16	15	5	15 th October 1845	Jadunath Prasad	Jadunath Prasad				A scar of wound on the right knee and on the left-challen. A black mark on the right upper lip and another below the two eye brows.					

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

READ—the following letter from C. A. BIRD, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd January 1884, No. 33:—

I have the honor to submit, herewith, a letter from the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Farmer, No. 202, dated 28th November 1883, reporting on the conduct of Tadimarri Kristna Row, 2nd-class magistrate and tahsildar of Voyalpadu, together with enclosures and connected papers, as per enclosed list.

2. It seems to me clearly shown from these—

1st.—That a great many irregularities have been committed by the said magistrate, disclosing want of care, want of consideration for the convenience of parties and witnesses, great delay in the disposal of work, together with attempts to conceal the same by various disingenuous practices, and rashness in the issue of warrants for the arrest of witnesses.

2ndly.—That the diary of his magisterial proceedings has been tampered with in order to conceal irregularities, in such wise that it is most difficult to believe this to have been done without his knowledge and sanction; and

3rdly.—That there are grave reasons to believe that the 2nd-class magistrate has, on several occasions, shown gross partiality in favor of men of his own caste.

3. In addition to the evidence on these points now submitted, there is the result of inquiries in regard to case No. 54 on the file of the same magistrate. The records connected with this have been forwarded to the High Court in compliance with orders in proceedings dated 28th September 1883, with a request that they may be returned at an early date, when, if required, they will be submitted.

4. I am of opinion that it is highly undesirable that this Tadimarri Kristna Row should continue to exercise magisterial powers, and recommend that he be reduced to some other appointment where such powers are not needed; and that the Government be moved to cancel the powers he now holds under section 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

5. I will shortly submit definite proposals for carrying out the reduction and filling the appointment, should my recommendation be adopted.

ENCLOSURE, No. 1.

From H. D. FARMER, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, to the Acting District Magistrate, of Cuddapah, dated Madanapalle, 28th November 1883, No. 202.

In my letter, No. 191, dated 9th, despatched 25th, November, I submitted to you, with my remarks, the explanation of the Voyalpadu tahsildar-magistrate in a case which had attracted the notice of the High Court, and in which Mr. Burrows had called upon the magistrate for his explanation.* In paragraph 4 of this letter I mentioned that there were some other cases of a more serious nature in which the conduct of this

* Calendar case No. 103 on the file of taluk magistrate. Appeal No. 54 on the file of Joint Magistrate.

magistrate seemed to me to require notice. Again, with my letter, No. 194, dated 25th instant, I submitted to you, with my remarks, the explanation of the same magistrate in a case†

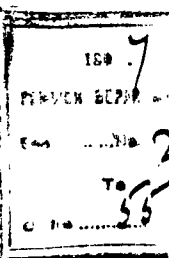
† Calendar case No. 81 of 1883 on the file of the taluk magistrate. where Mr. Kough had called on him for an explanation. These explanations seemed to me to be such as are not likely to commend themselves to you as satisfactory. In some of the points where explanation was submitted, it appeared to me that the misconduct or irregularity brought to notice was aggravated by disingenuous excuses.

Name. <i>T. H. Kristna Row</i>	
Caste or Race. <i>Madanapalle - Sm.</i>	
Residence. <i>Cuddapah</i>	FATHER'S.
	Name. <i>T. H. Kristna Row</i>
Residence. <i>Cuddapah</i>	Residence. <i>Cuddapah</i>
Date of birth. <i>October 1845</i>	

SERVICE BOOK

C. A. Bird

Rev. 21/10/82



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of appointment.	Nature, i.e., whether substantive or acting, permanent or temporary.	Substantive appointment, if the new appointment be acting only.	Pay.	Acting allowance.	Date of appointment.	Signature of Officer.

8	9	10	11	12
Character of Officer.	Signature and designation of immediate head of the Office.	Date of termination of appointment.	Reason of termination. e.g., transfer, promotion, return of permanent incumbent.	Signature and designation of immediate head of the Office.

