

Revenue (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2386

DATED 3rd June

[Despatch Abstract.]

Noting that Mr. R. D. Venkata
Sastri, J. D. C. Anantapur was
not guilty of any misdeed
in the local fund case on the file
of the J. D. C. Anantapur, Anantapur.

BACK PAPERS.

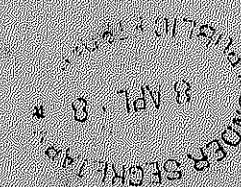
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

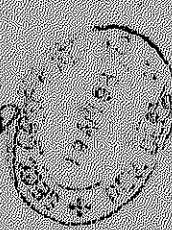
Revenue
Judicial (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. *1183*
25



From

Order No. 942 of 19-4-98
Transferred to the
Revenue Department. Ref. C No. 12.



Arduap

Dated 6th April 1898.

Received

Ag. Under Secretary Registered

MA 18.4.98

Enclosures

Spare copies

Two (one in a separate packet)

SUBJECT.

Forwarding the explanation of INTER. D. Venkata Sarthiyam Treasury Deputy Collector regarding his conduct in a local fund case on the file of the Head assistant magistrate of Penunkonda.

To The Rev. Dy. Secy.

MR. 16/4/98

[illegible][illegible]

1625

FROM

Barnatyne Maileod Esq., M.A. Barr-at-law,
COLLECTOR OF ANANTAPUR.

To

Chief
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

SIR,

In reply to your memo no. 392 dated 12th February 1898, I have the honour to forward the explanation of MRR D. Venkatesa Sastry guru, Treasury Deputy Collector and Vice President District Board Anantapur with reference to question iii asked by the Honourable MRR. P. Ratnasabapathi Pillai and. The officer's explanation was delayed owing to the bad state of his health on account of which he has now taken Privilege leave. I have recently suggested the desirability of his giving up the Vice Presidentship. In cases of this kind it is more difficult to procure a magisterial conviction than to punish departmentally and the failure of the case

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

DEPARTMENT

Madras.

Dated

Despatched

Received

189 .

No.

ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

is perhaps due to this fact. In Mr. Deighton's case, the advisability of dealing with the Local Fund Engineer departmentally has been recognised. I do not find that D. Venkata Sastri had any personal motive in zealously conducting the enquiries in question. He acted under the orders of my predecessors Messrs Manavedan Rajah and R. H. Shipley. No doubt his position has rendered him unpopular with certain parties. His remarks shewing that Mr. Mac Michael's judgment was erroneous are not in good taste but he is, I conceive, entitled in a matter like this to maintain his own opinions, and shew that he acted bona fide. And not in a way which has been characterized by the Head Assistant Magistrate as perjured and not truthful or scrupulous. Para 7 of

of the explanation deals with these remarks. D. Venkata Sastri was in the early part of his career a zealous Police officer and he has perhaps allowed himself to use too freely the methods occasionally resorted to by such officers.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Bhramacharya Venkatarao
Collector.

98
54-98

Code
Class.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS

Monthly
Number

2010

To
(Office)

From
(Office)

Words.

Day.

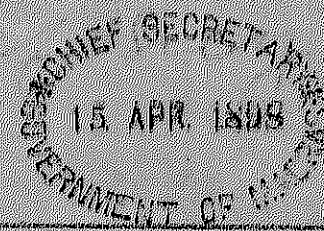
Hour.

Minute.

Official
Instructions.

To
(Person)

From
(Person)



32 Word Form.

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Recd. from

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Telegraph Master.

15.4.98

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OOTACAMUND 14-4-98

The Hind. 13th January 1898

GROSS MISCONDUCT OF A DEPUTY
COLLECTOR.

