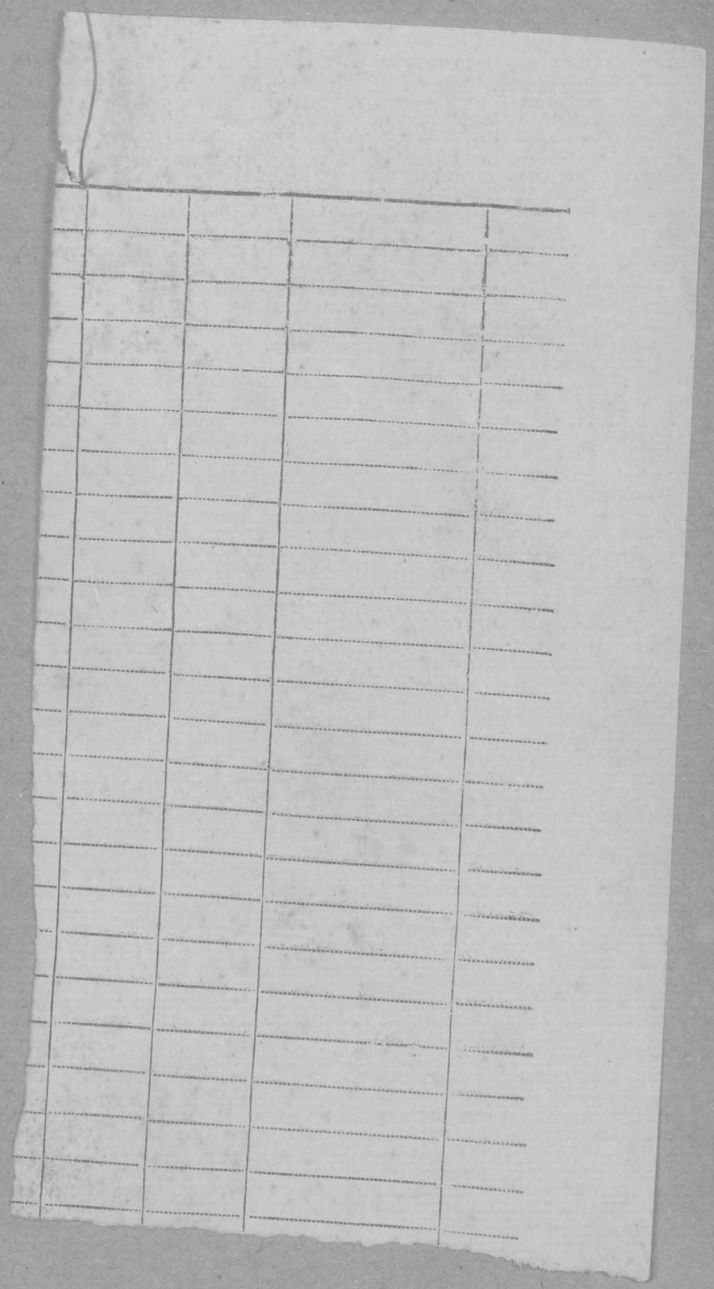


M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1563	Press Mis.
155-156	
Dated 10-9-	1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 10th September 1860.

No. 155. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd August 1860, No. 3,566:—

Read Proceedings of the Madras Government dated 28th July 1860, No. 1,262, requesting the Board to send up the papers connected with the case of Désái Ráma Ráu, a Tahsíldár in the Bellary District, and referred to in the Board's letter of 20th July 1860, No. 3,320.

(In Cons., 30th July 1860, No. 3,699.)

5,684, *from Bellary*, 11*th in Cons.*, 14*th November* 1859.
4,940, *Board's Proceedings*, 1*st December* 1859.
2,905, *from Bellary*, 13*th in Cons.*, 18*th June* 1860.

Ordered that the papers noted in the margin be submitted to Government accordingly.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Secretary.*

No. 156. ORDER THEREON, 10th September 1860, No. 1,563.