No entry need be made in this Column except when there is any thing either good or bad to be recorded. Suspensions should be noted here when the order of suspension is passed.

Lat me

[illegible]

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explanation.* In paragraph 4 of this letter I mentioned that there were some other cases of a more serious nature in which the conduct of this

magistrate seemed to me to require notice. Again, with my letter, No. 194, dated 25th instant, I submitted to you, with my remarks, the explanation of the same magistrate in a case †

where Mr. Kough had called on him for an explanation. These explanations seemed to me to be such as are not likely to commend themselves to you as satisfactory. In some of the points where explanation was submitted, it appeared to me that the misconduct or irregularity brought to notice was aggravated by disingenuous excuses.

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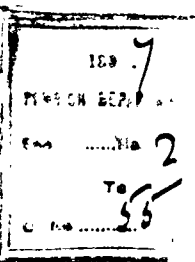
† Calendar case No. 81 of 1883 on the file of the taluk magistrate.

SERVICE BOOK

Name.	T. Krishnamoorthy
Caste or Race.	Brahmin - Smartha
Residence.	Madanapalle
FATHER'S Name.	T. Narayanaiah
Residence.	Madanapalle
Date of birth.	October 1845

Sub M. 17/1/84

Rev. 21/10/82



Calendar number on Tahsildar-Magistrate's file.	PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT MAGISTRATE		Number of Appeal Proceeding of 1883.
	Number.	Date.	
1	2	3	4
35	22	4-11-83	49
55			
59			
61			
68	23	12-11-83	68
51			
114			

* High Court proceedings, No. 1529, dated 8th August 1881.

4. From what is stated in my proceedings, No. 22, dated the 4th instant,† it will, I think, be

† Copy enclosed.

books of reference which he consults, you will see the higher grade examination in criminal law, and is provided with Prinsep's edition of the Criminal Procedure Code and Weir's Criminal

‡ E.g. in answer to point No. 5 in explanation called for by the District Magistrate on the 8th of October and submitted with Joint Magistrate's letter, No. 191, despatched on the 25th November.

§ Vide last part of his explanation dated 17th November in calendar case No. 51 of 1883 on his file.

enable him to save himself trouble, he deliberately

¶ Vide proceedings of Joint Magistrate, No. 22, dated 4th November 1883.

approaching. Moreover, his criminal returns and diaries are systematically arranged ¶ so as to

¶ Proceedings No. 22, dated 4th November.

with, I would beg to refer to two of the clearest cases. In calendar case No. 35 on his file, he, on the 21st of May, summoned four witnesses to appear on the 11th of June. No notice was taken of the case on that day, and nothing was done until the 27th of June. I called for an extract from the diary in this case, and it was submitted on the 5th of July. In this extract it is stated that the witnesses mentioned above were summoned to appear on the 27th of June, that is, the first day upon which any one of them was examined. Thus, if I had relied on what this magistrate signed as a true extract, I should have been misled, by a misrepresentation, into the belief that the witnesses were not kept waiting for a day. I afterwards sent for the record and the original diary as indicated by paragraph 4 of High Court's proceedings dated 10th December 1863. Then I found that the entry of the 27th of June in the diary was not the date originally entered, but had been changed, apparently, from the 11th of June. This date had evidently been changed after the copy was called for, for even in the copy the true date, that is, the 11th of June, had at first been entered and then corrected into the 27th. On referring to the summonses themselves, it is clear that the witnesses were summoned to appear, not on the 27th of June as the extract submitted as a true one professed to show, but on the 11th of June, as the diary, until tampered with, showed. The answer of the magistrate to this case of allowing his diary to be

Vide his explanation recorded with my proceedings, No. 22, of the 4th instant.

me to be equally clear, and which the magistrate can only explain by saying "it is a mistake of the clerk," is the following.