We shall publish to-morrow the full text of the judgment of Mr. McMichael, M.A., I.C.S., Head Assistant Magistrate, Pennakonda, in the case against Mr. M. Appadurai Mudaliar under Section 161, I.P.C., which will amply repay perusal. The judgment shows how the accused, Mr. Appadurai Mudaliar, Hospital Assistant and Chairman of the Union in Hindupur, has been persecuted in his latter capacity, by his enemies. The eccentricities of this officer have been the subject of comment before this, but the judgment of Mr. McMichael, which is remarkable for its judicial temper and thoroughness of scrutiny of the evidence in the case, is a revelation of the character of a high officer, Mr. Darba Venkata Sastry. He figured as a witness for the prosecution, and this is what the Magistrate says of him:—"The cross-examination of D. Venkata Sastry has elicited facts which go to shew that the witness cannot be regarded either as truthful or scrupulous. He has certainly perjured himself. He has pretended ignorance of facts, which he must have known; for instance, he pretends to be ignorant of the contents of a judgment in a suit, in which he himself was the defendant. As for his scrupulousness he admits that the Chairman of the Madaksira Union told him that he had paid the Local Fund Auditor a bribe of Rs. 100. He was morally convinced of the truth of this, yet he took no action at all in the matter and made no report about it to the President. This Chairman, he admits, is his friend. On the other hand in Hindupur, after merely hearing a rumour to the effect that the accused had been taking bribes, he went out of his way to write off to the President of the District Board for authority to receive and enquire into petitions against the accused. His conduct in Hindupur up to the 14th January was practically an invitation to the enemies of the accused, to bring false charges against the accused. So much for the disinterestedness of these witnesses."

Mr. McMichael closes his judgment with this observation: "I can only express my sincere regret that he (the accused), has been put to this heavy expense by this enquiry," after stating his opinion that the case is a concoction. Comment is superfluous. We trust the Government will take notice of Mr. Venkata Sastry's conduct as he deserves.

The Hindu. 15th January 1898.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

DISCHARGE OF ACCUSED AND STRICTURES ON A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

The following is the Judgment of Mr. MacMichael, Head Assistant Magistrate of Anantapur, in the case against Mr. Appathoral Madahar, Local Fund Overseer and Chairman of Ponnkonda Union, for alleged bribery. We referred to this Judgment in the *Hindu* of Thursday last, and we may repeat once more that the document will repay perusal for the very serious strictures it contains upon the conduct of a responsible officer of Government :—

The accused has been prosecuted by the President, Taluk Board, Ponnkonda, under Section 161, I. P. C., and under clause V of Section 165 of Act V of 1884. The complaint is that as Union Chairman, Hindapur, he received illegal gratifications from certain inhabitants of Hindapur for reducing their house-tax and allowing them to build a pial. The prosecution of the accused was sanctioned by the President of the District Board, Anantapur, in his memo. No. 895, dated 24th September, 1897.

2. The first prosecution witness, J. Sreenivasiah, produced his accounts which have an entry of five and a half rupees paid to the accused on 13th March 1895 for a pial. He says that the accused raised an objection to the construction of the pial; he paid the accused the above sum as a bribe and was allowed to proceed with the pial.

3. The 2nd prosecution witness, J. Adheppa, produced accounts showing an entry of ten rupees paid to the accused on 20th March 1894 for a pial. He says that he writes his father's accounts. His father J. Sabbiah, 6th prosecution witness, says that he paid the accused ten rupees because the latter objected to his building a pial.

4. The 3rd prosecution witness, Dasa Naraniyah, produced accounts in which is an entry of nine rupees paid to the accused for reducing the house-tax on certain buildings. He made the entry at his father's request, but he does not know whether the money was paid or not. His father died recently.

5. The 5th prosecution witness, K. Ramasawmy, says that he has to pay rupees 3-12-0 of house-tax for his house and Rs. 18-0 for one of his four godowns, whilst his neighbour, N. Kondiah, pays altogether only Rupees 3-12-0 for his house and four godowns. The accused told him that if he opened windows in his godowns and paid him a bribe, his tax would be reduced.

6. The 10th prosecution witness, T. V. Venkatarayanaiah, produces accounts showing a payment of eight rupees to the accused on account of a cess-pool. He says that he paid two rupees himself to the accused; the rest he paid to Mantappa, a subordinate of the accused, to be paid to the accused. He paid the bribe because the accused threatened to have him flogged unless he did what he was wanted to do.

7. The 11th prosecution witness, Katta Gandhi, produces an account showing a payment of eight rupees to the accused which he says he paid in order to get his house-tax reduced. It was not however reduced.

