

Revenue (189)) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2913

DATED 10th June.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Declining to reconsider the orders
already passed on petition from Mr. C. G. Ginn
Row late Tailor of Raynham, Bellary Dt.

BACK PAPERS.

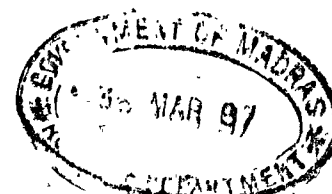
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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CNo 2630/98.							

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



From

The Board of Revenue, Land
Revenue, Madras.

Order

No. 1136 Misc.

Dated 25th March 1897.

Received 30th

Registered 31st

Enclosures 3.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Govt. petition from
M.R.R.Y.C. Guru Row, late Tahsildar of
Rayadrug, Bellary District praying
for a reconsideration of the order
of his dismissal from the public
service.

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31.3-97

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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

TESTIMONIALS AND EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES OF COWKUR GURU ROW, SON OF COWKUR VENCATA ROW.

VEST & CO., PRINTERS, MADRAS.

W. S. S. S.

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12/83/87

TESTIMONIALS
AND
EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
OF
COWKUR GURU ROW,
SON OF
COWKUR VENCATA ROW.

GURU Row has been acting in this Court as fourth
Writer for the last six months. He has been attentive
to his duties.

(Signed) L. FORBES,
Civil Judge.

NANDIAL CIVIL COURT,
KURNOOL, 6th March, 1868.

GURU Row has been Press Writer for four months
under me. I found him very attentive in discharge of his
duties.

(Signed) E. TURNER,
Asst. Collector.

KURNOOL,
20th June, 1870.

I will not stand in the way of GURU Row's promotion though I shall be sorry to lose him as he is a very good Clerk.

(Signed) T. CHASE,
Collector.

KURNOOL,
18th August, 1870.

GURU Row is fit and willing and seeks promotion in Cuddapah, where he has relations. I will not stand in his way.

(Signed) T. CHASE,
Collector.

KURNOOL,
7th June, 1871.

C. GURU Row was made a Sub-Magistrate in the latter part of the year and has passed the Judicial Test, Criminal Lower Grade, and possesses a competent knowledge of English, and is rapidly improving. A little practical knowledge will make him an efficient Sub-Magistrate.

(Signed) D. TIMMAPAH,
Depy. Collector.

The Deputy Tahsildar, the bearer C. GURU Row has carried out his duties in a most satisfactory manner. He has been obliging and most attentive in procuring the necessary supplies for the Regiment. The encamping grounds on both occasions were perfectly clean.

(Signed) GEO. GRAHAM,
Qr. Mr., 16th Lancers.

YENIGAMARRY,
13th December, 1871.

This is to certify that I found the encamping ground at Ratanah, clean and in good order. Sheristadar GURU Row had supplies of every description ready for the use of the men, all of a very good description. He gave me every assistance and satisfaction.

(Signed) SIDNY WILLIAMS, MAJOR,
Commdt., 24th Regt. M. N. I.,
Right Wing.

RATANAH,
14th January, 1873.

A smart, clever young man. He does his work as Sheristadar and Sub-Magistrate, very well.

(Signed) T. CHASE,
Collector.
24th February, 1873.

Endorsement on an application for the post of Tahsildar in Cuddapah District.

The Petitioner has my consent to apply for the vacant post. He is qualified by examination, and service for the post of Tahsildar. I consider him fit for the place.

(Signed) W. S. FOSTER,
Ag. Collector.

KURNOOL,
2nd May, 1876.

I brought GURU Row into the office with a view to learning account business more thoroughly before making him a Tahsildar. He has taken pains in his work and has been very efficient. I consider him quite fit for the post of Tahsildar.

(Signed) W. S. FOSTER,
Ag. Collector.
30th December, 1876.

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SIR,

The Collector has directed me to inform you that he intends appointing you to act as Tahsildar of Markapur until further orders, provided you start off to night, and report yourself to him at Kalwa, and thence to proceed with him all the way to Cumbum. He will show you on the way the various relief works under progress and instruct you what you will have to do in Markapur Taluq as regards relief works, &c.; you must obtain the Treasury Deputy Collector's permission to start off immediately. You can show him this note so that he may make arrangements to relieve you forthwith.

The Collector will have no excuse from you for any delay that you may make. If you do not mean to go to night, please let me know the same *at once* as the Collector will probably make other arrangements to fill up the vacancy.

Formal orders on the subject will proceed shortly, meanwhile, you have the Collector's permission to act on this.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) V. JAGANADHA ROW,
Temporary Special Dy. Collector.

KURNOOL,
4th February, 1877.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th February, 1877, Miscellaneous, No. 2201, submitting

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for sanction appointment of C. GURU ROW to act as Tahsildar of Markapur, Kurnool District.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd February, 1877, No. 1045.

C On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint C. GURU ROW to act as Tahsildar of Markapur.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Board of Revenue.

Miscellaneous No. 2991.

Communicated to the Collector of Kurnool.

(By order)
(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, 28th February, 1877.

To

The Collector of Kurnool,
No. 466.

Communicated to the Treasury Deputy Collector and GURU ROW for information and guidance, copy to Mr. Farmer.

(Signed) V. JAGANADHA ROW,
Special Deputy Collector,
for Acting Collector.

KURNOOL, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
7th March, 1877.
8th Despatched.

Extract from the letter of R. Davidson, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to H. E. Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 7th March, 1877, No. 23.

* * *
GURU Row the newly appointed Acting Tahsildar of Markapur assumed charge of the Taluk. I look for great improvement in the affairs of the Markapur Taluk under Guru Row's management. He is acquainted with the Taluk. I selected him from the Huzur Account Department and he accompanied me from Kurnool to Markapur receiving much instructions and useful information relating to Famine Relief Matters *enroute*. * * *

I doubt whether reliable vouchers for a large portion of the money already expended will be forthcoming. Meanwhile, Guru Row's experience in the Huzur Account Department will be very valuable. * * *

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Collector.

GURU Row, Tahsildar of Markapur, has asked me for a Testimonial in support of his application for the vacant Tahsildarship of Partikondah on higher pay. I have pleasure in stating that during the last 4 months I have been in constant communication with him in regard to Famine Relief and have been struck by his uncommon energy and devotion to work. In most cases also he has, in my opinion, acted with very good judgment. He is courteous and prompt to render help to other officers of Government in those numerous affairs in dealing with which Tahsildars have special facilities. But for him it would have been most impossible to get sheds for the coolies on the roads and the paupers in the Relief Camps,

and he has done the whole work of supervising village relief with great vigilance and unsparing activity. I shall be sorry to lose such a coadjutor.

(Signed) W. M. THORBURN,
*Asst. Collector and Magistrate
on Famine duty, Markapur.*

MARKAPUR,
10th August, 1877.

Submitted for the favourable consideration of the Collector. GURU Row has been most active since I knew him and makes, I think, a good Tahsildar.

(Signed) G. W. FAWCETT,
Ag. Head Asst. Collector.

CUMBUM,
23rd August, 1877.

C. GURU Row acted as Tahsildar of Markapur Taluk all the time I was at Cumbum (a year and-a-half) when the famine gave him a great deal of additional work. He was always active and energetic at his work and is very intelligent. He made a very good Tahsildar.

(Signed) G. W. FAWCETT,
Ag. Head Asst. Collector.

COMBACONAM,
6th April, 1879.

I have been well satisfied with GURU Row. He is the fittest man in the District for a Tahsildaree. He could not be spared out of the office for the vacancy at Sirwell.

(Signed) A. L. LISTER,
Ag. Collector.

KURNOOL,
18th May, 1879.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Miscellaneous No. 8219.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 2nd September, 1879.

Read letter from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 22nd August, 1877, No. 359, requesting to obtain the sanction of Government for the payment of deputation allowance to C. GURU Row, for the period he performed the duties of Sheristadar.

The Board accord sanction to C. Guru Row, being considered to have acted as Huzur Sheristadar during the absence of C. Somasundra Sastry on privilege leave.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,

Ag. Secretary.

To

The Collector of Kurnool.

KURNOOL,

22nd October, 1879.

GURU Row,

I return you your application as it is better you should forward it yourself.

I hope you will succeed, as I have no doubt you will give satisfaction if appointed.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) C. J. CROSTHWAITE.

Endorsement on an application for an appointment of Rs. 200 in the Revenue Board Office.

GURU Row is an officer of superior ability and much experience.

(Signed) C. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Ag. Collector.

22nd October, 1879.

C. GURU ROWGAR has acted for about 4 months as Tahsildar of Koilkuntla, and has given me great satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. He has worked hard to clear up the arrears of the Taluk. He is a very intelligent officer, and his reports are always clear and to the point.

(Signed) R. SOORIA ROW,

Ag. Dy. Collector.

KOILKUNTLA,

22nd January, 1880.

C. GURU Row who is the permanent Head English Accountant of the Collector's office at Kurnool, has, during the best portion of my stay in this District, been acting as Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Koilkuntla. He is a very intelligent and trustworthy official. By the return of the permanent incumbent he was obliged to revert to his post as Head Accountant a short time ago, but I have reason to believe he is very well acquainted with his duties. I shall be glad to hear that he has proved successful in obtaining the post of Tahsildar of Pattikondah for which he is an applicant. I wish him every success.

(Signed) HENRY L. HOWELL,

Ag. Dy. Collector

KURNOOL,

26th January, 1880.

in charge of Treasury.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st February, 1880, No. 2080, submitting for sanction the appointment of a Tahsildar of Pattikonda, in Kurnool District, consequent on the death of the permanent incumbent.

ORDER THEREON, 22nd March, 1880, No. 1108.

On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint C. GURU ROW to be Tahsildar of Pattikonda.

2. The application for investing him with Magisterial powers will be transferred to the Judicial Department for disposal.

(True Extract)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secy. to Govt.

To

The Board of Revenue,

With one Enclosure.

Miscellaneous No. 3481.

Communicated to the Collector of Kurnool.