5. Case No. 51 of 1883 on the file of this magistrate was one of those which he found had been

Vide my proceedings, No. 23, of 13th instant.

this magistrate somehow to keep the case out of the pending list, then about to fall due, for the quarter, the usual illegal arrests of witnesses were made under warrants issued on the 26th of June; but in the diary of the 26th of June, the fact of the issue of warrants against witnesses is suppressed, and the entry made states that warrants were issued to "both parties." A copy of

Takid No. 277.

the suppression is avoided and the "to all" were substituted for to "both parties." The

2. I was very slow to come to the conclusion that this magistrate wished deliberately to misrepresent matters to his superiors. I now, however, beg to submit, with the records, my appeal judgments and proceedings referring to the conduct of this magistrate in the marginally noted seven cases on his file, his explanation thereon, and my remarks.* These orders, explanations, and remarks are arranged in three parallel columns for facility of reference. I beg that my appeal judgment No. 68 may be forwarded to the High Court when you have perused it.

3. I will now mention a few of the most important points, with regard to this magistrate, which are, it seems to me, supported by the records.

seen that the work of this magistrate is not heavy. As to his knowledge of law, and the that he cannot plead ignorance. He has passed the Rulings. You will observe that he consults these works and quotes them, sometimes, I fear, with perverse ingenuity,‡ in endeavouring to find excuses for omitting to attend to the procedure laid down in the code. While, however, he carefully notes provisions for the first time introduced into the code of 1882 § which ignores the wellknown provisions of the old code,|| when he wishes illegally to arrest persons in order to get old cases off his file when the date for submitting his quarterly returns is the way in which his diary has been tampered

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low:—"I cannot explain this." Another case of tampering with the diary which appears to

me to be equally clear, and which the magistrate can only explain by saying "it is a mistake of the clerk," is the following.

5. Case No. 51 of 1883 on the file of this magistrate was one of those which he found had been

pending for about eighty days towards the end of the second quarter of this year. To enable

this magistrate somehow to keep the case out of the pending list, then about to fall due, for the quarter, the usual illegal arrests of witnesses were made under warrants issued on the 26th of June; but in the diary of the 26th of June, the fact of the issue of warrants against witnesses is suppressed, and the entry made states that warrants were issued to "both parties." A copy of

the diary containing this suppression was called for on the 27th of June, and in this "copy"

the suppression is avoided and the "to all" were substituted for to "both parties." The

magistrate simply says, with regard to this untrue copy intended, apparently, to hide a previous suppression, that the clerk made the mistake, and that he could not find time to detect the clerk's mistake. He, moreover, says with regard to the suppression, in the original diary, of the fact that warrants (illegal) were issued to these witnesses, that the words "both parties" in the original diary were taken to include witnesses "in a warrant case." It will naturally be asked why the magistrate should imply that the words "both parties" had a different meaning in a warrant case to what they ordinarily bore. The explanation appears to be that this magistrate, in the marginally noted case, had already expressly stated that the word "parties" included the complainant and accused only. In that case he happened to convict as a summons case. So,

Calendar case No. 61 on his file. Explanation of magistrate herewith submitted (enclosure).

to avoid an apparent contradiction, he attempts to adhere to the usual meaning of the word "parties" in a summons case, and to extend the meaning so as to include witnesses in a warrant case. This certainly looks like perverse ingenuity. There is, however, a conclusive answer; and that (as shown in my remarks on his explanation enclosed) is that when the entry in the summons case was made, the magistrate himself was treating it as a warrant case under section 147, Indian Penal Code. This will show the unworthy shifts to which the magistrate resorts in self defence. If, however, a case of a misstatement made on solemn affirmation to screen himself is required, I beg to refer to his statement recorded in appeal case No. 68 of 1883 on my file. In this case, in attempting to justify an unfairly light sentence on a fellow casteman, he stated that he found the mischief for which the man was punished caused damage to the extent of Rs. 60 only. He was obliged to fix a sum higher than Rs. 50, because the charge expressly stated that the damage was over Rs. 50. When asked how he arrived at the conclusion that the damage amounted to Rs. 60 only, he said he found that thirty trees were damaged, and that each tree represented a loss of Rs. 2. When he was shown the charge which he had allowed a gumstah (in contravention to section 254, Criminal Procedure Code) to draw, it was seen that he expressly charged the man with regard to eighty-four trees, and found him guilty of this charge. When this was pointed out to him, the magistrate could say nothing to reconcile his statement on solemn affirmation regarding thirty trees, with his statement in the charge regarding eighty-four trees. From this contradiction and from the demeanour of the magistrate while under examination, I am forced to the conclusion that his statement on solemn affirmation with regard to thirty trees was untrue. I have just alluded to the fact that this magistrate's caste prejudices seem to have seriously interfered with his judicial decisions. Upon this point I beg to refer to the marginally noted cases. You will see that the magistrate neglected to examine a pariah witness* whom he ought to have examined in support of a pariah's complaint; that the witnesses of a chuckler were, after having been kept