8. The evidence of the Court witness, Madiseti Venkataraniyah, was dispensed with by the prosecution. As it was in consequence of a petition presented by him to the Vice-President, District Board, that this case was brought, his evidence was considered important, and the defence was allowed to cross-examine him. He has no personal knowledge of the charges brought against the accused. He says that he got his information from his father who told him that the accused told him that certain people had given bribes to the accused. The father of this witness was cited by the prosecution, but his evidence was dispensed with.

9. The 6th prosecution witness, D. Venkata Sastri, is the Vice-President of the District Board, and conducted a preliminary enquiry into the case. The 9th prosecution witness, Subbi Row, was formerly Union clerk under the accused. These two witnesses have no direct knowledge of the facts. The Union clerk produced a statement prepared by him showing the difference in house-tax to the Union for certain houses for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

10. The prosecution theory briefly is that the accused as Union Chairman took advantage of a resolution of the Penukonda Taluk Board (No. 13, 31st January 1894) to reduce the house tax and took illegal gratifications for so doing. The resolution runs as follows:—"The Board resolves that when a house and a shop are in the same building with internal communication the one with the other, they shall be taxed as one house. In other cases the shop shall be separately taxed." It is admitted that many merchants of Hindupur did take undue advantage of this resolution by opening small holes in the walls of their shops and thus getting 3 or 4 shops taxed as one. The facts on record are in direct contradiction to the prosecution theory. The resolution was passed in spite of the strenuous protests of the accused. Even after it was passed, the accused entered another strong protest against it and was severely snubbed for his pains. It is evident that from the beginning the accused clearly presaw what the result of the resolution would be, and did his very best to prevent it. Finally, in September 1896 he again addressed the President of the Taluk Board in the matter again pointing out the unscrupulous use which the merchants were making of the resolution. This last letter of his was written months before there was any whisper of a complaint against him; it cannot be urged that it was written in order to have a defence ready at hand.

11. As regards the directly incriminating evidence against the accused, it is to be noted that the witnesses are accomplices and therefore their evidence should be viewed with caution. The evidence of an accomplice is usually untrustworthy for three reasons, because he is likely to try to shift the blame from himself, because he is an immoral character, and because he expects to be pardoned if he makes a full disclosure against his partners in crimes. In the present case the first reason does not hold good, for, the witnesses by incriminating the accused have equally incriminated themselves; but, the other two reasons certainly do apply. In addition to these general reasons for disbelieving the prosecution evidence, there are plenty of particular reasons for disbelieving the evidence of each witness. For example, the 1st witness is positive that he noted the transaction in his book on the same day as he paid the accused the bribe. He is equally positive that he paid the money on the same day as the accused passed the order about the pial. Now, the entry in the accounts is dated 13th March 1895, the accused's endorsement to the witness is dated 25th April 1895. The order the accused gave him was to restrict his pial within the limits given in his title deed, yet, he did not remonstrate with the accused for taking a bribe without showing him any special favour, nor did he complain to any one. He says he spent about twenty rupees on his pial, but, there is no entry of any such expenditure in his accounts. The accused once charged him for nothing. Though the witness said that the two account books produced by him always correspond, he had to admit that several entries that were found in the one were not in the other. I may say at once that the general demeanour of this and other similar witnesses was not that of men who were telling the truth. I have not the slightest doubt that they all perjured themselves before me. It is clear from the admission of various witnesses that the important witnesses are all closely connected together; yet, they have all tried to make out the contrary. It is a significant fact that in the three cases in which the accused is said to have taken bribes for pials and a cess-pool, there is nothing at all to show that these pials and cess-pools were ever built. The entries in the accounts describe the expenditure in great detail, though the witnesses admit that in cases of such miscellaneous expenditure they are not in the habit of entering details. Lastly, in several cases there are blank pages before and after the incriminating entries, which are very suggestive of forgeries.