(By order)

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
for Ag. Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,

MADRAS,

29th March, 1880.

To

The Collector of Kurnool,

With Service Register returned.

No. 140.

Communicated to Deputy Collector Pyapali. Copy to C. GURU ROW, who will be good enough to join his appointment with as little delay as possible.

(Signed) W. J. TATE,
Ag. Hd. Asst. Collector in charge.

KURNOOL, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
1st April, 1880, despatched.

MY DEAR GURU ROW,

Many thanks for your two letters and the two mares you have so kindly sent. M.R. Ry. D. Subba Row sent one mare.

The second batch of your mares has just arrived. The stallion has this day covered one of the two belonging to the first batch. I will have the other animals covered at the rate of one mare per diem.

None has helped me so wonderfully as you have done. I will bring this fact to Mr. Crosthwaite's notice at a fitting opportunity. Kindly accept my personal thanks in the meanwhile and oblige

Ever sincerely yours,

H. VENCATA ROW,

Treasury Dy. Collector.

24th August, 1880.

TAHSILDAR,

I am glad to learn from your letter that you have been making strenuous efforts to good purpose. For the sake of the ryots more than for the advantage of Government, I am most anxious to prevent arrears of revenue

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from accumulating. I hope in general that though my first impression of your character were unfortunately not pleasant, I may find reason to think more favourably of you. There is no doubt of your abilities. I hope you will subordinate your private antipathies to your public duty hereafter.

KURNOOL,
4th July, 1881.

(Signed) W. H. GLENNY.

TAHSILDAR,

I am glad you have reduced your balance. I hope (as I have already said) that I may be able to form a more favourable opinion of your character and conduct than I hold at present. * * *

KURNOOL,
16th July, 1881.

(Signed) W. H. GLENNY.

To

THE TAHSILDAR OF PATTIKONDAH.

DEAR SIR,

I wish to thank you for the way in which myself and my detachment have been treated by you. The supplies have been very good, and the prices moderate, and we have obtained from you all the assistance that we have required. Both the camping grounds in your Taluk have been very carefully and nicely prepared for us and well selected with reference to water. We have been very comfortable during the last two days.

(Signed) THOS. PENNIFATHER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Comdg. Detachment, Qn.'s O. S. and Miners,
enroute to Secunderabad.

CAMP YENIGAMARY,
26th January, 1882.

13

Sir,

I am glad to hear of the good account given by the Officer Commanding the Regiment. * * * I shall send the note to the Collector.

(Signed) N. GOPALAKRISTAMMAH.

This is very satisfactory.
(Signed) W. H. GLENNY.

10th February, 1882.

CAMP PAIPALLI, 23rd February, 1882.

Tahsildar GURU ROW has been most active and energetic in promoting for the wants of the Regiment. Since he has been with us, the camping grounds and surroundings have been particularly clean, and supplies have been good. In fact, he has given every assistance in his power.

(Signed) W. Mc. M. WEIR, Qr. MASTER,
12th Royal Lancers.
J. C. RUSSEL, Lt.-COL.,
Comdg. 12th Royal Lancers.

PIAPALLI, 22nd December, 1882.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the attention and civility shown by C. GURU ROW, Tahsildar Pattikonda. He has been most obliging and has made every arrangement at the different halting places to my entire satisfaction. I have not had the slightest trouble in any way.

(Signed) MAJOR, R. A.
Comdg S. 1st B., R. A.

CAMP RAMDURGAM, 6th January, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR,

Allow me to wish you many happy return of the day. May the near year prove a prosperous one to you.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
13th June, 1884.
From THE COLLECTOR OF KURNOOL,
To THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,
Nandyal.

No 595.

Has the honor to request that the Acting Head Assistant Collector will be good enough to convey to the Tahsildar of Sirvel, the Collector's approbation of his exertions in the matter of collections of all sources of revenue up to the end of May, 1884.

(Signed) C. SOMASUNDRA SHASTRI,
Tempy. Dy. Collector,
for Collector.

No. 7.

(True Copy.)

Forwarded to the Tahsildar of Sirvel for information.
9th June, 1884.
(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Head Assistant Collector.

DEAR SIR,

Accept of my thanks for the same; my well wishes are that you may unexpectedly be raised to a better post shortly.

Yours faithfully,

W. SHUNKER,
Dy. Insp. of Cattle Disease.
YERAGUDIDINNE,
11th July, 1885.

17

TAHSILDAR,
The Revenue Inspector of the Rudravaram side deserves a word of praise for the very good Buruzus that he has built for us on the reserve line. They are excellent; please tell him so.

I am much obliged to you for getting them done so well.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. SIM,
District Forest Officer.

NANDYAL,
25th November, 1885.

C. GURU ROW has been Tahsildar of Siravel Taluq, in the Head Assistant's Division for over two years I believe. He is now transferred to Hadagalli Taluq, Bellary, and wishes me to give him a certificate. I have been in this District only three months; I have not had much chance of knowing his capabilities, but I have been satisfied with what I have seen. I inspected his office at Chagalmurri the other day, and found every thing satisfactory; personally I have always found him agreeable and useful.

(Signed) G. E. L. CAMPBELL,
Ag. Head Assistant Collector,
Kurnool.

NANDYAL,
1st July, 1886.

C. GURU ROW, has been Tahsildar of Siravel for the past year during which I have been collector of this district. I had not been to his head-quarters, or much in his Taluq, so have had no great opportunity of testing his work. I have at the same time had no reason to find any fault with him, and his work, as far as I know, has been well done.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Collector.

KURNOOL,
3rd July, 1886.

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Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 8th January, 1887.

No. 22, Miscellaneous.

Read Petition from C. GURU ROW, Tahsildar of Harpanhally, Bellary District, dated 17th November, 1886, praying for cancelment of Board's Proceedings, No. 774 Miscellaneous, dated 27th January, 1885.

Read also Endorsement of the Collector of Bellary, dated 7th December, 1886, No. 4010 on copy of the Petition read above.

Resolution.

The Board will not object to the Petitioner's promotion, when recommended; but they do not see reason on this occasion to interfere with the Collector's recommendation.

(True Extract)

M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary.

To
Petitioner, through the Collector of Bellary.

Forwarded to the Petitioner through the Head Assistant Collector of Bellary.

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
Ag. Collector.

Forwarded to the Tahsildar of Harpanhally for information.

(Signed) G. E. L. CAMPBELL,
Ag. Hd. Asst. Collector.

19

Endorsement on application for the post of Acting Huzur Sheristadari at Kurnool.

Forwarded to the Collector Bellary, with a request that he will forward it with any remarks he may think fit, to the Collector, Kurnool; GURU ROW wishes me to add that he has passed the Deputy Collector's Test, which he omitted to mention; GURU ROW has been Tahsildar under me altogether for 9 or 10 months and I have been quite satisfied with him.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,

*Ag. Hd. Asst. Collector,
Bellary.*

HARPAHALLI,
2nd Feby., 1887.

On the whole the inspection of the office shows a very satisfactory state of affairs and reflects credit on the Tahsildar.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,

Ag. Hd. Asst. Collector.

HARPAHALLI,
8th February, 1887.

(True Copy.)

No. 340.

Forwarded to the Tahsildar of Harpanhally for information.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,

Ag. Hd. Asst. Collector.

22nd February, 1887.

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EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that Cowkur GURU Row, who was a candidate at the Special Test Examination held at Kurnool on the 24th August, 1868, has been declared by the Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations to have passed in the Telugu language, the Test denominated VII-B., Translation Test—Lower Grade.

(Signed) GEO. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR THE U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS,
7th May, 1869.

This is to certify that Cowkur GURU Row, who was a candidate at the Special Test Examination held at Kurnool on the 24th August 1868, has been declared by the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations to have passed in the English language, the Test denominated VIII-A.—Precis-writing—Higher Grade.

(Signed) GEO. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR THE U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS,
7th May, 1869.

This is to certify that Cowkur GURU Row, who was a candidate at the Special Test Examination held at Kurnool on the 22nd August, 1870, has been declared by the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations to have passed in the the English language, the Test denominated III-A., Revenue Test—General—Higher Grade.

(Signed) GEO. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR THE U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS,
15th March, 1871.

21

This is to certify that Cowkur GURU Row, who was a candidate at the Special Test Examination held at Kurnool on the 22nd August, 1870, has been declared by the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations to have passed in the English language, the Test denominated II-B., Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade.

(Signed) GEO. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR THE U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS,
15th March, 1871.

This is to certify that Cowkur GURU Row, who was a candidate at the Special Test Examination held at Kurnool on the 25th August, 1879, has been declared by the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations to have passed in the English language, the Test denominated II-A., Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.

(Signed) GEO. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR THE U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS.

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APPENDIX A.

(Exhibit R.)

మదరాసు తిరువళ్ళకేటి 9/12/95

MADRAS, TRIPPLICANE,
9-12-95.

మరా-రా-కి, నుడేకోటి కుర్బజనగౌడరిగ.

To

M. R. Ry.

GUDIKOTA SIDDA BASAVANA GOUD.

YOUR FRIEND COWKUR GURU ROW.

Compliments.

నిన్ను హితను కవుమారుగ్రాయను అనేక ఆ వుభ
య వుభలూపరి తా నానునూద జనవరి తింగళు 31 తేది
యలకుడిగి యిందనిన్నువూరు అప్పుయ్యనవల్లిమ్యాల బల్లా
రిగ నుడేకోటిగ జనవరి 31 తారీఖు వుదయ 7-8 ఘంటిక
ళగ నుడేకోటిగ బందుడు దైవరగుడివళగ ఇళదు యిద్దపి
లిమనెరి జమాబందినిమి త్తనాగి అదివసలెల్లా అల్లెమొక్కాం
మాడియిద్ద జల్లెదారు వాసు దేవరాయరు హెడ్ గుమాస్తారు
చోదనూరింద అలక్కచాగి కూడాబందుయిద్దరు యాసంగ
తింగళు యెల్లాతమగి ధ్వాపకయిరబమదు హీంగయిరలాగి
యాకోదుర్నాగారు నాను 31 తేదిరాత్రి 8 - 9 ఘంటిక
నుడేకోటిగ బందుహంగున్న అదివసలెల్లె అల్లిగబందుయిల్లి
అంతలున్ను కలెకటకధారిగిగిగ తప్పనమాచారకోట్టు యి
ద్దంతె తెలితా అదేదయమాడితావు అప్రకార అబద్ధహీళ
దహంగ అవరిగ తెలిసినిజహీళహంగమాడి అసంగతిసన
గ వుత్రబరదు తెళసదేవు యెంతప్రాధానతేను యింతె అనే
క ఆ

నానుతిరచుకోట్టి వరిగతేరుబీదియన్లి 43 నెంబరు ము
నిళగ యిద్దేను.