Calendar Nos. 59, 68, 114 of 1883.

* Vide his statement appended to my proceedings, No. 22, dated 4th instant.

waiting until they could afford to wait no longer, for the magistrate, gave evidence which enabled him to get the case off his file in half an hour, so as to keep it out of the list of pending cases due at the end of the quarter. In the case of Brahman accused persons,† they are admitted to bail in strong non-bailable cases, and the

† E.g., calendar case No. 35 of 1883. Vide paragraph 5 of my proceedings, No. 22, dated 4th instant.

magistrate, while admitting impliedly that a case justifying the framing of a charge is made out, omits to frame the charge, but summons the defence witnesses, calling them court witnesses, and when these witnesses do not sufficiently help the Brahman, finds somehow or other a man present in court who is able to give the necessary evidence, and then discharges the accused without even framing a charge against, or remanding him once. This was done though the evidence seems to me to show that he should have been convicted, and although the magistrate's own action in taking the defence shows that he ought to have been charged and remanded. Then in

¶ No. 59 of 1883.

defence witnesses were summoned without process fees being paid. The magistrate can give no explanation for this.‡ In appeal case No. 68, the magistrate, again, is able to discover, for a Brahman accused, a witness whom the accused

§ Vide his statement recorded with my proceedings, No. 22, of the 4th of November.

does not cite. This witness was a subordinate of the magistrate, and, I think, the evidence and his own admission will show that he (the court witness) deliberately took up the case already handled by the police, and though he had no orders and no complaint, took down the evidence, framed a report, and recorded a finding thereon, which the magistrate received, recorded and relied on in favor of the Brahman. This court witness, when his attendance was no longer required, followed the magistrate's court about from place to place until the trial was over. The magistrate, however, approbates the conduct of this official partisan of the accused by citing him as a court witness and relying on his records, and allows to be kept out of the record a petition charging this man with perjury and asking the magistrate to satisfy himself of the fact by local inspection.

6. I do not propose to swell this report by giving further instances of the way in which this magistrate ignores at one time, and perverts at another, the provisions of the criminal law in order

to prejudice persons of low caste, or to favor those of his own caste. The explanations of the magistrate will speak for themselves. If the magistrate ignored, in the same way, the provisions of law which saved him trouble, or those in favor of men of his own caste, I might suppose that he was simply careless and no more; but even carelessness which evidences a reckless disregard for the liberties of the most helpless, when the magistrate has any personal object to gain by such disregard, would, I beg to submit, in my opinion, be sufficient to establish his unfitness for his present post. When, in addition to this, he systematically ignores the provisions of the law in order to favor men of his own caste, and is guilty of repeated misrepresentation and of allowing his official records to be tampered with in endeavouring to screen his conduct, it seems to me that one can hardly be expected to be responsible for the fair administration of justice in a taluk where it is supposed to be administered by a man who acts in this manner. His faults are moral and radical; and, consequently, it appears to me that to accept promises of reform would amount to sacrificing public to personal considerations. You will observe that this magistrate's own opinion of his conduct is that he acts "in the interests of justice to suit the convenience of parties." The present cases are not selected ones, but may be taken as a fair sample of the way in which the

Explanation received with his arzi, No. 133, dated 22nd October 1883, submitted with letter, No. 194, dated 25th November 1883.

magistrate will work when he thinks he may safely do so. I can submit the records in other cases, if ordered to do so, and these will show that the present cases are a fair sample of the magistrate's work. He is, probably, more careful since the District Magistrate and the High Court have called for his explanation; and since then I have found it impossible to find time to scrutinize his records, and to watch him as he seems to require to be watched.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From H. D. FARMER, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, to the District Magistrate of Cuddapah, dated Madanapalle, 9th December 1883, No. 212.