7 The prosecution is
much less than the said
he did not know
what was the
to the Union made
in his judgment
apart from the
breach. Which may
have been made
two days

12. A point pressed by the prosecution is that the prosecution is entirely disinterested as neither the original petitioner, M. S. Venkataramaniah, nor the Vice-President of the District Board had any personal interest in getting the accused convicted. It is clear from the evidence that these two witnesses have struck up a rather close friendship with each other. Venkataramaniah obliges Dr. Venkatasastri by buying fruit and other articles for him and sells clothes to him. They apparently write each other pretty frequently. Venkataramaniah had had a grudge against the accused for some time previous to his petition. It was on the 14th January that this witness presented his written petition to D. Venkatasastri at Hindupur. The latter was then at Hindupur making enquiries into some irregularities committed by Local Fund Overseer, Sanjeeva Mudaliar. He believed that the accused was doing his best in Hindupur for Sanjeeva Mudaliar. In consequence of this he got the accused transferred from Hindupur to Dharmavaram. This transfer was ordered on the 11th January, and it was on the 13th January that Venkataramaniah orally complained to him about the accused. There is no doubt that at this time Venkatasastri was very angry with the accused. On the evening of the 13th January, he told the accused that, if he did not leave Hindupur by that night's train, he would wire to the President and have him dismissed. The natural inference from all this is that this witness was very badly prejudiced against the accused, and was only too willing to believe any complaint that might be laid against him. Venkataramaniah saw his chance and took it; he did not go to the Taluk Board President as he naturally ought to have done to complain; but, he went to his friend, the Vice-President. The cross-examination of Mr. Venkatasastri has elicited facts which go to show that the witness cannot be regarded either as truthful or scrupulous. He has certainly perjured himself. He has pretended ignorance of facts which he must have known; for instance, he pretends to be ignorant of the contents of a judgment in a suit in which he himself was the defendant. As for his scrupulousness, he admits that the Chairman of Mahaketa Union told him that he had paid the Local Fund Auditor a bribe of Rs. 100. He was morally convinced of the truth of this, yet, he took no action at all in the matter, and made no report about it to the President. This Chairman, he admits, is his friend. On the other hand, in Hindupur after merely hearing a rumour to the effect that the accused had been taking bribes, he went out of his way to write to the President of the District Board for authority to receive and enquire into petitions against the accused. His conduct in Hindupur up to the 14th January was practically an invitation to enemies of the accused to bring false charges against the accused. So much for the disinterestedness of these witnesses.

13. A very important point in the case is the great mystery regarding the sources from which the information against the accused was received. The prosecution seems to have carefully avoided the point. The witnesses all say that they told no body about the bribes they had paid or about the entries in their accounts. Venkataramaniah says that he got his information from his father who was told by the accused himself that certain persons had given him bribes. This may be taken for what it is worth; but even if it is accepted, it does not explain how Venkataramaniah knew about the entries in the merchants' accounts. If he got this latter information the same way, then the accused must have known all along that these merchants had incriminating evidence against him which might by accident come to notice at any time. Now, if the accused had sufficient influence with the merchants to levy black-mail wholesale from them, he certainly had also sufficient influence to prevent their retaining such evidence against him in their accounts. It is also a noteworthy fact that in the original petition presented to the Vice-President, there is not a word about the accused taking bribes.

14. The prosecution evidence, if true, shows that one Muniappa, a subordinate of the accused, is equally guilty of bribery. It is not quite clear why this man has not also been prosecuted. The fact that he has not goes in favour of the defence. The defence alleges that Venkatasastri threatened both this man and the Union clerk with suspension or transfer unless they gave evidence against the accused. At all events it is a fact that Venkatasastri himself suspended the Union clerk and got Muniappa transferred.

15. It would be possible to give further reasons for believing the whole case to be a concoction, but in my opinion there is no need to do so. The case against the accused has not a leg to stand on. The accused was Chairman of Hindupur Union for ten years, and his administration appears to have been particularly successful. If his character is really what the prosecution makes out, it is very strange indeed that there was never a word about his conduct for so long. I discharge the accused under Section 253, C. P. C. and can only express my sincere regret that he has been put to such heavy expense by this

Read End of the Jd. 942
19.4.98
CRO 2983 of 98

Note

As Vice President
of the District Board,
Anantapur, Mr. R. V.
D. Venkata sastri, former
Treasury Deputy Collector
of the District, worked
up a case of bribery
against the chairman
of the Hindupur Union.
In acquitting the accused
in the case, the Head
Asst. Magistrate, Mr.
Mac Michael, remark-
ed that Mr. R. V. Venkata
sastri who was also
one of the witnesses for the
prosecution was neither
truthful nor scrupulous
and that he had
certainly perjured
himself. This remark
of the Magistrate
formed the subject
of a question by the
Hon. P. Ratinasabha-
pati Pillai in the

p 14 of the Hd. Asst. Magistrate's judgment
flap 2

Q III on p 2 of the Leg. Dept. Memo
into judicial CRO 577/98
flap O.