On January 31 last I had come from Kudligi to Gudikota on 31st January between 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon to go to Bellary through your village and Appayanahalli. I was put up in the temple. I had to camp there the whole of that day for the sake of the Preliminary Jamabandi. Revenue Inspector Vasudeva Row and the Head Gnmastah also came there late from Chorapur. All these facts may be in your recollection. While such is the case, I have come to learn that some bad or ill-disposed persons have given false information to the Collector that I came to your village about 8 or 9 in the night of the 31st and that I did not arrive there on that forenoon.

I beg to request you will please inform them not to tell falsehood like that, make them tell the truth and write to me a letter of your having done so.

I am residing in house No. 43, Car Street, Triplicane.

APPENDIX B.

1. The Collector in para 25 of his Proceedings tries to point out that the petitioner's altering the date "1st February" originally put against Gudikota in the forward diary and shifting the same to 31st Jannary was done with a great trouble and with the object of hiding the Tahsildar's trip to Kottoor and finally comes to the conclusion that the Tahsildar and his clerk must have been at Kudligi on the 31st January till the Tappal time.

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2. This attempt at insinuation against the petitioner on the part of the Collector is not correct as is borne out by the undermentioned facts which occurred at the time and owing to their occurrence the Tahsildar was obliged to change the originally fixed programme of the 1st February into 31st January for P. Jamabundy at Gudikota.

3. The Collector's Proceedings (No. and date not available with the petitioner) directing that the Preliminary Jamabandi of all the Taluks in the District for fusli 1304 should be completed before the end of December 1894 and that reports to that effect should be submitted to him through the respective Divisional Officers reached the petitioner in the end of November or in the early part of December 1894. As the final Jamabandi of the previous fusli, i.e., 1303 was completed only in the month of the preceding October and as the Kurnams had to attend to Survey training in the next month of November and as in consequence the Kurnams had not written up their current fusli accounts to date, a representation was made to the Collector in the month of December 1894 through the Divisional Officer who supported the Tahsildar's recommendation, requesting an extension of one month's time, i.e., till the end of January 1895 for the completion of the current fusli's Preliminary Jamabandi. In expectation that the required extension asked for would be granted, the petitioner arranged his Preliminary Jamabandi camps, in the 3 firkas of Hansi, Kottoor and Hosahalli and commenced holding the said Preliminary Jamabandi, hoping that after his work in these 3 firkas is completed to devote his spare time to the Preliminary Jamabandi of Gudikota firka. But in the early part of January 1895 a Proceedings (No. and date not available with the petitioner) marked "most emergent" was received from the Collector calling for proposals regarding the revision of village establishment and directing that this work *should take precedence over all other work in hand*, and that the Collector will be prepared to hold a conference with each Tahsildar in the District on a date to be fixed by the latter which date never to extend beyond the 31st January 1895. Accordingly the petitioner turned towards Kudligi and reached there on the 25th January doing almost fully the Preliminary Jamabandi of Hansi and Kottoor firkas and partly of Hosahalli firka and expecting to finish the conference business within the end of the month, he fixed Gudikota for Preliminary Jamabandi for the 1st February on his return journey from Bellary. He was then under the expectation that he would be able to finish his proposals regarding the Revision of Village Establishments within the 27th, attend Primary School Examination Board on the 28th and 29th and go to Bellary for the conference on the 30th or 31st January.

4. But, it so happened that the petitioner was not able to be quite ready with his proposals within the time fixed by the Collector. The Primary School Examination Board was found to take place on the 29th and 30th instead of on the 28th and 29th. A notice was received from the President District Board of Bellary calling in the District Board Meeting for the 4th February 1895 and asking the petitioner's presence at the same. And above all an order was received from the Collector's office directing that the Preliminary Jamabandi should also be completed by the end of January without fail. Thereupon on the 29th January 1895 the petitioner put off the Collector's conference regarding the Revision of Village

Establishment to 2nd February on his own responsibility and made arrangements for going to Bellary by a land route through Gudikota for holding the Preliminary Jamabandi of Gudikota firka on the 31st January in the way, i.e., within the expiry of the time fixed by the Collector and sent his Head Gumastah, Durkhasts Transfers and Relinquishments Gumastah with the Revenue Inspector, of the firka to Gudikota with instructions to collect as many Kurnams as possible and have their village accounts examined and kept ready for the Tahsildar on the 31st. Not only did he do this, he also sent a representation to the Collector, mentioning the inconveniences for his attending at Bellary for the conference on the 29th or 30th, and requesting that Saturday, the 2nd February, may be fixed, as the arrangement would serve both for the conference and the succeeding Monday, the 4th February for the District Board Meeting. The Collector approved of this arrangement in his Proceedings, No. and date not available with the petitioner. On the 30th January afternoon, the petitioner very suddenly got a special invitation, for a wedding in a respectable gentleman's house at Kottoor, which he could not refuse and which would create unpleasantness if refused. He was therefore obliged to accept it. But as he had made all previous arrangements to be at Gudikota on the next morning, i.e., 31st, and as he did not like to give any cause for offence by refusing to accept the same, he accepted the same, and determined to pay a very short and flying visit to the wedding, after office hours and without interfering with his previous programme of being at Gudikota on the 31st January. Accordingly he left Kudligi about sunset on the 30th January in the carts with bullocks supplied by the wedding party and accompanied by the Taluk Head Accountant, a few Gumastahs, and others, &c., the Police Inspector and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate having preceded him in the course of the afternoon in separate carts, and leaving the petitioner's own coach and Saman cart with his bullocks on the roadside at Kudligi to be kept ready on his return journey during the same night, to go to Gudikota direct, without making a halt at Kudligi.

5. The petitioner's intention as will be seen from the facts which actually happened and which are even at this distant date fresh in his recollection, was to utilize as much of the interval, viz., of 31st January and 1st February, that was afforded towards the doing of the Preliminary Jamabandi of Chorapur firka which was partly touched on the 17th and 18th December 1894 before the conference with the Collector at Bellary on the 2nd February.

6. He returned to Kudligi in the host's cart at some hour (about 12 or 1 A.M.) in the night, and started to Gudikota immediately with his own pair of trotting bullocks, and alighted at Ramadurgam (13 miles from Kudligi and 5 from Gudikota) in the way in the early morning, for the inspection of the tank repairs which was being done by a contractor. He reached Gudikota a short time after on the 31st on horseback. The original programme of the petitioner was to tour only up to 25th. The clerk closed the office copy on the 28th, thinking that no more touring in the month will be done by the Tahsildar. But when he found that arrangements were made for holding Preliminary Jamabandi at Gudikota on the 31st, and that the Tahsildar was leaving Kudligi on the afternoon of the 30th; with no chance of coming back to Kudligi for a halt, and as he had, by permission, to stay behind, he entered the necessary and required information *bond fide* in the

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Tour Report against the 30th and 31st, and handed over both the office and fair copies to the Tahsildar, at the time of his departure from Kudligi, in the afternoon of the 30th. This statement is corroborated by the evidence of the clerk (Enclosure No. 13 of the Collector's Proceedings) who was examined as a Prosecution witness.

7. A journey of 13 miles within 5 or even 4 hours on an ordinary Local Fund maintained road is not at all difficult for a pair of ordinary trotting bullocks of the Yarramala breed usually found in the Ceded Districts. But on the other hand they perform the distance easily walking on an average from 3 to 3½ miles an hour. The Collector in para 22 of his Proceedings states that the Tahsildar would not have performed 42 miles of journey within 14 hours, &c. This is not quite correct, and it is beyond the petitioner's conception to understand, on what basis this inference is drawn by the Collector. A reference to the Officers of the Department serving in those Districts will convince Your Excellency's Government the truth of this statement of the petitioner. It will therefore be seen that no unnecessary or uncalled for alterations or additions were made in the tour report as put by the Collector either by the Tahsildar or by the clerk. A reference to the office papers will convince Your Excellency the truth or the correctness of the above statement, and that no motive could he have had, to put 31st January at Gudikota, while the same object (if any) could have been gained either by mentioning Kudligi against 31st or Gudikota against 31st where the petitioner arrived at 7 or 8 P.M. according to Collector. So long as he never mentioned his trip, of the 30th to Kottoor in his tour report it was the same for him whether he showed Kudligi or Gudikota against the 31st.

8. Petitioner remembers having disposed of, not to say other correspondence works, some transfers and Durkhasts, &c., on the 31st January 1895 at Gudikota and he is prepared to find them out in the office if he is permitted to have access to them.

APPENDIX C. (Exhibit B.)

DEAR SIR,

Please send Friday's and Saturday's tappal to the care of Gudikota Reddi to be delivered to me at Bellary on Monday morning. Please send Sunday's tappal with a special peon to Bellary by train or road to meet me there on Monday fore or afternoon. Monday's tappal to be sent to Rayapuram camp. I hope the clerk has given a copy of the tour programme to the despatch clerk and yourself for information. Papers for signature and for orders may also be sent with the tappal.

Yours truly,
(Signed) C. GURU ROW.
1-2-95.