With reference to the marginal note opposite paragraph 2 of my letter, No. 202, dated 28th November 1883, I have the honor to submit,

* Sent in a separate book post.

herewith, the records* in calendar cases Nos. 35, 51, 55, 59, 61, 68 and 114 on the file of the tahsildar-magistrate of Voyalpadu.

2. The calendar in calendar case No. 61 was sent with my letter, No. 151, dated 15th August 1883. The other calendars are sent herewith.

ENCLOSURES No. 3 to 9.—Records.

ENCLOSURE No. 10.—List of records.

RESOLUTION—dated 1st March 1884, No. 703.

The Joint Magistrate's report, with its enclosures, is submitted for the orders of Government.

2. From these papers it appears that six cases, which came on the file of the taluk magistrate of Voyalpadu in March and April 1883, were allowed to linger on until June, although a few hours was all the time that was really required for their disposal. The cases were adjourned over and over again, one case as often as ten times. Upon the dates to which they were adjourned, in some instances, no entry was made in the diary showing that any action was taken in them by formal adjournment to a further date, or by forfeiting the recognizances of the accused. The cases were taken up on dates to which they had not been adjourned. When witnesses, wearied out by this procedure, had returned to their homes, the magistrate issued warrants for their arrest without recording his reasons as is required by section 90 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Finally, when the half-year was drawing to a close, the magistrate issued warrants to compel the attendance of some of the witnesses and parties and disposed of the six cases, one on the 28th June and five on the 30th June, in order, it is understood, that they might not appear as pending cases in the quarterly statements.

3. The Joint Magistrate points out that in one case the diary was altered to conceal the fact that a case had been adjourned to a date upon which nothing was done, and that this alteration appeared even in the extract furnished to the Joint Magistrate. In another case the issue of warrants to arrest witnesses was not men-

tioned in the diary and an incorrect extract of this was furnished to the Joint Magistrate. The taluk magistrate states that he cannot explain this. It is the wellknown duty of a magistrate to initial the diary every day, and a correctly prepared diary is a most important aid to an appellate court. The Board must, therefore, hold that the taluk magistrate is responsible for the inaccuracy of the extracts furnished to the Joint Magistrate.

4. The tahsildar was occupied with Jamabandi from April until the 7th of June, but this does not, in the opinion of the Board, excuse the delay in the disposal of these cases; and it does not, of course, extenuate the harsh procedure of issuing warrants to arrest the witnesses and the incorrect preparation of the diary.

5. The Joint Magistrate is of opinion that some of the tahsildar's action in dealing with these cases can be explained only on the supposition that undue favor was shown to Brahmans. The calling of the defence witnesses as court witnesses in order to avoid the framing of a charge and consequent imprisonment of a Brahman accused in a non-bailable case was certainly most suspicious, and these suspicions are strengthened by the extraordinary procedure adopted by the taluk magistrate in a later case, No. 114 of 1883, reviewed in the Joint Magistrate's appeal proceedings No. 68 of 1883.

6. In that case a Brahman was accused of mischief, and, after the police had reported on the matter, a Brahman revenue inspector went to the spot, neglecting his proper work, and, without the inquiry having been referred to him, took statements from persons and wrote a lengthy report to the tahsildar exonerating the accused. He gave evidence as a court witness and remained near the taluk magistrate until the case was decided. The taluk magistrate received a petition accusing the revenue inspector of falsehood in this matter, but this petition was simply recorded. The Board consider that the report and evidence thus volunteered by the revenue inspector are most suspicious, and that the taluk magistrate must have known well how irregular it was on his part to accept them.