Legislative Council
and, in reply, the
Govt promised to call
for a report on the point.
The current contains
the report referred to.

~~There~~ The
Judicial Dept called
for the report but as there
is nothing in the papers
which affects Mr R. R.
D. Venkata Sastri as
a Magistrate, they have
been transferred to the
Revenue Dept.

It is submitted
that the Revenue Dept
has nothing to do
either with the papers
for Venkata Sastri con-
duct as a Dy. Collector
is not in question.

A Vice President
of the D. C. Board, Mr R. R.
Venkata Sastri worked
the case against the
Union chairman and
it is for the local and
Municipal Dept.

say how far V. Sastri
was justified in the
means that he adopt-
ed to secure the con-
viction of the accused,
and ~~whether~~ whether the
strictures passed by
the Magistrate were
deserved or undeserved.

If the Under Secy
thinks that the matter should
be dealt with in the R.D.,
a revised note will be submitted.

WMM
2. 10. 38

It seems that it is
for the D. C. to deal with the
report in the first instance,
making any necessary re-
ferences to R. D. as to the
man's character as a Dy. Col-
lector. Does Lt. M. Dept.
agree to this view?

J. R. 3/5/38
Lt. M. Dept. no.

As the D. C. think me to
deal with the case - on the
2/10/38

Note I don't see any mention
- with the office now note on
the facts.

8/25/78

Note submitted accordingly
6/5/78.

Revenue will observe that the
interpellation related to the con-
-duct of a "Deputy-Collector". His
rank as a high Government Ser-
-vant was evidently a determining
fact.

2. Again, the judgment referred to
was addressed on the Dep^y Coll^r's
perjury & want of scrupulousness.
There can be no doubt which of
these is the more important charge.
When a Dep^y Coll^r who has been
deputed to work up a case
against a public servant is
put in the witness-box, & cross-
-examined as to reflections made
against his character in a judgment
to which he ^{has} been a party, -
if he chooses to perjure himself ^{supposing} (if he
did so) by denying knowledge
of the contents of the judgment,
it would seem that Revenue
would be justly indisposed to
accept the findings of L & M
as to the guilt of the Dep^y Coll^r.
It would have, I apprehend, to
look into the merits of the

matter for itself; & it might therefore with greater propriety do so in the first instance.

3. The minor charge is comparatively very minor. It is that the Dep't Coll. did not report a statement made to him by the Chairman of a Union to the effect that the latter had paid a bribe to the L.F. Auditor. This was an error of judgment which deserves censure, but is not comparable to the crime of perjury.

4. For the reasons given in paras 1 & 2, this Dep't is of opinion that the report of the District Mag^r sh^d be dealt with in Revenue.

H.T.
4.5.98.

12/10/88

After going ^{thru} the paper, I am convinced that there is nothing in them which shows that the Dep Comm was either a forger or a -
perpetrator. Mr. Mac Michael considered perjury proved by pretended ignorance of facts which he must have known - e.g. the contents of a judgment in a suit in which he himself was defendant. This seems to me to be that he pretended ignorance of all the contents of the judgment, but he did not. He stated the prominent facts, that the judgment was against him & that he said he did not remember the same as in the 14th of the trial and the judgment.

judgment about his veracity. It is quite possible he did not, & at all events this was a matter not material to the case. ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{case} ^{he} ^{had} to answer a question.

Read end of the J.D.
No 942 of 19-4-98.
CR: 2983 of 1898
note.

As Vice President of the D.C. Board, An-
tapur, Mr. R. D. Ven-
kata sastre gave, Treasurer
Deputy collector of the
District, ^{under the order of the President of the} ^{investigated} ^{case of bribery}
against the chair-
man of the Hindu
Union, ⁱⁿ ^{accused} ^(the chairman) the accused, in the
case. The Head ass-
Magistrate, Mr. Mac
Michael, remark-
ed that Mr. R. D.
Venkata sastre who
was also the 5th witness
for the prosecution
was neither truthful
nor scrupulous and
that he had certainly
perjured himself.
This remark of the
Magistrate formed
the subject of a

question by the Hon'ble
P. Ramesasabhapati
Pillai in the Legislative
Council and in ^{the} reply,
the Govt promised to
call for a report on
the point.