Ch. No. 205

NO. 8 FILE NO.	23306 13
LAND REVENUE.	
Encs.	Stamps Rec'd 12 FEB 1897

To

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

*The most humble petition of C. GURU ROW,
late Tahsildar and 2nd Class Magistrate
of Rayadurg in Bellary District.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Your Petitioner humbly begs leave to venture to appeal to Your Excellency for a re-consideration of his case, because he feels confident,—and hopes to be able to demonstrate to Your Excellency—that it has not as yet received that independent consideration and investigation which the merits of your petitioner's case deserve and which your petitioner has a right respectfully to anticipate. It is indeed clear from internal evidence that the Honorable the Board has accepted the conclusions of the Collector without critically examining the evidence on which they are based; apparently these conclusions of the Honorable Board have been simply adopted by Your Excellency's Government in their turn. Otherwise, Your Excellency's Government would not have failed to note the mistakes made by the Collector in his report, which mistakes are repeated, with additions by the Honorable Board, in its proceedings. Your petitioner feels, and with all due respect urges, that an independent scrutiny of the evidence is of exceptional importance in his case, because, as will be seen, the Collector's conclusions are founded, not upon the evidence but upon pure assumptions. It is true these assumptions are called necessary inferences, but your petitioner hopes to be able to demonstrate to Your Excellency not only that these inferences are not necessary but that they are the least probable of the possible inferences,—and, as might be expected, much less probable than the truth.

2. The hardship to which your petitioner has been subjected through this non-judicial and unprecedented mode of dealing with his case is amply illustrated by the Order of Your Excellency's Government, No. 2370, Mis., dated 17th June 1896. That Order says, "Mr. Tremeneheere's Proceedings contain an admirable analysis of the evidence...which leaves no doubt that the Tahsildar was in Kudligi on the 31st January and that the tour report for that day was false." Now, in fact, so contradictory is the oral evidence that Mr. Tremeneheere himself admits that "the strength of the case against the Tahsildar lies principally in the documentary evidence," and that evidence resolves itself, ultimately and so far as any influence on the decision is concerned, into the question of the truth or falsity of the tour report. But the conclusion that the tour report is false, is—considered in

itself and apart from any corroborative evidence—based upon pure conjecture. Mr. Tremeneheere omits altogether to notice the explanation of the Tahsildar which is supported by the evidence, suggests an explanation so improbable as to be impossible, and then asserts that the only alternative is falsity. The falsity of the tour report being thus demonstrated, it is employed by both the Collector and the Honorable Board to corroborate that section of the oral evidence which is adverse to the Tahsildar. It is difficult to perceive how this process of reasoning can be said to "leave no doubt." The conclusion drawn from the evidence leaves no doubt that the tour report is false. The falsity of the tour report leaves no doubt the conclusion drawn from the evidence is true. It would be hard to find a simpler or more perfect instance of arguing in a circle.

3. Your petitioner would further respectfully solicit Your Excellency's attention to the following passage in the above quoted Order; "He has submitted two long explanations which entirely fail to clear him, while the numerous false and disingenuous statements which they contain constitute an aggravation of the original offence." Your petitioner respectfully submits that these explanations were not submitted with reference to the Collector's letter and Proceedings, copies of which were refused to him until after a decision had been come to in the matter, and the present is really his first opportunity of tendering an explanation with a full knowledge of the case as put by the Collector. No motive had been assigned or suggested—or very probably, not even conceived by the Collector. It will be observed your petitioner was not charged before the date of his proceedings, with any motive in preparing as alleged the tour report falsely: and Mr. Tremeneheere for the first time urged it in Para 27 of his Proceedings and this he did seeing that your petitioner had already pleaded want of motive *vide* concluding part of Para 77, of your petitioner's written Defence, dated the 23rd February 1896. Further, neither in the Order under review nor in any of the Proceedings in the case, is it pointed out to him what these false and disingenuous statements are, so that he is quite unable to offer any defence or explanation there anent; and he humbly urges that such general accusations, unsupported by particular instances, naturally raise an unfair prejudice against your petitioner and must operate to prevent his case receiving that impartial consideration which it should receive at the hands of a judicial tribunal.

4. The Honorable the Board of Revenue considers that the inference of the Collector is "substantially correct" for three reasons. The first is what it considers the improbability of the Tahsildar travelling in a bullock-cart 42 miles in 12½ hours. Putting aside the fact that 3½ miles an hour is a very moderate rate of speed for a pair of travelling bullocks such as a Tahsildar would employ, your petitioner points out that this statement of the facts is both incorrect and misleading. The journey as alleged by the Tahsildar was this. To Kottoor 12 miles, halt for about 1½ hour, return from Kottoor 12 miles, fresh bullocks, to Ramadurgam 13 miles, or 37 miles in all, in 12 hours, with 1½ hour halt after the first stage and fresh animals after the second. Thus stated, the improbability vanishes. A full laden traffic cart travels at the rate of 2½ miles an hour on an average. The cart in which the Tahsildar travelled to and from Kottoor was particularly light. Except his bedding and drinking vessels there was no *Saman* of any

kind. The bullocks too of Yerramallas are noted for their speed. The rate at which a responsible executive official like a Tahsildar would travel must be granted to be different from the lordly rate at which mere Inspecting Officers very generally travel. The road again between Kudligi and Kottoor is a Local Fund Road made and maintained but not neglected or unused. The second reason has reference to the above mentioned tour report. "These facts" as enumerated by the Honorable Board are said by it to be "clearly stated in paras. 6 and 7 of the Collector's covering letter." A reference to that letter will show that the facts of the case even as given by the Collector are not quite correctly summarized by the Honorable Board, and the mistakes apparently are due to the Honorable Board having omitted to verify the facts adopted or accepted by them with the Collector's Proceedings, dated 6th March 1896. *(a) For 31 - 12 miles in 12 hours in instance the Honorable Board states that "the office copy contains several alterations in the Tahsildar's handwriting." The Collector says, "The Tahsildar added the words 'of Chorapur Firka'." The difference is of vital importance as your petitioner hopes to establish to the satisfaction of Your Excellency. Again, the Honorable Board states that the clerk afterwards wrote the fair copy and that the Tahsildar sent the fair copy for despatch upon the same day. "The clerk," it is said, "was admittedly at Kudligi on the 31st January, and it follows that the Tahsildar was there also for some hours." This is clearly opposed to the recorded evidence and is an inaccurate statement of the facts even as found by the Collector who in paragraph 25 of his Proceedings says that the fair copy and the office copy were both ready at the same time. It also raises the inference that the Tahsildar signed the fair copy and the office copy on the day on which they were prepared, whereas the Tahsildar's statement supported by that of the clerk, is that they were prepared on the 30th, taken by the Tahsildar to Gudikota, and signed there on the 31st; and there is nothing in the evidence to show that this was not the case. The third ground put forward by the Board is the oral evidence; but its report makes no mention of the oral evidence in favour of the Tahsildar. It states also that the oral evidence is corroborated by the tour report and other documents, which would be the case only if the tour report is proved to have been prepared in the way suggested by the Board. In fact, the Collector disregards the oral evidence as weak and assumes that the tour report was improperly prepared; while the Board, holding that the tour report has been proved to be improperly prepared, uses it to corroborate that portion of the evidence which is inculpatory of the Tahsildar.*

5. The Honorable Board further advances, what it calls a more serious charge against the Tahsildar. With this offence the Tahsildar was not accused by the Collector, and in fact it is evident that no charge could be framed upon it unless he had previously been found guilty of the other charges. So far from a charge being framed, this letter was never shown or mentioned to the Tahsildar at any stage of the Proceedings before the Collector, and consequently he had no opportunity of learning that such an allegation was made against him and of meeting the same in his oral or written explanations. The matter was communicated to the Board and Government behind his back. It is alleged that he wrote a letter to the Reddy of Gudikota the object of which, in the view of the Board, was an endeavour to induce

the Reddy to influence the witnesses to swear falsely on behalf of your petitioner. This conclusion would be justified only in the event of the Tahsildar's statements being false. If these were true, the letter was a perfectly harmless one and nothing more than an appeal to the witnesses to speak the truth and not be influenced by the pressure likely to be brought to bear upon them from other quarters during the absence of the Tahsildar on long leave and at a distance of 400 miles. It will be observed that the letter, a translation of which is given in the *Appendix*, contains no admission whatsoever on the part of the Tahsildar that the statements made by him and his witnesses are untrue in any particular; nor does the letter contain any suggestion that the evidence to be given by the witnesses to whom it was addressed, would be false. The letter is therefore absolutely useless as proof; and yet it is introduced apparently as a sort of corroboration of the unfounded charge that the Tahsildar had been making false statements.

6. From these remarks it will, your petitioner respectfully hopes, be seen that the conclusions as set down by the Board of Revenue are either mere suppositions or not warranted as inferences from the facts in the case; and that they do not even correspond with the conclusions and inferences of the Collector in his Proceedings. It is for this reason that your petitioner humbly requests Your Excellency to reconsider his case in the light of the evidence as recorded by the Collector himself; and your petitioner will now indicate some of the more salient matters in the Collector's report, to which he takes exception.