7. Tadimarri Kristna Rao is not a tahsildar of the old school, trained as a revenue officer before the codes came into force. He is a man of thirty-eight, who has matriculated and has passed the criminal higher test. The Board, therefore, are unable to find any ground to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Joint and District Magistrates that his procedure in these cases shows that he is unfit to be trusted with magisterial powers; and they, accordingly, recommend that he be deprived of his powers as 2nd-class magistrate and be reduced to the post of vernacular head clerk in the Collector's office.

8. The Board consider that the Collector ought to notice the conduct of the revenue inspector and of the magisterial clerk who altered the diary.

9. The attention of Government is requested to the Joint Magistrate's remark, in his appeal proceedings No. 68, to the effect that in his division all the nine magistrates, all the eleven revenue inspectors, twenty-nine out of thirty-three taluk gumastahs, and all the officials in the Sub-Collector's office are Brahmans. The Board consider that it is extremely advisable to remove this monopoly, and they propose, with the permission of Government, to instruct the Collector to transfer a proportion of these Brahmans to other taluks in his district, sending Sudras or Muhammadans in their places.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) G. MACKENZIE,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with records to be returned.
the Collector of Cuddapah.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1884.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

Printed March 11th.

Proceedings, 1st March 1884, No. 703.

Submitting, with remarks, for the orders of Government, report of the Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, against Tadimarri Krishna Rao, Tahsildar of Voyalpadu.

file

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following:-

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 16 April 1884, No. 3145 Misc.

Read letter from the Collector
of Cuddapah dated 15 February 1884 No. 91
and reference thereon dated 29 February 1884

Read also letter from the same office
dated 5 March 1884 No. 141.

Resolution

The following appointments are sub-
mitted for the sanction of Government
in continuation of Board's Proceedings
dated 1 March 1884 No. 703.

(1) Muhammad Abi Sayed Khan
Sahib to act as sub-protein Tahsildar of
Voyalpad.

(2) Vellala Lishaya to be Tahsildar of Barue

2. The appointment of Angara Ramay
to be Tahsildar of Voyalpad but to continue
to act as sub-protein Tahsildar of Pulimunda
is within the Collector's own competence.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 18 April 1884 No. 1442 Routine.

Read

Read the following letter from C. A. Bird Esq. ^{Ag. Collector of Cuddapah} to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 9 April 1884, No. 217.

As the Government in their Proceedings No. 878, Mis. dated 5 April 1884 (Judicial Dept.) have cancelled the powers of Tadimarri Krishna Rao, Tahildar of Toyalpad, I have the honor to request that early orders may be passed regarding his proposed reduction to the post of Vernacular Head Clerk of my office (vide my letter No. 141 dated 5 March 1884) and the arrangement for filling his post as Tahildar Toyalpad so that the Magisterial work of the taluk may not be thrown into arrears.

Resolution.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings dated 16 April 1884 No. 3145 Mis.

Read the following telegram to the Collector of Cuddapah dated 28 April 1884.
^{There whether English Head Clerk P. Hanumantha Rao has put in qualifying papers for appointment as Tahildar. Propose to send him Baroda.}
Read the following telegram from the Collector of Cuddapah dated

28 April 1884.

Your telegram of the 28th P. Hanumantha Rao declined the appointment when offered, please dispose of the matter great arrears of work accumulating.

Read the following telegram to the Collector of Cuddapah dated 30 April 1884.
^{Government do not approve Krishna Rao's degradation. Vernacular Head Clerk. Suggest other arrangements.}

Read the following telegram from the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 2nd May 1884.

Your telegram thirteenth ultimo Krishna Rao may be transferred to post cash-keeper. Tonipi Srinivasa Rao being sent to Baroda.

Order thereon, 12 May 1884, No. 2001.

Ordered to be recorded with reference to the following telegram sent to the Collector of Cuddapah.