1. In their letter* of 20th July last, the Board of Revenue applied to Government for permission to the Collector of Bellary to disburse undrawn arrears of salary, amounting to Rupees 174-3-1, to Désái Ráma Ráu, a Tahsíldár; being the amount of his pay for one month and twenty-nine days, during which he was under suspension by order of the Collector, on a charge of borrowing money in his Táluq, and using his influence to obtain loans for others.

* *No.* 3,320.

2. The Collector recommended that Ráma Ráu should be removed from his situation as unfit. But the Board, not regarding the Tahsíldár's conduct as so culpable, directed his removal to another Táluq and remitted further punishment. Hence the application for refund of arrears.

3. In their Order of 28th July the Government called for the papers connected with the case; and they were submitted accordingly with the Proceedings recorded above.

No. 1,262.

4. After a careful perusal of the papers the Government cannot but express the opinion that the Board have taken a very lenient view of the Tahsíldár's case. It is difficult to see how such proceedings as those of which he was convicted can be more proper in a Tahsíldár than in a Collector; on the contrary there seem to be reasons which make such conduct in the former more reprehensible than in the latter, because more dangerous. As, however, the Board have dealt with the case, the Governor in Council will not interfere with their decision. He therefore grants authority for the payment to the Tahsíldár Désái Ráma Ráu of the arrears due to him, amounting to Rupees 174-3-1.

5. Referring to paragraph 7 of the Board's Proceedings† 1st December 1859, the Government fully agree with the Board in considering the transactions therein alluded to as "highly objectionable." But they consider also that such transactions ought to be entirely forbidden, and the Board will therefore be directed to issue a Circular absolutely prohibiting Tahsíldárs from entering into pecuniary transactions either on their own account, or on account of others, with money lenders, Sahukars, &c., within their jurisdiction.

† *No.* 4,940.

6. The Government also wish to point out that in their Proceedings above noticed, reviewing the Collector's charges against the Tahsíldár, the Board took no notice of two of the charges, viz., (1) that he favored his creditor in certain cases coming before him in his official capacity, and (2) that he was unable to conduct properly the duties of his office.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 4940.

PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD of REVENUE, dated 1st December 1859.

Read letter from the Collector of Bellary, dated 11th November 1859, No. 167.

(In Con. 14th November 1859, No. 5684.)

In this letter the Collector reports certain circumstances bearing on the conduct of Dasai Ramrow, Tahsildar of the taluk of Huvenhudgulli in the Bellary district, which he considers to be such as to unfit him for the post of Tahsildar, and recommends his removal accordingly.

2. The charge against the Tahsildar appears to be his borrowing money from a Sowcar in his taluq, and using his influence to obtain loans from the same man for others, which circumstance seems to have been brought to Mr. Hathaway's notice by the Sowcar himself, who complained that the Tahsildar had lately been induced to write disparagingly of him to the Collector in consequence of his having refused about a year ago to advance on his request a sum of 4,000 Rupees to a merchant in Bellary.

3. Mr. Hathaway has not shewn in what manner this accusation is supported by the evidence, unless it is to be found in the arzy addressed to him by the Tahsildar, dated the 8th September (enclosure No. 12), in which he brings to the notice of the Magistrate the misconduct of the Sowcars in resisting, by their influence, the due course of justice, in a case in which one of their Gomashtahs had been accused of forcibly releasing impounded cattle. But as far as the Board can see, the Tahsildar seems to have acted with impartiality in this matter. The Sowcar Siva Sungapah's deposition shows that the loan of 4,000 Rupees, which he refused to make to the Bellary merchant, was asked for a year ago, and there is nothing whatever, to show that the Sowcar's refusal to advance the money had led the Tahsildar to treat him with any injustice, but the contrary is apparent from his continuing to write in favour of this Martur Sowcar so lately as August last (paargraph 10 of Collector's letter and enclosure No. 11) and by the friendly letter addressed to the Sowcar on 16th May last (enclosure No. 5).