7. The Collector declares that the most important part of the evidence is that connected with the tour report; and indeed it is upon his conclusions as to this report that his decision is based. The particulars as to that report will be found in the Collector's Proceedings, paragraphs 25 and 26. The Collector there points out that the office copy of the tour report had originally been drawn up only to the 28th January, because the forward diary showed that the Tahsildar had no intention of touring any further during that month; but of re-commencing his tour, (after having attended to the Primary School Examinations), at Gudikota on the 1st of February. It may here be pointed out that the going to Gudikota on the 31st for the purpose of Samabandi work was purely voluntary on the part of the Tahsildar. Had he desired, he need not have gone to Gudikota until the 1st February, which was in accordance with his original intention as entered in his office books; and had he contemplated carrying out such a plot as is assumed by the Collector, his simplest plan would have been to adhere to his arranged programme and remain, as alleged, at Kudligi on the 31st. The Collector remarks that his motive was to hide his journey to Kottoor and provide evidence that he was working in Gudikota. Now, assuming that he wished to hide his journey to Kottoor—there being no reason at all to hide it—why should he consider it necessary to prove that he was working at Gudikota instead of at Kudligi, where it was originally intended he should be on that day and where according to the supposition of the Collector he actually was? Not only was he in Kudligi, according to the Collector, but he did work there; for one of the many false suppositions of the Collector is that he received and dealt officially with the tappal of that date. There is, of course, no evidence whatever to that effect, but the Collector assumes it; and

if the assumption be true, the Tahsildar's action becomes absolutely incomprehensible. The fallacy into which the Collector has fallen is this:—That, assuming that the Tahsildar desired to hide his journey to Kottoor, it was necessary to prove that he was at Gudikota; whereas it would have equally served his purpose to prove that he was at Kudligi,—where according to the Collector he actually was. In this view the action of the Tahsildar becomes simply an elaborate attempt to create evidence against himself. The Collector then goes on to say that, after the change in the Tahsildar's intention, the necessary alterations were made by the Clerk in the office copy of the tour report. This contained the statement as to starting for Gudikota on the 30th and the action which would naturally be taken on the 31st at Gudikota by the Tahsildar. After all these additions and alterations had been made, the fair copy and the office copy were prepared; and the explanation of the Tahsildar and the Clerk is that both the fair copy and the office copy were taken along with him by the Tahsildar on the 30th, that on the 31st, he made, as is suggested by the Collector, the addition of three words in red ink in the office copy and as the fair copy required no alterations, as erroneously stated by the Board, but merely the addition of three words and consequently would not require to be re-written in full by the Clerk, the Tahsildar signed the fair copy also, sending off both copies in the ordinary course of business on the evening of the 31st. On the morning of the 1st the Clerk, who remained behind at Kudligi, received these, *vide* his statement made before the Collector (Enclosure No. 13 of the Collr's. Pros.). The Clerk then added three words in his own handwriting in the fair copy, and both copies were thus complete. This is a perfectly reasonable and satisfactory explanation of what occurred, although it is never hinted at by the Collector, who adopts the extraordinary supposition that on the evening of the 31st the Tahsildar sent instructions from Gudikota as to the day's work; that the clerk prepared the tour report at Head-Quarters and sent it to Gudikota; that the Tahsildar returned it with his alterations; and that the Clerk returned the revised copy the same day. Thus the Collector makes out that the tour report, after the day's work was done, travelled 72 miles and was signed the same day. This alternative the Collector very properly calls absurd, but it is equally absurd to say that it is the only alternative in the face of the facts as above put forward by both the Tahsildar and his Clerk. Your petitioner begs it to be observed that the Collector would not take up this alternative stated by the Tahsildar in all its bearings on the point and discuss it, but would assume, as if hastily, that his supposed alternative was the only alternative and would at all risks come to the conclusion that the Clerk and the Tahsildar were together in Kudligi during some portion of the 31st. And the Board it would seem endorsed this representation in their Proceedings in the matter of the said Clerk's appeal. Your petitioner would here point out that the Collector in para 25 of his Proceedings states that the Tahsildar inserted the words "30th Kudligi to Gudicotta 18 miles" and that he also added the words "of Choranur Firka." The true extract of the Tour Report furnished to your petitioner does not contain the first of these expressions; and that the Collector is mistaken in his statement appears further from the fact that in paragraph 6 of his covering letter to the Board of Revenue the only words which he states as having been added were the three last "of Choranur Firka." If, as is apparent, this was

the only serious difference between the office copy and the fair copy there would clearly be even less necessity to have the fair copy re-written, and therefore the Tahsildar was perfectly justified in signing the two copies at the same time. It is further a very remarkable piece of evidence in favor of the statement of the Tahsildar that the words added contained the only piece of information in the whole of the tour report which could not have been anticipated at the time when that report was drawn up in advance. Your petitioner would humbly bring to Your Excellency's attention the fact that the Clerk in question was dismissed by the Collector for, among other charges, preparing this very report. He was subsequently acquitted and restored to his post by the Board of Revenue; and in his appeal to the Board he clearly shows that such drafting in anticipation, subject to alterations if necessary, is a frequent occurrence in many departments and with all classes of papers. In his evidence before the Collector, where he was the 9th witness for the prosecution, the clerk says that the advance copy would probably be made from information obtained in the office; and there has been no attempt to contradict either this fact or the possibility of it. His evidence is in complete corroboration of the explanation made by the Tahsildar; and no reason is suggested why this Clerk, who was himself a prosecution witness, should be discredited; while, as will be seen, there are strong reasons for discrediting the evidence of several of the prosecution witnesses none of whom however were cognizant of this particular circumstance. Almost all the information contained in the Tour Report could undoubtedly be obtained from office records or anticipations of the ordinary course of inspection work. On the other hand, as two clerks had been sent two days previously to do preliminary Jamabandi work in anticipation of the arrival of the Tahsildar, it would not be possible to foresee what particular villages they had been dealing with; and the Tahsildar could not, until his arrival, be in a position to obtain the information that the papers he would have to deal with on arrival would be those connected with "Choranur Firka." Thus the addition of these words, instead of raising the presumption that the Tour Report was signed by the Tahsildar at Kudligi before he ever went to Gudikota, seems on the other hand conclusively to prove that it must have been signed at Gudikota itself. Your petitioner therefore ventures to hope that he has proved that the conclusions of the Collector as to the Tour Report are based upon no evidence at all, but merely upon a supposition which is shown to be less probable than the truth, as gathered from the evidence in the case. And this will be the more manifest in the light of the annexed narrative (Appendix B.) of the actual facts and surrounding circumstances of the case. These facts and circumstances as stated in the narrative, your petitioner is prepared to verify by a reference to the records in the Taluq Office of Kudligi and in that of the Collector on being allowed access to the same.

8. It has been already pointed out that, assuming the Tahsildar desired to hide his journey to Kottoor, there was no reason at all why he should provide evidence that he was working at Gudikota; but, as a matter of fact, no motive is suggested why he should wish to screen his trip to Kottoor. It was a private visit, admittedly made out of office hours and without the slightest hindrance to his office work. So unimportant was it considered from that point of view, that several members of the office staff at Head-Quarters accompanied him upon the visit. The Head-Accountant, the 5th prosecution witness, the Revenue Gumastah, the 9th prosecution witness

not to mention other officials belonging to the Judicial and Police Departments, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate and Police Inspector to wit who had gone to Kottoor in answer to an invitation the same day a little in advance of the Tahsildar and an independent witness P. Rama Row all went to Kottoor on that night at the same time as the Tahsildar, all dined with the Revenue Inspector there, attended the wedding, and returned during the early hours of the morning to Kudligi—as the Tahsildar states, about 1 A.M., or as the Collector supposes between 5 and 7 A.M. The former could have no motive more than the other officials in concealing his visit. The mere fact of its not being entered in his tour report proves nothing, for he was not bound or expected to enter any thing more than the fact that he shifted his quarters from Kudligi to Gudikota, a distance of 18 miles. Indeed, under the orders of the Head Assistant Collector, it was not permitted to the Tahsildar to make mention of the villages visited in the way or to which flying visits were paid. In the present case, not only was the Tahsildar's a flying visit to Kottoor but it was purely a private visit and not an official one. The visit did not interfere with his official duties; and it is not suggested that he made any attempt to draw batta or allowances for the journey to Kottoor and back. Nor is it shown, or even now alleged, that the Tahsildar received any presents, &c., at the wedding, rumours as to which were, according to the Collector's Proceedings, *para 1*, the origin of the present enquiry. The Collector started the enquiry with this prejudice in his mind; but it was completely dropped, and the present charges brought forward in lieu thereof. It is true that the peons who accompanied him drew each a batta of one anna in going to Kottoor with the Tahsildar; but he has been acquitted of the charge made by the Collector with reference to that transaction, the Collector coming to the conclusion in *para 11* of his proceedings that it was mere negligence on the part of the Tahsildar to allow the peon to draw travelling allowance to which he was not entitled. The very fact of this negligence seems conclusively to prove the absence of any desire on the part of the Tahsildar to keep his visit to Kottoor secret or to falsify his report. Had such been his intention, he would certainly have taken care that the peons did not draw such an insignificant amount of batta, the drawing of which involved the disclosure of the fact that the Tahsildar had gone to Kottoor upon that evening.

9. There is one other supposition, unsupported by any evidence whatsoever, put forward by the Collector in support of his opinion that the Tahsildar could not have left Kudligi until noon upon the 31st. He states that a certain paper, (Exhibit 45) being an Income Tax Inspection Review, was despatched from the Collector's Office, Bellary, by post on the 30th. He assumes that this paper reached Kudligi about noon on the 31st. It was noted upon by the Tahsildar on the 1st and was registered in the Taluq Office upon the 2nd. The natural presumption, assuming that the paper reached Kudligi at noon on the 31st, as to which there is no evidence, would be that the tappal of the 31st was forwarded on to the Tahsildar from Kudligi on that day without being opened or registered in the office. But this won't do. Such a presumption would go in favor of the Tahsildar's contention that that he was not at Kudligi on the 31st when the Review Paper in question was received at Post Office there. The Collector would however, draw the far-fetched inference that the Tahsildar received the tappal on the

