

Revenue (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2475

DATED 11th June

[Despatch Abstract.]

Declining to interfere in the matter of
~~the~~ dismissal of D. Anantayya, lat
Extra Gunyahah, Rev. Sett. No I Part

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 (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2822

Order No. 2413 mis 25-4-98.
Read in No. 2822 P
R.P. 2413 mis 25-4-98.
Records and agriculture
Madras
The Govt declines to
interfere
No. 2413 mis

Dated 5th April 1898.
Received 13th
Registered 13th
Enclosures 26.
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting for the
Grants of Government
petition from D Ananthappa
late extra gymastak ho-1
Party, regarding his dismissal
from Government service

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	2175	Land	5.6.96
	1302	R	2.7.96

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

To

His Excellency the Governor in Council,
OF FORT SAINT GEORGE,
MADRAS.

Thro:

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
of Revenue Settlement, Party No. I,
BELLARY and ANANTAPUR.

And thro:

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER
of Rev: Settlement Land Records and
Agriculture,
MADRAS.

*The humble petition of D. Ananthiah late Extra
gumasta, Revenue Settlement No. I Party,
Bellary and Anantapur.*

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Excellency's humble petitioner respectfully begs to appeal against the orders of the Board in its Proceedings dated 5th May 1896 No. 2209 Mis. Land Records and Agriculture dismissing him from service on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner in his Letter No. 105/8-4-96 on account of alleged connivance at the frauds committed by a kurnam gumasta of Chikkakariyaginahalli, Kudligi Taluk, Bellary District.

2. It is said by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter quoted above, that the kurnam gumasta Narasimha Charry being new to the work was unable to render much assistance to this settlement gumasta, the petitioner, and called in, one Guddappa (Prisoner in the Bellary Sessions Calendar Case No. 75 of 1895) and that it was Guddappa that dictated wrong numbers contrary to the Land Register. This statement on the part of the Deputy Commissioner is a mere assumption, as it is not based on any proved facts. Narasimha Charry who is said to have called on Guddappa to render assistance was not examined and the fact ascertained by any other evidence. Guddappa too is not examined to implicate the petitioner in his alleged action. In fact, there was no reason for the petitioner to

extract work from a man (Guddappa) who was not responsible for the work in that village, who was not even a landlord, nor an inhabitant of the village, which is about 16 miles off from his usual residence, Kottur and who as such, was not expected to know anything of the fields of the village. Under the circumstances, it is not credible for a moment that the information given by such a man would have been tacitly taken for truth, by one employed in the service of Government. The incredibility is strengthened by the fact that the petitioner was aware already that Guddappa was convicted in a criminal case in 1877 and was dismissed in 1893 from the post of kurnam gumasta of Sivapuram which he obtained in 1890 by concealing his previous conviction. A man of such a notorious character would never be trusted on.

3. The Deputy Commissioner states that the general presumption that the petitioner had no reasons to suspect that the kurnam was dictating wrong numbers, because of his having been new to the village and of the existence in some cases as usual of discrepancies between occupation, and Land Register, does not apply to the present case. One of his two reasons is that the petitioner inspected No. 332 and measured No. 411A, as appears from the petitioner's remarks in the list of subdivisions. The petitioner respectfully begs to submit that as per Deputy Commissioner's Takid No. 451/4-7-93 (copy herein enclosed), that no original field measurements should be made by him, but he was ordered to supervise the work of kurnams. The fields alleged above as inspected by the petitioner were not measured by the kurnam till August 1893, when the petitioner was called away elsewhere. In the meantime before November 93, when the petitioner was again ordered to do duty in that village, the said fields were already measured by the kurnam and even inspected by the firkadar M. Lakshminarayana as appears from the latter's deposition on 16-1-96 before the Deputy Commissioner. Thus the petitioner did not make inspection of the fields as presumed by the Deputy Commissioner without proper steady and sure basis and as such, he had no reason to believe that the said Register was correct in the particular case.

4. It might be contended as is done by the Deputy Commissioner himself in his letter to the Board quoted above, that the petitioner ought to have inspected the fields and verified the statements of the kurnam as dictated to him. But the petitioner was ordered by the Deputy Commissioner in his Takids Nos. 569/6-9-93 and 582/10-9-92 to the Supervisor, (copies herein enclosed) that he need not make any check inspection of the work turned out by kurnams; which duty was assigned to firkadars. The petitioner had no reason to suspect that the kurnam was making a statement contrary to Land Register and Classification Register, in which case alone he might, as a special case in the interest of Government violate the Deputy Commissioner's order and have verified the kurnam's statement by actual inspection of the fields.

5. It is also argued why the remarks in the list of sub-divisions in cases of fields inspected by the kurnam should be in the handwriting of the petitioner though signed by the former. The petitioner respectfully begs to point out that the action was in obedience to his superior officer Firkadar's order No. 54/21-11-93 (copy enclosed) wherein he was ordered to hurry on the work of the village and write down the remarks of the kurnam at his dictation to avoid delay. Even in the cases inspected by the petitioner, the kurnam according to existing practice in the department should subscribe to the remarks written by him. Thus it will be seen that it was not with any ill intention that the petitioner took to himself the responsibility of writing the kurnam's remarks at his dictation.