4. There is nothing before the Board to show that the Tahsildar has abused his trust in fabricating false accusations against Siva Sungapah, because he refused to acquiesce in a request to oblige not the Tahsildar but a Bellary merchant with a loan of money, and the Board view the statement of the Sowcar to that effect as a false imputation against the Tahsildar.

5. With respect to the loan transactions, it appears that the Tahsildar has acted openly, and has attempted to conceal nothing. He borrowed, for the purposes he alleged, 1,000 Rupees, giving his bond in the usual way about four years ago. He has borrowed nothing more for himself, and there is no order prohibiting the borrowing of money by Tahsildars, objectionable though it is for them to be under any obligation to those under their immediate authority. The other transactions consist in his asking his friend the Sowcar to acquiesce in the request of a Bellary merchant for a loan for 4,000 Rupees, which was refused by the Sowcar; in asking him to help a charitably disposed Brahmin with a loan of 400 Rupees, which was also refused, and in also asking him to assist a Moonshy and a Duffadar, with loans of 100 Rupees and 124 Rupees, repayable one in a year and the other in seven months, to assist them in marriages. In the last case property was mortgaged in security for the loan.

6. The Board are unable to view the conduct of the Tahsildar in the light the Collector holds it, as deserving of suspension and dismissal, but as the Tahsildar has placed himself in the invidious position of a debtor to one of the rival sowcars resident in his taluk, the Board think he should not be permitted to return to the Huvenhudgulli taluk, and they accordingly resolve to direct the Collector to remove him to another taluq.

7. The Board are not disposed to pass any order absolutely prohibiting Tahsildars from entering into pecuniary transactions with merchants or others in their taluqs, but they take this opportunity of requesting the Collector will inform all Tahsildars that the Board consider it highly objectionable for officers at the head of the taluq to be engaged in pecuniary transactions either on their own account, or on account of others, with money lenders, sowcars, merchants, &c., within their jurisdiction.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary.

To

A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Collector of Bellary.

Exd. J. Wright.

Encl 2 in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 3rd August 1860 No. 5884.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Collectorate of Bellary dated 1st December 1859 No. 5684 Regarding the case of Desai Ramaa Peon Tahsildar.—

1588/6.

In Con. 14th November 1859, No. 5684.

From A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Collector of BELLARY,
dated Bellary, 11th November 1859, No. 167.

I have the honor to submit, for the instructions of the Board of Revenue, the following circumstances, bearing on the conduct of Dásái Rámran, tahsildar of the taluq of Huvinhadagali, whom I have thought it advisable to suspend from employment, pending their final orders.

2. On the 3rd October, a sahukar residing at Hampasagar, in the above taluq, complained to me, that the tahsildar had lately been induced to write disparagingly of him, to me, in consequence of his having refused to advance, on his request, a sum of 4,000 Rupees to a merchant in Bellary, named Komaraswamy; adding, that he had four years ago lent to the said tahsildar 1,000 Rupees, of which no portion had been repaid; that he had also, on his request, lent to his assistant munshi, Venkobaran, a sum of Rupees 100, and to a dafédar, under him, Rupees 124.

3. These transactions (to which documents A B D and E, refer,) are proved by the negotiators, who are, public servants, subordinates of the tahsildar, and are owned to, by the tahsildar.

4. Independent of the impropriety of a tahsildar becoming indebted to a sahukar, living in his taluq, and using his subordinates to negotiate the loans, there are peculiar circumstances, in the present case, which render his conduct still more culpable.

5. As is well known to one of the members of the Board, Mr. Pelly, there reside at Hampasagar, two families of sahukars, named respectively, Sarur and Martur, possessing considerable wealth and influence, between whom a feud had for some time existed.