31st presumably at Kudligi, opened this particular document after he had left Head-Quarters, dated it on the 1st, and returned it the same day for registration. The evidence of the Head Accountant, a witness deadly hostile to the Tahsildar and responsible for forwarding the Tahsildar's tappal during his absence, is clear upon the point, that tappal covers are frequently sent from Head-Quarters to the camp office by separate peons or talayarees unopened or un-registered, and that they are also frequently re-directed by the Kudligi Post Master on request to villages where there are Sub or Branch Post Offices, of which Gudikota is one; and he also admits that there may be occasions, although he cannot remember specific dates, when the Tahsildar opened covers in camp and sent them subsequently to Head-Quarters for Registration. It is further to be noted that this document is only one out of the whole tappal received in Kudligi on the 31st; and if the Tahsildar had, as suggested, received the tappal at Kudligi, it is impossible to suppose that he would carry the whole of it, including the most formal documents and documents requiring to be dealt with by clerks at Head-Quarters, along with him upon tour. There would certainly be some letters dated and initialled by him on the 31st. None such has been produced. Further, the manner of disposing of this paper disproves the theory of the Collector. The paper bears on it directions to the Income Tax Clerk, who admittedly remained at Head-Quarters, to show all registers and manuals on the 6th February at Gudikota on the Tahsildar's return from Bellary and on his way back to Kudligi. It would have been absurd to enter these directions in writing on the paper, if at the time when it was received the Clerk and the Tahsildar were together in Kudligi, as is the story put forward by the prosecution. The Tahsildar could have looked at the Registers on the spot or taken them with him for reference; but as the paper was not received until the 1st February, when the Income Tax Clerk was at Head-Quarters and the Tahsildar was on his way to Bellary, the direction was put in writing upon the document which was then forwarded to the Clerk at Head-Quarters. The Collector supports his inference by the statement in para 21 that on the 1st February the Tahsildar, who had moved on the morning of that day to Appayana-halli, wrote to Head-Quarters (*vide Ex. M3*) to give directions about the tappal of "the 1st and subsequent dates." This would imply that he gave instructions about the tappal during the whole of the tour which was arranged to extend up to the 26th February. As a matter of fact this is incorrect. It gave instructions for only three days, namely the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd February and not as to the remaining days of the tour. (*Vide* copy attached Appendix C.) As a rule no special instructions are required for dealing with the tappal as the Clerks at Head-Quarters know from the tour programme (specially referred to in *Ex. M3*) where the Tahsildar will be on any specific date. Hence there was no necessity to give directions as to the tappal of the 31st nor as to the tappal of the 4th and subsequent dates; but in the three days mentioned the Tahsildar was to go and remain at Bellary for a conference, which was an unusual incident and therefore required special instructions. The Reddy of Gudikota was a District Board Member and was going to Bellary for a meeting of the Board which was to be held on Monday, the 4th February. If therefore the tappal of the previous Friday and Saturday, were sent to him (as directed in the letter) he would arrange to bring

it with him to the Tahsildar at Bellary. Hence the fact that no instructions were given except for the 3 subsequent days raises a presumption in favor of the Tahsildar, instead of against him as suggested by the Collector.

10. It remains only to refer to the oral evidence. The Collector admits that this is not the strong point in the case—and with justice; for it is confidently submitted that in no judicial proceedings could conviction be obtained upon evidence of the nature adduced in the present enquiry. To take the evidence against the Tahsildar first, it is not only inconclusive and contradictory, but in the case of the officials is that of men confessedly inimical to the accused. The P.1 W. *T. Obala Charlu* was the Head Gumasta, who went on Preliminary Jamabandi on 29th January with instructions to meet the Tahsildar at Gudikota on the 31st. He says he saw the Tahsildar come to Gudikota at 8 P. M. on that day; he admits he speaks from memory, after an interval of twelve months; he cannot identify the two peons who he asserts came with the Tahsildar; and his memory is defective as to the times of arrival or departure on other much later dates. This witness is one of the officials declared by the Sessions Judge of Bellary to have given not altogether truthful evidence in a case connected with the destruction of documents in this very Taluq Office. He was dismissed by the Collector and his dismissal has been confirmed on appeal by the Revenue Board. He is the only witness who testifies that he saw the Tahsildar arrive. The P.10 W. *Koneri Ravi*, the Taluq Gumasta who accompanied *T. Obala Charlu*, according to his first statement saw the Tahsildar come about 6 or 7 P. M. But in his deposition he shifted the hour to 4 or 5 P. M. He says he was sent for at that time to go to the Tahsildar, when he and the preceding witness were both together in office; and some business was subsequently done by the Tahsildar in connection with Jamabandi business. He does not know who fetched him. He has been compelled to resign the service as being incompetent, but says he applied to be allowed to resign because the Tahsildar teased him. The P.2 W. the *Reddi of Gudikota*, says he heard of the Tahsildar's arrival about 7 or 8 P. M. but as to the mode has a third story. He alleges that he and P.1 W. were in the Kurnam's house at the time, waiting to hear of the arrival. He says there were no Kurnams from other villages there that day. The *Kurnam* P.4 W. confirms the first part of this statement, but states that several Kurnams were in the village all day and waited there until 7 P. M. The memory of both these witnesses was very imperfect as to the arrival and departure of officials on other touring occasions. This is all the direct evidence as to Gudikota with the exception of that of the 5 D. W. a Special Fund Gumasta, who was despatched from Kudligi at 1 P. M. on the 31st with a cart containing *saman* and dufters for the Tahsildar, and reached Gudikota between 7 and 8, when he found the Reddi and P.10 W. examining some papers. The Collector in Appendix II, Note 2, of his Proceedings completely misapprehends the meaning and effect of this evidence. This witness was the Special Fund clerk, who had been ordered to meet the Tahsildar at Gudikota on the evening of the 31st and to accompany him to Bellary for the Conference, bringing with him the necessary papers, &c., for that purpose. There is no reference at all to the Tahsildar's private *saman*, &c., which as shown by the other witnesses had followed the Tahsildar in the early morning of

the 31st. The Collector further remarks in Para 13 (c) of his Printed Proceedings with reference to the evidence of this D. 5 W. that *it need not be considered at all, as his admissions shewed him to be absolutely unscrupulous*. Indeed the Collector got so much prejudiced against this witness for making certain statements that went in favor of the Tahsildar that he dismissed him summarily. But on appeal, the Board, as has been stated already, restored him. So that far from the so-called admissions being considered admissions of guilt, they were accepted by the Board as statements of truth—as statements of facts of usual occurrence in most if not in all offices. It is evident without further comment that the evidence of these four Prosecution witnesses is so contradictory as to be quite untrustworthy.

11. As to the time at which the Tahsildar left Kottoor, the Prosecution 5 W., Venkoba Rao, Head Accountant, says that he saw him leave at 1 A. M. on the 31st, and left after him. He adds, what no one corroborates, that he saw a cart belonging to the Tahsildar in the streets of Kudligi between 12 noon and 1 P. M. on that day. This witness admits that he was at enmity with the Tahsildar and asked for a transfer on that ground. His moral character too has been questionable as was undoubtedly known to the Collector about the time of the despatch of his covering letter to the Revenue Board which accompanied his Printed Proceedings of the 6th March 1896. During his examination as P. 5 W., the Taluk Head Accountant Venkoba Rao falsely stated on oath—firstly, that he saw from his own house—the Tahsildar himself at Kudligi about noon on the 31st, and again, correcting himself, that he saw not the Tahsildar but his cart, standing opposite the Post Office. As your petitioner was aware that this witness had maintained what was known as the Treasury opening book in which he noted down the hours at which he personally opened and closed the Treasury each day, he, the witness, was asked in cross-examination if he could state what hours were entered in that book for the 31st. Venkoba Rao having stated that he did not remember it, your petitioner grew suspicious and was anxious that that should be found out; and accordingly upon his request, the Collector directed the then Tahsildar of Kudligi to send up that book to him. Head Accountant Venkoba Rao, however, after his examination was over, returned to Kudligi and took away the book from the Shroff. The then Tahsildar was on circuit at the time and on his return asked the Shroff for the book. The Shroff of course said the Head Accountant had taken it from him, but the latter denied having done so. This was reported to the Collector, who, however, insisted on the book being found out and sent up to him. The Tahsildar thereupon caused a strict search to be made and the book was ultimately discovered from under the carpet seat of the Shroff. In this book, the original entry eleven A. M. as the hour of opening the Treasury on the 31st January 1895 was found altered into one P. M., so as to correspond with what was stated by the Head Accountant in his deposition on oath before the Collector. The book was sent up to the Collector together with the depositions taken by the Tahsildar from Venkoba Rao and the Shroff. All this is borne out by the records in the Collector's office. The dismissal of this Head Accountant by Mr. Tremmenheere himself for having fabricated false documentary evidence against your petitioner in the matter of a D. C. B. statement almost contemporaneously with the above occurrence

is a further circumstance indicative not only of the witnesses admitted enmity but also of his exceptional moral character. The Revenue Inspector, K. Srinivasa Rao, P. 6 W., corroborates this witness as to seeing the Tahsildar leave at 1 A. M.; he admits that he also asked for a transfer because he considered himself badly treated. The Collector remarks with reference to this admission that the witness seemed "suspiciously eager to make admissions." But he, the Collector, apparently fails to note that the fact admitted was a matter of past record and not new. Thus the evidence of both these witnesses is tainted by enmity; but even as it stands namely that the Tahsildar left Kottoor at 1 A. M., it would be quite consistent with the Tahsildar's arrival at Gudikota in time to do one day's office work on the 31st.

12. So that of the 10 witnesses examined by the Collector, only 5 are taken by him chiefly to support the charges 2 and 3 against your petitioner. Of these 5, the Taluk Head Accountant, the Head Gumasta, and Taluk Gumasta stand condemned by their own admissions of enmity and by other circumstances seriously impeaching their moral character. As for the Reddi and Kurnam of Gudikota, they are generally very obedient creatures of those for the time being in power. Your petitioner therefore submits that the evidence of these 5 witnesses is worthless and ought not to have been relied upon for any purpose.