Your telegram second. Your proposals approved provided Tonipi Srinivasa Rao is qualified by service (True Extract)

(Signed) H. E. Stokes

To the Board of Revenue
with 3 enclosures returned

Secretary to Government

(True copy)

Nicholas

Secretary to Government

To

The Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 13 May 1884, No. 4204, on statement from the Acting Collector of Buddapah dated 9 April 1884, No. 219 showing the nomination for filling up the vacancy caused by the death of B. Venkat Rao Tahildar of Buddapah, and the following reference thereon dated 22nd April 1884.

The Collector now proposes to appoint Mahomed Abu Saïd Khan Sahib as Tahildar of Badul, while in his letter of 5 March 1884 No. 141, submitted to Government with the Board's Proceedings dated 16 April 1884, No. 3145, he recommended the appointment of Kallala Sashiah to this post. He is therefore requested to state whether his former recommendation is to be considered as withdrawn, and if so, what arrangements he would now propose for reducing J. Krishna Rao, Tahildar of Vayalpound. Read also letter from the same officer.

officer dated 29 April 1884 No. 259.

With reference to Board's General Register No. 2440 dated 24 instant, I have the honor to state that in my letter No. 144 of 5 March 1884 certain arrangements were suggested in the proposed reduction of J. Krishna Row from the post of the Tahsildar of Vagalpand to that of Vernacular Head Clerk in the Collector's office. Subsequent to this, I reported in my letter No. 186 of 30 March 1884 the death of B. Venkat Rao permanent Tahsildar of Cuddapah and Sub. Action Temporary Deputy Collector and Magistrate of this District and therefore all the Sub. Action appointments now existing thereunder have in my statement No. 219 dated 10 April 1884 been recommended for confirmation. From this it will be seen that Mahomed Abu Saïyed Khan Sahib who has no permanent footing in the Revenue Establishment serves now as permanent Tahsildar of Badvel. This does not at all affect his transfer on increased pay to Vagalpand and the nomination of V. Seshaya to the post of Tahsildar of Badvel should my recommendation for the reduction of J. Krishna Row

Current
No. 259
10/4/84

Row be approved by Government. It is now final order in the case of J. Krishna Row has been received on the subject, Mahomed Abu Saïyed Khan Sahib will have to remain at Badvel as permanent Tahsildar there in the arrangements proposed on the demise of B. Venkat Rao.

2. If however the proposals made on the 10 April are sanctioned, certain changes will be necessary in carrying out the proposals made for reducing Krishna Row. I submit therefore a fresh statement which will be correct only after confirmation of the present acting appointments is made.

Resolution

The appointment of Mahomed Abu Saïyed Khan Sahib to act as Sub. Action Tahsildar of Vagalpand and that of V. Seshaya to be Tahsildar of Badvel having been already submitted for the sanction of Government in the Board's Proceedings dated 16 April 1884 No. 3145, the sanction of Government is now requested for the confirmation of Mahomed Abu Saïyed Khan Sahib as

Tahsildar

Tahildar of Vajalpind, subject to his
passing in the Account Code.

2. The other appointments proposed
in the Collector's statement dated 9 April
1884, No. 219 are within his own competence.

3. The final orders of Government
in the case of Laddimarri Krishna Rao
have been already communicated to the
Collector with the Board's Proceedings dated
21 April 1884 No. 3340.

Read again G.O. 12 May 1884, No. 2001/ins
Order thereon of June 1884, No. 2428.

Goraji Shivnara Rao, Treasurer, having
been appointed Tahildar of Badvel in the
G.O. read above, Muhammad Abu Said Khan
Lahib, acting Tahildar of Badvel will be
confirmed as Tahildar of Vajalpind as
recommended by the Board of Revenue, the
appointments of both the men being subject
to their passing in the Account Code at the
examination of 1885.

(True Extract)

H. H. H. H.

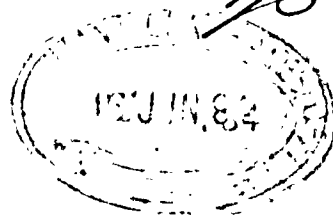
Secretary to Government

The Board of Revenue

with 3 original enclosures
Accountant General

with copy of G.O. of 12 May/84 No. 2001/ins

*Card Name 82/5
No. 2128 9/6*



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

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

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