6. The tahsildar's creditor, Martur Siva Sanganabasapa, belongs to the latter.

7. Complaints have been preferred by members of the one family against those of the other, since July 1857. Moreover, in November 1857, a servant of the Martur family was murdered, and on the 4th January of this year, Tekalakota Bhimaran, the Gumashta of the Sarur sahukars was murdered at Hampasagar.

8. I have enclosed a copy of Mr. Pelly's order, to the tahsildar, on several of these complaints; and of the remarks of the Session's judge, in which the conduct of the tahsildar is severely animadverted upon.

9. The reports of the tahsildar shew, throughout, a sort of bias in favor of his creditor; and a letter of the tahsildar to the said sahukar (document C.) in which allusion is made to one of the causes of dispute, a choltri, shews that he wished to gain credit with the sahukar for the official part he had taken in the matter.

10. I also enclose an abstract of a letter, written by the tahsildar on the 11th August of this year, No. 218, which shews a decided leaning towards the Martur side; also of a portion of letter, dated 8th September, which will shew his inability to properly conduct the duties of his office.

11. I am of opinion that a person, who has conducted himself thus, is unfit for the responsible post of tahsildar, and as under the proposed re-arrangement of the taluqs, one will be absorbed. I think it would be fairer to remove him altogether, than to displace a tahsildar, who has not shewn himself culpable.

12. He might, when opportunity offered, be placed in an inferior situation.

13. I may add, that I have had before me, the heads of the two factions who have agreed to drop their feud; and have been warned of the consequences of their failing to act up to this agreement.

—

Enc. 1.

Abstract.—Translation of a deposition given by Siva Sangapa of Hampasagar.

—

Enc. 2.

Abstract.—Translation of a deposition given by Desai Ramran, tahsildar of Huvinhadgali, taluq.

—

ENC. 3, A.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of a letter addressed by Ramran, tahsildar of the taluq of Huvinhadgali, to Martur Siva Sanganabasapa, sahukar of Hampasagar.

—

ENC. 4, B.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of a letter addressed by Desai Ramran, tahsildar of Huvinhadgali, to Martur Siva Sangapa.

—

ENC. 5, C.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of a letter addressed by Desai Ramran, tahsildar of Huvinhadgali, to Martur Siva Sanganabasapa and Chikkatotapa.

—

ENC. 6, D.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of a bond, executed to Martur Siva Sangapa and Chennatotapa, by Mohdin Saheb, dafedar, residing at Huvinhadgali.

—

ENC. 7, E.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of a bond, executed to Martur Siva Sanganabasapa and Chennatotapa, by Gumanur Venkobaran, assistant munshi, in the taluq of Huvinhadgali.

—

ENC. 8.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of an order from the Magistrate of Bellary, to Desai Ramran, head of police of Huvinhadagali taluq.

—

ENC. 9.

ABSTRACT.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Session's Court of Bellary, under date the 1st October 1857.

—

ENC. 10.

ABSTRACT.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Session's Court of Bellary, dated 5th October 1857.

—

ENC. 11.

ABSTRACT.—Abstract of an urzi from Desai Ramran, head of police of Huvinhadgali, to the magistrate of Bellary.

—

ENC. 12.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of an urzi from Desai Ramran, head of police of Huvinhadgali to the magistrate of Bellary.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

Rev. 1588.

+No 167 Enclosure 4 :: Collectors letter.

1. The Collector of Bellary on the 11 November 1859 applied to the Board for instructions regarding Desai Ram Rau a talukdar whom he had suspended for (1) his being indebted to a sahukar living in his taluq; for (2) his using his influence to obtain a loan for his subordinate; (3) for favoring his creditor, the said sahukar, in cases of dispute coming before him in his official capacity; (4) and for being unable to conduct properly the duties of his office.