13. Turning to the evidence in favour of the Tahsildar, we find as to the arrival at Gudikota practically no evidence except that of the D. 5 W. already referred to. The P. 3 W. Dade Sahib, a peon, states he went with the Tahsildar and reached Gudikota at 7 or 8 A. M.; it is said however he had previously made a different statement to the Head Accountant. Surely much mystery attends the taking of this statement by the Head Accountant, without any one's orders and on his own motion in his own house, and especially when the Tahsildar was at Head-Quarters. This action of the Head Accountant appears to have been highly irregular and improper; but in the circumstances, the evidence may be disregarded. As to leaving Kottoor and passing through Kudligi, P. 7 W. a peon, says he fell asleep at Kottoor and when he woke at 11 P. M., the Tahsildar had gone. He proceeded to Kudligi, was told the Tahsildar had gone on to Gudikota. P. 8 W. another peon, returned with the Tahsildar from Kottoor, reaching Kudligi at 12 midnight or 1 A. M., whence the Tahsildar proceeded at once to Gudikota. This witness was directed to send on the Tahsildar's cook, and a saman bandy, which he did. Defence witnesses 1 to 4 saw the Tahsildar at their home at Kottoor during the wedding ceremonies, where he remained about $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, between 9 and 10 P. M. P. 9 W., Sada-nanda Sastri, a revenue gumasta, was one of the officials who went to Kottoor for the marriage. He saw the Tahsildar leave about 10-30 P. M., followed him closely in another bandy, saw him leave Kudligi in his own coach at 1 A. M., and also saw the saman cart leave later. D. 6 W. P. Rama Rao, (a Shrotriendhar of Kudligi,) was also a guest at the marriage. He corroborates the P. 9 W., whom he accompanied. Lastly, the Kurnam of Kudligi, D. 8 W., went on business to find the Tahsildar, first at his office and then at his house, and was told he had gone on circuit. This was about 10 or 11 A. M. on the 31st. There is thus a strong and consistent body of evidence for the defence; and stand-

ing alone, it would no doubt be considered quite satisfactory. Yet, as if this evidence in support of the Tahsildar's contention was not sufficient, the Collector in Para 18 of his Printed Proceedings observes;—"Not to mention his wife—he (the Tahsildar) might have called his cook, his masalchi, peons and many others." What weight the Collector would have given to the evidence of these, even if they had been examined, it is extremely doubtful; but it is remarkable that the Collector should have thought fit to utilize this prudent omission on the part of the Tahsildar to examine men in his own service as a point against him. Indeed, instead of leaving it to the Tahsildar to examine the persons alluded to above, the Collector could have, in the interests of justice, examined them himself. It is hard to see why the strong and consistent evidence above pointed out which has been recorded in favor of the Tahsildar should be utterly swept away in favor of the contradictory and interested evidence adduced in favor of the prosecution. The only reason is that the latter is supposed to be supported by a fabricated tour report. But the latter supposition is based upon no evidence whatever, and the supposition that it is genuine is more probable than the supposition that it is false. Were the oral evidence unimpeachable, it would support the theory that the tour report was fabricated; were the report proved to be false, that fact would strengthen the oral testimony. But when the evidence is untrustworthy, and the fabrication remains a mere hypothesis, neither can by any process of judicial reasoning be employed to support the other.

14. The Honorable the Board of Revenue observes in Para 6 of their Proceedings that "the offence which M.R.Ry. Guru Row committed was at the outset a trivial one, but he has piled lie upon lie to hide the original falsehoods."

The 'offence' your petitioner is said to have committed is apparently his having sent up the Tour Report such as it is found to be and contended that he did do some Preliminary Jamabundy work at Gudikota on the 31st. But "the lie upon lie" which he is said to have "piled" to hide these alleged falsehoods above, is not clear. If the "lies" are meant to be those held out by the Collector in Para 5 of his printed Proceedings of the 6th March, your petitioner humbly begs to submit that they are nothing more than mere inadvertent mistakes unconsciously made by him in answering questions put to him by the Collector without being made aware of the end and aim of his examination and very nearly a year after the occurrence. Indeed the Collector himself will be found to have regarded them as nothing more than that. For, in Charge II which he framed against your petitioner, on the 27th January 1896, he gives the substance of the Tahsildar's deposition correctly as follows:—"Your own statement (Ex. I) shows that you left Kudligi for Kotoor at 5 P.M. on the 30th; returned from that place at 10 P.M. reaching Kudligi at *midnight*; and immediately changed carts and started for Gudikota which you reached at 7 A.M. on the 31st." And yet when no good evidence was forthcoming to disprove the above statement of facts urged by the Tahsildar, the Collector appears to have fallen back upon these trifling discrepancies holding them out to view as wilful misrepresentations on the part of your petitioner. The Honorable the Board appears therefore to have been misled thereby.

15. Your petitioner humbly and respectfully ventures to express the hope that he has in this imperfect and necessarily brief resume of his case, established

the statements with which he set out. He believes he has proved that the oral evidence for the Prosecution, is, even when the evidence for the defence is left out of account, so contradictory and tainted as to be wholly unreliable, and such as would be rejected as ignominious by any judicial tribunal. He believes he has demonstrated that the suppositions,—which alone are left to constitute grounds for a decision adverse to your petitioner—are based solely on conjectures, such conjectures being wholly inconsistent with uncontradicted evidence and opposed to the probabilities of the case. He believes he has shown that the Government Order condemning him is framed upon a misapprehension of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, due to their confidence in the representations of the Board and the Collector, as being correct and fair. But this being shewn not to have been the case, your petitioner therefore feels he is justified in praying for a re-consideration of his case, in every confidence that an impartial and judicial examination of the facts and evidence by Your Excellency will lead to the complete acquittal of your petitioner of the charges brought against him and ensure his restoration with untarnished character, to the office he has so long filled and in which he has ever endeavoured by devotion to work and loyalty to his superiors to merit the approbation of the Government he served.

16. In conclusion, your humble petitioner, begs to bring to the notice of Your Excellency's benign Government that the Honorable the Board of Revenue while noticing pointedly the G. O.'s and B. P.'s of 1884 and 1893 in reference to his precedents have not taken into consideration, the late intermediate G. O.'s and B. P.'s in regard to your petitioner's meritorious services. Whereupon not only was your petitioner soon promoted to a higher grade of Tahsildar but was recommended for the Post of Huzur Sheristadar (*vide* B. P. No. ²² 8-1-87 Mis. and the testimonials printed in pages 15—19 in the accompanying copy of your petitioner's testimonials.) Even in 1893, the Board themselves when half the suspension period was over, recommended your petitioner's re-instatement (*vide* B. P. No. ⁸²⁵ 17-2-94 Mis.). This was not liked by those who had tried to work your petitioner out of Government service; and ever since then the local officials combined and continued to influence your petitioner's immediate superiors against him. Thus subjected to all sorts of harassments and annoyances, he felt his position intolerable, especially under the effects of the maladies he had been suffering from and wishing to retire from Government service on Medical Certificate, applied for furlough preparatory to such retirement. After a deal of Correspondence, the furlough applied for, was unfortunately refused early in 1895. Your petitioner had thus much against his will, to continue in the service and withal to work with the utmost care. In October 1895, owing to his mother's dangerous illness, which however carried her off, your petitioner had to quit the Taluk on leave; and during this absence from the Taluk, the Local Taluk Head Accountant (P. 5 W.) seizing the opportunity afforded him by the presence of the Collector, prejudiced him by all sorts of unfounded reports. The present charges against your petitioner are thus the offspring of the above machinations of ill-disposed men. The result is that your petitioner has been, after a long continuous and meritorious service of 28 years as evidenced by the copies of the

testimonials hereto attached dismissed from Government service for, if at all, a "trivial" fault (*vide* B. P., Para 6) and turned adrift. It was no charge of corruption or embezzlement, of loss of Government money or property or any other serious matter. Your petitioner humbly submits and feels that Government service has proved too precarious and uncertain in his unfortunate case and in this connection would urge on the attention of Your Excellency's benign Government, the views expressed by the Government of India in G. O. No. 2290, dated 3-12-83, Public Department, Paras 10, 11, 14 and 16.

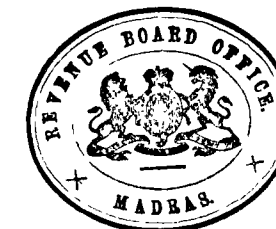
And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will EVER PRAY, and remain,

Your Excellency's
most obedient and humble Servant,

C. Guruswami
Late Tahsildar and Second Class
Magistrate of Rayadrug,
Bellary District.

*Submitted through the Board
of Revenue Madras*

Triplicane
25th February 1897
43 Car Street.
C. Guruswami



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)

No. 1136 Misc., dated 25th March 1897.

Read the following :-

1. Again Board's Proceedings No. 489 Routine, dated 13th February 1897.
2. Also the following Endorsement of the Collector of Bellary, Dis. No. 1508, dated 18th March 1897, on petition from M.R.R.Y.C. Guru Row, late Tahsildar of Rayadrug, dated 1-2-95.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue with brief marginal notes. Mr. Tremeneer's narrative of the facts of the case has not been proved to be incorrect and the acting Collector does not consider it necessary to express any opinion of his own on the case beyond pointing out that some of the petitioner's statements are not true and that some others are misleading. Most of the arguments raised in the review petition will be found to have been already answered by Mr. Tremeneer, in his notes recorded on the margin of the petitioner's explanation (Enclosure No. 1)

2. All the Enclosures to Mr. Tremeneer's Proceedings are submitted herewith together with the following records referred to in appendix B to the review petition

1. Collector's Proceedings No. 2842
27-11-94
2. Tahsildar's arzi No. 1599
30-11-94
3. Collector's Proceedings No. 3086
26-12-94
4. Collector's Proceedings No. 5661
20-12-94.

5. Mr. Cottingham's letter No. 910 12-10-94 enclosing notice regarding Primary Examinations.
6. Notice about the District Board meeting on the 4-2-95 (This did not require petitioner's presence in particular)
7. Primary Examination Notice.
8. Tahsildar's arzi No. 44, dated 10-1-95.
9. Collector's Proceedings No. 102, dated 14-1-95.
10. Five note books of Revenue Inspectors.
11. Present Tahsildar's note.

3. It is to be noted that the order of dismissal was passed and communicated to the petitioner in June 1896 and that no explanation is given in regard to the delay in the submission of the review petition which reached the Board only on the 14th February 1897.

Resolution

Submitted to Government.

2. The facts of this case have already been before the Government, and the Board does not consider it necessary to comment upon the present lengthy petition.

(True Copy & Extract)

Reed

Secretary

To

The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with printed petition and its two Enclosures & one bundle of records in original.

Md. R. H.