2. The current note
at the head of the
note contains the
report referred to.

3. The Judicial
Dept called for the
report but as there
is nothing in the
papers which affects
MRD D. Venkatasathi
as a magistrate, they
have been transferred
to the Revenue Dept.

4. The District Magistrate
has sent up all the
records of the case,
in the judgment on
which, the memorandum
against D. Venkatasathi
was made,
and the latter has
also transferred in

III on p 2 of the Leg Dept P 203
with J. C. 577/98

expected by. His stated ignorance
on this one point did not justify
the Mag. in saying he was prejudiced.
As to his unscrupulousness, the
only example given is two facts
that he ~~was~~ ^{was} reported as a man
who said he had given a bribe
though he reported numerous
in his deposition he declares
that he reported rumours ^{which}
unnecessarily, & that he had no
evidence, besides his own
own statement, that a bribe
was given. This does not show
unscrupulousness.

1/6/98

detail, in his explanation,
the several observations of the Head
Asst Magistrate in
the judgment. But
the major portion of the
records sent up by the
District Magistrate
and a great portion of
the Dy Collector's explanation
seem to have no
direct bearing on
the questions at issue
~~which are~~ which are (1) whether
the Dy coll. perjured
himself and (2)
how far he was
scrupulous in
making reports of
the misconduct of
officials to his super-
iors.

5. As regards the
first charge of perjury
MRD D. Venkatasathi
in his cross-examina-
tion said: "There
was a suit filed by

p 73 of the records

"a Hospital asst in
Gangam against me
for treating a woman
kept by me. I was
summoned and
gave evidence. I con-
tested the suit and
a decree was passed
against me. I don't
know what remarks
the D.C. Munsiff made
in his judgment about
my veracity."

It is with special
reference to the above
deposition of D. V.
Sastri that the magis-
trate remarked
that the Dy. Collr
had "certainly per-
jured himself." Mr
Nease Michael observed
(D.V. Sastri)
"he has pretended
ignorance of facts
which he must
have known; for
instance, he pretends
to be ignorant of the
contents of a judgment

p 31-32 of his explanation

"in a suit in which
he himself was the
defendant."

6. Venkata sastri
explains that he had
no motive to pretend
ignorance, that the
suit ~~occurred~~ referred
to occurred in 1891
and that it was not
possible ^{for him} to remember
all details in a
matter that ^{transpired} ~~occurred~~
7 years ago.

7. It is a question
whether this explana-
tion ^{can} ~~may~~ be accepted
as satisfactory. It is
difficult to believe
that Venkata sastri
forgot the facts of the
particular case ~~an~~
~~question~~; and he had
a motive perhaps in
pretending ignorance
of the details because
the case arose out of
his relations with a
woman which did

p 14 of the judgment

not argue well for
his moral character
~~It is submitted that~~
the Head Asst Magistrate
~~had sufficient~~ had sufficient
warrant for
remarking that
Venkata Sastri was
not truthful but at
~~the same time~~
the ~~same~~ ~~same~~ ~~same~~
to ~~some~~ ~~allowance~~
for his awkward
position

At the same time it may be
noted that the matter about
which he was questioned had
no bearing on the case before
the Court & most Magistrates
would probably not have
allowed the question. Further
it is undoubtedly most
improbable that the Dy Collector
did remember exactly the
remarks made by the Dist
Munsiff in 1891. If he ~~to~~ ~~be~~
noted that he did not deny that
the Dist Munsiff made reflections
on him but ~~not~~ ~~that~~ ~~he~~ ~~did~~
~~not~~ ~~remember~~ ~~the~~ ~~remarks~~ ~~the~~ ~~Dy~~
~~made~~ ~~I~~ ~~submit~~ ~~that~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~case~~
the answer was quite justifiable.