2. The ~~Talukdar~~ sahukar, Martur Siva Sangapa, who had lent this money to the Talukdar appeared before the Magistrate on the 3 October 59, and deposed that four or five years previously, he had lent the Talukdar 1000 Rs who gave a bond for it: that on applying for repayment a year after, he was put off with "rani promises": that he has now grieved him much for ill usage, on account of his influential position: that subsequently at the Talukdar's verbal request, he lent Rs. 100. to Dafadar Mohdin Sahib, for which a bond was given: that the Talukdar again wrote to him to lend 300 Rs to a Brahmin, but this he declined: that a year ago the Talukdar sent the Amuldar of the Taluq to ask for a loan of Rs. 4000 for himself (Talukdar): to this

however he would not consent: that in consequence of this refusal the Tahsildar writes disparagingly of him, condemning his character with regard to certain occurrences in his village: that in addition to the sums mentioned above, he lent at the request of the Tahsildar, Rs. 100 to his Munshi.

Enclosure 3. 2. The Tahsildar acknowledges having borrowed 1000 Rs. from the Complainant, which he had not yet repaid: and also having requested him to lend small sums to the Jamadar & Munshi: he had also asked Complainant to lend 5000 Rs. to a friend at Bellary for purposes of trade: this was refused, but he denies that such refusal had caused any ill feeling on his part: Complainant was constantly mixed up in case of dispute with another man in the same village, and these matters he had impartially reported upon: he was not aware that there was any "circular order" prohibiting such loan transactions.

from Collector d/ 11 Nov/ 79. No. 167. p. 4.5.6.7.

4. The circumstances, which, in the opinion of the Collector, rendered the conduct of the Tahsildar in these borrowing money so reprehensible, ~~was~~, arose from the position held by his creditor, the present complainant, in the village. He was, it appears, the head of a family of Salawkars between whom and another family residing in the same place, a feud had for some time existed. Complaints have been preferred by members of the one family against members of the other: and dependants of both families have been murdered within the last three years. The Tahsildar, whose duty it was to investigate these several charges, has, in the opinion of the Collector, shewn throughout, "a bias in favor of his creditor."

p. 9.

The two parties are respectively named Sarur and Martur. The Tahsildar is Sarur and Martur belongs to the latter.

5. In order to shew the Tahsildar's "bias" the Collector forwards an translation of an order passed by the Magistrate of Bellary in 1857, covering several Arzis from the Tahsildar on the subject of complaints made mutually by the two parties.

Enclosure No. 8. dated 27 Oct. 1857. No. 167.

6. The first case is one in which certain adherents of the Martur family were charged, by certain ryots, who brought garden produce for sale on market day

with having demanded from them a fee, and on their refusal, with having assaulted them: the Tahsildar, after great delay, released the defendants (Sarur people) on the ground of insufficient evidence. The Magistrate on the other hand was of opinion that the defendants were engaged in the affray, which had originated by their illegal act; that the evidence against them was quite sufficient to convict them: that the evidence adduced in their favor was, upon the face of it, utterly unreliable: and that therefore the Tahsildar's decision should be annulled, and the defendants fined.-

7. In the second case, the Sarur people are defendants. Certain ryots brought betel leaves for sale to market, and were told by the Sarur people not to give alms to a certain defendant of the Shartur family. They refused. In consequence the defendants seized the betel-leaf bundles & threw them away. The Tahsildar did not pass any sentence in the case, but reported it to the Magistrate, who fined the defendants. The "bias" does not exactly appear, unless it may be inferred, that the Magistrate's decision was based upon the recommendation of the Tahsildar. The decision it will be observed was adverse to the Sarur party.

8. The third case is a mere petty assault committed by a servant of the Sarur party upon a karnam of the village at the time that the Tahsildar was there enquiring into the disputes about the market. The Magte fined the defendants (a Sarur man) and the Tahsildar's bias can be only inferred, as in the foregoing case.

9. The fourth case is one of robbery, and it does not appear whether the parties had any connection with the Sarur and Shartur families.