Petition from a dismissed
Tahsildar.

C No 2809 of 1897

For orders.

The Hon^{ble} Mr. & Mrs. G. M. C. I. E.

has sent to the Hon^{ble} Mr. & Mrs. G. M. C. I. E.
off to the Hon^{ble} Mr. & Mrs. G. M. C. I. E.
(1.6.97)

Issue 2nd.
10.6.97

In the petition forwarded by the Board of Rev. with the above Current, Mr. C. Gurm Row, late Tahsildar of Rayabrug in the Bellary Dis. trict asks for a reconsideration of G.O. No 2370 dt 17.6.96. in which he was dismissed the public service for having submitted a false tour report, given a false explanation with regard to it, and attempted to suborn witnesses to give false evidence in order to exculpate himself.

From the notes under the G.O. above quoted it will be seen that the petitioner's case has been fully considered and that the explanation which he submitted direct to Govt as well as the one which he gave to the Collector were ^{into} fully thoroughly gone through, with the result that the Govt came to the conclusion that those explanations entirely failed to clear him, while

Yes. The case was submitted in a way that facilitated examination. All papers bearing on it were submitted

sent up. 23
C 4/6/97
12/9/97

while the numerous false and
disingenuous statements which
they contained aggravated or
constituted an aggravation
of the original offence.

The petr now alleges that ~~the~~
his former explanations had
no reference to the Collector's
~~letter~~ ~~and~~ Proceedings and
letter to the Board of Revenue,
as he was refused copies of
these documents until a final
decision was arrived at, and that
the present is really his first

2 flagged E.
& flagged F

'opportunity of tendering an
'explanation with a full
'knowledge of the case as
'put by the Collector.' It
is no doubt true that the
grant of copies of the Col-
lector's Proceedings dated 6th

flagged E

flagged F

in 80 flagged A.

in 80 flagged G.

The petition was submitted in Feb

March 1897, his letter to the
Board of Revenue dated the
8th idem, & the Board's resolution
of 15th April 1896, was sanctioned
in August 1896, ie after the
order of dismissal was passed.

but in his present petition
in which he professes to
traverse the some of the

the statements contained in the
records.
does not improve his case.

The main charge of which the
petr has been declared guilty
is that in his tour report for
January 1895, he falsely re-
presented that he left Kudli-
ghi on the 30th at 5 P.M. & made
18 miles to Gudikota, and that
on the 31st, at Gudikota, he
did some inspection work, exa-
mined the village accounts
and conducted the preliminary
Jambaudi of Choranesurika.

flagged E

The Collector, Mr. Spence, having
learned that on the
night of the 30th January,
the petr attended a wedding
at Kottur which was 12 miles
from Kudlighi in the opposite
direction to Gudikota, sum-
moned and examined the
petr on the 6th December 1895.

The petitioner admitted his
journey to Kottur on the
night of the 30th January,
but alleged that he left
for that place at 5 P.M., returning
at 10 A.M. reaching Kudlighi
at midnight, and immediately

immediately changed carts and started for Gudikota which he reached at about 7 A.M. on the 31st, and that he did the preliminary ^{Jamataudi} work of Chornaur Firka on that day at Gudikota.

The Collector, thereupon held an enquiry and found that the petr ~~did not~~ ^{must have} returned from Kothur to Kudlighi between 5 and 7 A.M. on the 31st, that he did not leave Kudlighi before noon, and that he did not arrive at Gudikota before the evening of the 31st, and ^{that} he did no preliminary Jamataudi work as he had stated, on that day. The evidence adduced at the enquiry is analyzed in the Collector's Proceedings (paras 12-27) and the documentary evidence is summarized in Appendix

I.

As regards the oral evidence, the petr merely repeats what he had stated in his former explanations. With

Collector's letter
which was
flagged F

2 flagged H

flagged E

With regard to the documentary evidence, the petr is silent about the pems' travelling allowance bill for January 1895, in which it is stated that the a pems who returned from Kothur 'with the Tahsildar' reached Kudlighi at 7 A.M. on the 31st January 1895. The petr however, attempts to traverse the remarks made by the Collector about the tour return of Jan'y 1895, which alone, the Collector said, observed, 'is sufficient to clear up by demonstrate the its falseness and the falseness of the Tahsildar's ~~prop~~ explanation. The office copy of the tour turn was prepared by a clerk who was admittedly at Kudlighi on the 31st January, and entered the following items of work as having been done by the petr at Gudikota on the 31st.

Date & day of the week name of camp	Whether A.D. memos have been prepared & sent if not the steps taken to get the work done	Whether village accounts have been written up to date, if not the steps taken to get them done	State of arrears account balances	Whether the village officers live in the village & were present at the Tahsildar's visit	Sources of water supply & their condition	
31 Gudikota	Memos not written, warned the Kurnams to write soon.	Masavari written, Kurnams preparing other accounts	Balance nil	Yes Yes	Well to tank in good condition	Engaged in preliminary Jamataudi duties & Chornaur

The Tahsildar added the words
'of Choranur firka' and initialled
the office copy on the 31st.

The fair copy was also prepared
by the Clerk who remained
at Kudlighi and signed
by the Tahsildar on the same
date. From these facts

the Collector concluded that
the pet^r ~~that~~ ^{and} the Clerk must
have remained ^{together} at Kudlighi
for some time on the 31st

with the Tahsildar signed
at that place the record of
work which he ^{wanted} ~~worked~~ his
Superior officers to believe
he had done at Gudikota.

The Collector thought that
there was ~~no~~ only one
other alternative which
was however absurd - namely,

that after the day's work,
instructions for the

Tour Return was sent
from Gudikota, that

the Clerk prepared it
at Head Quarters (i.e.

Kudlighi) and sent it
to Gudikota, that the

Tahsildar (the pet^r) returned
it

W. H. P. F

it with alterations (though
he had clerks in camp) and
that the Clerk returned the
revised copy the same day,
that is to say, the Tour Re-
port, after the day's work
had been done, travelled
72 miles (which would at
least take 18 hours) and
was signed the same day.

The pet^r admits that this
alternative is absurd but
urges that 'it is equally
absurd to say that it is
the only alternative.'

The pet^r's present explanation
is that ~~he~~ when he left
Kudlighi on the 30th January
the Clerk gave him the re-
turn completed for the

31st also in advance, that
on the 31st at Gudikota

he initialled the office
copy making therein the
addition of the words 'Chora-
nur firka', and finding

that the fair copy re-
quired no alteration but
only an addition of these
words, he signed the fair

a useful
clerk!
1-697

Fair Copy also leaving
it to the Clerk at Kudhighe
to make the necessary addi-
tion.

Now this explanation is
more absurd than the alter-
native which suggested itself to
Mr. Trautman. How does
the Clerk know that in inspec-
ting the village accounts of
Gudikota on the 31st January,
the Tahsildar would find
the A.D. Memos not written
up and that he would be
put to the necessity of
warning the Karmans to
write them soon? Again,
to write up the returns in
advance, how can the
Clerk foresee that the Karmans
had finished the Masavari
(Monthly) accounts and
^{were} ~~would be~~ engaged in preparing
other accounts? The
petr says that all this informa-
tion could undoubtedly
'be obtained from office
'records or anticipations of
'the ordinary course of
'inspection work,' that

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1.6.87

The Tahsildar admits a
very grave offence when
he says he allowed his clerks
to be prepared in this way.

2

that the clerk who prepared the
tour return, was dismissed by the
Collector for, among other
charges, preparing this report,
that he was however, subsequently
reinstated by the Board of Rev.
to which he had addressed an
appeal 'clearly' showing that
'such drafting in anticipa-
'tion subject to alterations
if necessary, is a frequent
'occurrence in many depart-
'ments and with all claps-
'of papers.'

There is however, no information
as regards the result of the
Clerk's appeal to the Board of
Revenue, nor is it understood
how 'drafting diaries in
advance' is possible.

The petr next urges that he
had no motive ~~in~~ in screening
his trip to Kottur on the 30th,
or in saying that he went to Gudiko-
ta on the 31st. The Collector
however, has pointed out that
there ^{was} a motive for both. There
were rumours that the Tahsildar
had received presents of
clothes on the night of the
30th.

at Kottur,
January, and ~~that~~ if the petr
had not stated that he left
for Gudikota on the 30th, he
would have only 18 days touring
in the month & thus fallen

short of the number of days
required by the District
rule by two.

The petr utters a falsehood
in saying in para 5 of his

petition that the letter which
^{was alleged to have}
he written to the Reddi of Gudikota

asking him to influence
the witnesses to depose that

he (the Tahsildar) came to
Gudikota on the 31st morning.

was never shown or mentioned

to him at any stage of

the Proceedings before

the Collector, and that he

had consequently no opportu-

nity of learning that

such an allegation was

made against him and

of putting the same in his

oral written explanation.

As a matter of fact, ^{however} the

letter was shown to the petr

who apparently asked the

Reddi how it reached the

Collector

11/5/97

11/5/97
L. G. G. G.

If the present
petition is
petr's own handwork
it is submitted
that shows in a
remarkable manner
the aptitude for
unwilling evasion
& plausible falsehood
which brought
himself into
line
11/5/97

11/5/97

To the Board (L.R.)
Copy to the petr with Encls

11/5

Collector's hands, for the
Reddi said in reply 'I
'gave Exhibit Q to the Tahsil-
'dar, to be sent to the Collector
who had asked me about
'it.' Moreover, it is
reported that the petr was
furnished with a copy of
the letter before he submitted
his explanation.

There are also some other false
or misleading statements in the
petition but it seems un-
necessary to note them.

The petition does not dis-
close any ground for a
reconsideration of the
case, but on the other
hand furnishes some
further instances of the
petr's disingenuous and
false statements.

The following draft is
submitted for approval:
G.O. Misc. no. 2913 of 10th June 97.

The Govt sees
no reason to reconsider
the orders already passed.

11/5/97

11/3/97

11/5-6-97

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

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READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____
 189 _____ DATED _____

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO G. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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