8. The second re-
mark of the Head Asst
Magistrate against
the Dy Collector was that
the latter was wanting
in scrupulousness
in making ^{reports} to his
^{superiors} ~~superiors~~, Venkata
Sastri stated that
he thought it his duty
to report all rumours
of official misconduct
where necessary to his
superiors and that
he ~~had~~ always did
so. It appears however

This statement
is probably ~~his~~

Chambers said yes to
a Vakils to him

that the chairman
of the Madakasira
Union ~~seemed~~ told V.
Sastri that he had
given a bribe of Rs. 100
to the Local Fund
auditor but V. Sastri
did not report the
chairman to the
President although
he (V. Sastri) was
morally convinced
of the truth of the
transaction.

It is upon this
incident that the
Magistrate remarks:
"As for his (D. Sastri's)
scrupulousness, he
admits that the chair-
man of the Madaka-
sira Union told him
that he had paid
the Local Fund
auditor a bribe
of Rs. 100. He was
morally convinced
of the truth of this, yet
took no action at all

in the matter and made no report about it to the President. The chairman, he admits, is his friend. On the other hand, in Hinduipur, after merely hearing a rumour to the effect that the accused had been taking bribes, he went out of his way to write off to the President of the D. S. Board for authority to receive and enquire into petitions against the accused.

9. V. Sastri says that he reported the Hinduipur chairman because ~~he had~~ there were records to show that he had been receiving bribes, while in the case of the chairman of ^{the} Madakasa Union, there was only his word that he gave

x chairman of the Hinduipur Union.

p 34 of his rep.

It is a very obvious & reasonable one. ^{the} 11/11/55

a bribe and no more. The charge of want of scrupulousness is a minor one and the Dy. Commr's explanation may perhaps be accepted.

10. The D. S. Magistrate (Mr. Macleod) appears to be of opinion that that the strictures passed by the Head Asst. Magistrate were not quite deserved. He writes: "I do not find that D. Venkatasastri had any personal motive in zealously conducting the enquiries in question. He acted under the orders of my predecessors Messrs. Mani Chandra Rao and R. H. Shipley. No doubt his position has rendered him unpopular with certain parties. His remarks xxx show that he acted

"bona fide and not
in a way which has
been characterised
by the Head asst
Magistrate as perfidious
and not truthful
or scrupulous. xxx
D. Venkata sastri
was in the early
part of his career
a zealous Police officer
and he has perhaps
allowed himself
to use too freely the
methods occasionally
resorted to by such
officers."

Why this
sneer at
the Police?
mu

It remains to note
that Mr. D. Venkata
Sastri is a Deputy
Collector in the 4th grade
~~and~~ subordinate and
has put in 26 years
service. He says that
he is on the eve of
retirement having
lost all "health" on
account of diabetes
and syphilis.

15-5-1918

"brought on by hard,
wearisome and special
work" he has had to do
during his service.

24/5/18

25/5/18

See

It is submitted
that men are very
slender grounds for
the sweeping condemna-
tion passed on the
Dy Collector by Mr
Mac Michael. Few
respectable men of
native gentlemen of
any position would
care to make a
statement which
would make a full
publication of their
private affairs at
the invitation of an
adverse rival. The
Dy Collector's statement
as to the remarks
passed on him by a
District Munsiff 7
years ago is merely
loose & very reasonable.

cannot possibly be confidently declared
so. It is ~~not~~ perjury.

to charge him with want of
scrupulousness because
he reported ~~the~~ against
the chairman of Hindupur
when he had evidence
against him and did
not report against the
chairman of Madakurina
when there was admitted
no evidence is mere
Special pleading.

It is submitted
that the pp. may be
recorded.

W.C.
20.5.88

H.M.

I submit the matter to
Mr. P.

17.5.88

Read Am No 2983 of 88
(Indt. J. 942 d 19-43)
on letter Ref on C No 12
from the C.M. & D.M.
of Anantapur forwarding
with connected record, the
Explanation etc.)

P.O. No. 2386 of 3.6.98.

After a careful
consideration of the
records in this matter
H.E. the C.M. is clearly
of opinion that the
Dy Collector was not
guilty of any misconduct
which calls for the
notice of the Govt.

W.C.
2-6-98 3/6/98

To the J. & S. Dept.

To the D.M. of Anantapur
for the D.M. Dept.

Why?
+ 34 records.

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PAGE

QUESTIONS: No

ENCLOSURES TO O No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

INTERVIEW WITH BUTTO

NOTED NOT FILED OF, BEING MEANT FOR DEBATION
IN ORIGINAL.

● ● ●

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