10. In the fifth case, some of the Sarur party charged a Shartur man with robbery. The Tahsildar dismissed the charge and committed the complainants (Sarur people) to Court for making a false complaint. The Sub Judge while allowing that there was no ground for the charge of robbery, also pronounced the evidence insufficient to convict the complainants of making a false charge.-

11. In the sixth case, a Sarur man charged some Shartur people with having stolen some cocoanuts out of his shop. The Magistrate, on the record, decided that the charge was a false one. "Bias" in this case to be inferred only.

12. The seventh case appears to pertain to the second noted above, & was not separately furnished. The Sarur people were defendants. The only reason for supposing "bias" is that the Tahsildar examined willful witnesses or Defendants!

13. In the eighth case, a Sarur man complained that some Martur people stoned an individual. The Magistrate approved of the Tahsildar having dismissed the charge for want of evidence — "bias" here only to be inferred —

14 In the ninth case, a Sarur man charged a Martur man with having cut down two trees belonging to him. Evidence was adduced on each side to prove that both complainant and defendant had planted and reared the trees. Documentary evidence to the effect that ~~that~~ the defendant (Martur man) had planted a number of trees many years ago having been put in, the Magistrate directed the charge against the defendant to be dismissed.

15 In the tenth case, the Sarur people objected to the existence of a shop in the public bazaar, long kept by a member of the Martur party, and to the erection of a pial near it. On the report of the Tahsildar as to length of possession the Magistrate decided that the Sarur party had no business to interfere with the shop. but he ordered the pial to be removed as an encroachment.

16. The seventh case refers to a "sayer choultry" situated in the village and which the Sarur people claimed as their property - while the Martur people said that it was the property of Government. The Martur people had it appears at first endeavoured to get possession of it for themselves. After a full enquiry the Tahsildar recommended that it should be considered Government property - and the Magistrate, from a perusal of the various accounts, came to the same conclusion and ordered in consequence according to the Tahsildar's recommendation.

17. In the twelfth case, the Sarur party complained that under orders from the Tahsildar the "shops" held in front of a house known as "Chinna Sarur people's" had been removed, and other shops left there, against the house-owner's wishes. The Tahsildar explained that he had merely reinstated ~~certain individuals~~ in their usual places, certain individuals who had been turned out by the Sarur people because they had been giving fees to the Martur people: the aforesaid places being in the public bazaar, and by no means the Sarur people's private property. The Magistrate fully agreed in the propriety of the Tahsildar's decision.

18. The thirteenth case is merely a counter charge against the karnam by the defendant, a Sarur man, in ca

number three. and is directed by the Magistrate to be dismissed.

From coll. of 11 Nov. 89. No. 167. p. 9.

19 The Collector in para 9 of his letter refers to a letter written by the Zaheildar to his creditor, in which the Zaheildar "shews that he wished "to gain credit with the Salukar for the "official part he had taken in the matter" of the 'choultry' referred in the

see para 16 above

~~last~~ above case above -

20 The letter referred to forms enclosure No. 5 to the Collector's report. In it the Zaheildar writes; "As you are an "upright, and sincere man, the Sayer "Choultry has been proved to be Govern- "ment property, according to your "wishes; otherwise there is no doubt "that it would have been proved to be "the property of your opponents. No "great exertions were made on the sub- "ject, and as your conscience is good, "it has proved to be Government property. "I write this to tell you, what great "pains I have taken in the matter."

Coll. letter p. 10.

21 In para 10 of his letter the Collector refers to an abstract of an urzi, written by the Zaheildar, and which shews a de- "cided leaning towards the Sarkar side." The urzi in question refers to the enquiry into the murder of Tekalakotta Bhimu- pa, a servant of the Sarur party, ~~deposed to~~ mentioned in para 7 of the Collector's letter.

22 The relations of the murdered man assert that he was murdered by one Virabadrapa and 11 others. so do the witnesses, but as the latter belong to the Sarkar people, the Zaheildar considered that their testimony was not to be relied on. he therefore dismissed the complaint. we then proceed to say that it cannot be supposed that the Sarkar party "who carry on trade "to a considerable extent and behave "well" could have caused the murder to be perpetrated: whereas it is re- moved that the Sarur party, who "always give way to ill will, setting aside "their commercial profession" may have committed the crime; this can- not be proved; but the Sarur people during the enquiry "caused the evasion "of parties connected with them" who had been summoned.

* Query - Can this be a mistake for Sarur?

This urzi is dated 11 August 1889. and certainly shews somewhat of a "bias."

23 It now remains to notice the proofs brought forward by the Col- lector in support of his fourth charge against the Zaheildar that he was unable properly to conduct the du- ties of his office — These are con- tained in Enclosures 8. 9. 10 and 12 of his letter — They consist of rebukes administered to him by the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge for great

x causeless delay in disposal of case: for sending
to Court as prisoner in case of robbery
a man holding a power of attorney
for the real delinquent: for taking
no pains to catch the proper person: x
for not recording the statement of
witnesses. The last inclosure (No 12)
is a translation of an urzi from the
Tahsildar dated 8 September and refers
to in the latter part of para 10 of the
Collectors letter; it is sent up to shew
that the Tahsildar is unfit for his
post: it is a long story about a case
which he sent up to the Huzur, and
the parties in which instead of going,
stopped at the Talukdar's village for
several days, gave a great deal of
trouble, & were finally recalled to the
Tahsildar's Kachari, & resent to the
Huzur.

24. For the reasons given above the
Collector recommended that as our
Taluq was to be absorbed in the re-
-arrangement, this Tahsildar should
be removed, as unfit for his post.

para 11 of Collectors letter.

B.o Pro. 1 Dec. 1859. No. 4970. ¶ p. 5.

25. The Board took quite a different
view of the case. They considered
that the Tahsildar had acted openly
with regard to the loan transactions
and "there is no order prohibiting the
"borrowing of money by Tahsildars,
"objectionable though it is." With regard
to the loans which he asked for

1. 3. 4

for others, they did not observe any-
thing very much out of the way-
They regarded the accusation brought
against him by his creditor that he
fabricated false accusations because
he could not get loans, as a false
imputation on the part of the
Talukdar.

p. 6

26. They therefore could not agree
with the Collector in regarding the
Tahsildar as "deserving of suspension
and dismissal:" but as he had "placed
himself in the invidious position of
a debtor to one of the rival talukdars
resident in his taluq" they directed
his removal to another.

27. It will be observed that they
did not enter into a consideration
of the third and fourth charges
preferred by the Collector - as stated
in para 1 of this memo.

28. In their Secretary's letter of
the 20 July 1860. No. 3320. they re-
-quested permission to pay to the Tah-
-sildar the sum of Rs. 174-3-1, being
the amount of his pay for the time
he was under suspension.

Cyor
aug. 13.

P. J. O.

Ellenoo. Re the case of
Desai Rama Rau, a Tah.
Zildar in the Bellary
District.

Govt. Circulated for
orders.

It appears to me that
the Govt have taken a dangerous
& only lenient view of the
Tahsildar's conduct. It is
difficult to see how such
proceedings can be more
"improper" in a Tah. than
those seem to be wherein
were severely censured by the Govt.
It will be observed that in sentencing the
case the Govt. take no notice of two of the charges, &
censure only the others (especially in Para 5) in a
curious way.

Para 7 is incomprehensible to me.
a certain course of proceeding is "highly objectionable"; but they will not prohibit it.

The question immediately before Govt.
is whether the Tah. shall have his pay for the time
when he was under suspension; only they shd see
fit to interfere on the general question.

Aug. 14.

I think certainly that the
Govt. have taken a very lenient view of
this serious case — But as far as Govt. are
dealt with the case — that
unless there is any
appeal & therefore the money
is expended Govt cannot be given
effect to. I think it best to keep
of their proceedings — that we should
tell them that the course of pro-
ceedings which they describe "highly
objectionable" we also consider to
be so & that we expect them to
issue a circular absolutely pro-
hibiting Tahsildars, under pain
of severe punishment from exercising the kind
of powers referred to.

Vde

30

Rev. Dept

N° 1563

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 10th September 1860

Read the following

Proceedings of the Board

of Revenue

Submitting the papers required by Government in their Proceedings dated 28 July 1860 in connection with the case of Desai Rama Row a Talisildar in the Bellary District

(Here enter 3rd Class Abst N° 3566)

* N° 3320.

In their letter of 20 July last, the Board of Revenue applied to Govt for permission to the Collr of Bellary to disburse ~~to be paid~~ and drawn arrears of salary, amounting to Rupees 174-3-1, to Desai Rama Row a Talisildar, being the amount of his pay ~~to be Bellary~~ ~~Deduct two annas~~ being due to him for one

one month and twenty
nine days, during which
he was under suspen-
sion by order of the
Collector, on a charge of
borrowing
money on his Taluq,
and using his influence
to obtain loans for
others.

The Board did
not regard the Tah-
-sildar's conduct as so
culpable, as the Col-
lector thought it, they
therefore directed his
removal to another Taluq
and remitted further
punishment. Hence the
application for refund
of arrears.

2 The Collector recommends
that Rama Rau should be
removed from his situa-
tion as unfit. But the

3 In their order
of 28 July the Govt.
called for
requested that the papers
connected

No 1262.

connected with the case
they were submitted accordingly
~~might be sent~~ with
the Proceedings recorded
above. ~~the Board have~~
~~according to submitted~~
~~them~~

4 After a careful
perusal of the papers the Govt
cannot but express
the opinion that
the Board have taken
a very lenient view
of the Tahsildar's case
It is difficult to see
how such proceedings as
those of which he was convicted
can be more proper in a
Tahsildar than in a
Collector on the contrary
there seem to be reasons
which make
which render such conduct in the
former more
reprehensible than in
the latter, because more dangerous.
however, However this,
the Board have dealt
with

with the case, the Governor in Council will not interfere with their decision. He therefore grants authority, ~~as requested in their letter of the 20 July~~ for the payment to the Tahsildar, Desai Rána Rána of the arrears due to him, amounting to Rs. 174-6-1.

5. Referring to para 7 of the Board's Proceedings* 1st December 1869 - the Govt. ~~entirely~~ fully agree with the Board in considering ~~that~~, equally with the Board, they consider the transactions therein alluded to as "highly objectionable" ~~to be~~ But they consider also that such ~~but~~ differing from the transactions ought to be entirely forbidden, and the Board ~~they request that a~~ will therefore be directed to issue a circular, ~~may be issued~~ absolutely prohibiting Tahsildars

* No 4940

Tahsildars from entering into pecuniary transactions either on their own account, or on account of others, with money lenders, sahukars &c within their jurisdiction

6. The Govt also wish to point out that on their Proceedings noticed above, covering the Collector's charges ~~on the proceedings against the Tahsildar, the Board~~ ~~the Board have taken~~ took no notice of two of the charges, ~~brought by the Collector against Desai Rána Rao~~ viz (1) that he favored his creditor in certain cases coming before him in his official capacity, and (2) that he was unable to conduct properly the duties of his office -

12 Copies - Board of Revenue Dept-H
3 " Accountant General
3 " Civil Auditor

14

Undrawn salary of Desai
Rama Row a Tahsildar in
Bellary District.

Revenue 1860 Department
Copy of Letter from Secretary
to Government
No 1553.
Dated 10th September 1860.

Read the Undrawn
Government
Order

Revenue 8th Dec. 1860
Pro: of Govt for Septr.

N. 1163.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
Dpo. 4th Septr. 1860.

Payment of the arrears
due to Désái Ráma Ráu, a
Tahsildár in Bellary authoriz-
Board to issue a Circular pro-
hibiting Tahsildárs from
entering into pecuniary trans-
actions with money lenders &c.
within their Jurisdiction.

N. 165 & 166.