6. It is said that the petitioner could produce no written order of the acting supervisor M. R. Ry. Narayana Iyengar directing him to send the subdivision accounts in 7 days. The petitioner is obliged to state that he does not remember that he was asked to produce such a written authority. The plea is proved in fact by written orders to firkadar by the Supervisor Extra Nos. 3/12-12-93, 1580/11-12-93, 1609/15-12-93, 1617/18-12-93, 1626/21-12-93, 1639/26-12-93, 1648/29-12-93 and by Deputy Commissioner's Nos. 63/31-12-93, 71/25-11-93, 85/30-11-93, 108/10-12-93, 113/12-12-93 and 1374/19-12-93 wherein the petitioner's signature is obtained to demand obedience to his orders. Under the circumstances the statement of the petitioner is not a lie, nor a pretext to screen himself from punishment. *But there is one Takid No. 409/27-11-93, the date of which is here*

7. It is stated by the Deputy Commissioner in his Takid No. 773/16-5-96 to the petitioner dismissing him from service as sanctioned by the Board that the petitioner included certain other fields also containing date trees, in putta as reported by Revenue officers to have now been discovered on inspection and enquiry. The petitioner begs to append a list of such fields with his explanation therein according to which, it will be seen that the fasli correction rightly made was altered subsequently in the kurnam's handwriting alone by the kurnam himself without the knowledge of the petitioner, perhaps at the Branch Office, Kottur where the kurnams were ordered as per B. P. Nos. 1636/16-3-93 and 2189/14-4-93 3313/8-6-96 Mis. Land Revenue and Agri. to prepare chittas, puttas &c. in accordance with settlement, preliminary to settlement after completion of field measurements. The petitioner had no means of finding out the alterations made by the kurnams as the accounts prepared by the kurnams were prepared and kept in the Branch Office alone.

8. That in view of the circumstances brought to light above, the appellant prays that justice be done to him on full consideration of facts and respectfully craves your Excellency to cancel the order of dismissal passed on him by the Board and to reinstate him in his former appointment with pay from the date of his suspension.

Enclosed with the petition the Takids Nos. 470, 1105, 1082 are enclosed to me by the Supervisor regarding the kurnams Nos. 451, 582, 569, written by the Deputy Commissioner.

Handwritten signatures and stamps at the bottom of the page.

List of fields alleged by the Deputy Commissioner in his takid No. 793/16-5-96. dismissing the appellant from service to be wrongly included in patta.

Survey number and Sub-Division Letter.	Paimaish No.	Patta No. and Name.	Deputy Commissioner's statements in the Takid quoted above.	Explanation of the appellant.
(Fasli correction.) Statement A.				
543 ...	81-82.	69 Guthala Srinivasa Charlu.	It is said by the Deputy Commissioner that the appellant made fasli correction as per Statement A with a fraudulent intention while the actual facts as now discovered by the Revenue Officers on field inspection are as per Statement B.	Survey No. 543 was not taken up for fasli correction by the appellant, as the field was only before included in putta. There is no difference in the case of Survey Nos. 546, 547, 80 between Statement A and B. As regards their nature and the difference in Paimaish Nos. which have a varying result as is well known is to be attributed to the Karnam's accounts which were taken as the basis. In the case of Survey Nos. 87, 465, 329, 212, 429, 214 A fasli corrections were rightly made as in Statement B, but alterations were subsequently made by the Karnam in the list of Sub Divisions (herewith submitted) which even today with their alteration bear witness to the assertion.
546 ...	79-80.	69 Do.		
547 D.	71-85-86.	69 Ayacut waste.		
87 ...	65.	69 Husanamma.		
465 ...	65.	69 Ayacut waste.		
329 ...	70.	138 Mugappa, Sanna Mugappa.		
212 ...	70.	141 Ayacut waste.		
332 ...	1-2-3.	106 Gandra Mugappa.		
441 A.	32.	106 Muganagowd.		
429 B.	8.	1 Bheemappa, Bheemasaganagowd and Sambanagowd.		
80 ...	7-9-10.	1 Do.		
214 A.	19.	22 Balayah.		
Subsequent corrections by Revenue Officers Statement B.				
543 ...	...	...	The Deputy Commissioner states that fraudulent alterations were made at the time of fasli correction. This statement is disapproved by the correct preparation at the time of fasli correction of the list of Sub Divisions which have been tampered with by the Karnam subsequently. The Karnam gave information at the time of fasli correction that the patta in Survey No. 547 E in statement B had enjoyment in Survey No. 548 but when he inspected the field he found enjoyment in Survey No. 547 above and measured accordingly the occupied portion as 547 E as a separate field.	Full explanation as regards Survey Nos. 332, 431 A is furnished in para 3 of the appeal petition.
546 ...	81-82.	69 Vanka Poramboke containing date trees.		
547 E.	79-80-93.	69 Guthala Srinivasa Charlu.		
547 D.	71-85-86.	69 Do.		
87 ...	...	...		
465 ...	65.	89 Ayacut waste.		
329 ...	105.	138 Poramboke containing date trees.		
212 A.	70.	138 Husanamma.		
212 B.	70.	138 Vanka Poramboke containing date trees.		
332 ...	...	...		
441 A.	1-2-3.	141 Mugappa, Sanna Mugappa.		
429 B.	31-32.	106 Ayacut waste containing date trees.		
75 ...	32.	106 Vanka Poramboke containing date trees.		
80 ...	7-8-9-10.	1 Gandra Mugappa.		
214 A.	79-65.	106 Mugana Gowd.		

No. 105

Revenue Settlement Office
Anantapur, 8th April 1896

From Mr. S. Rangachariar Avigal. B.A.
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement
Partly No. I
Bellary and Anantapur Districts

To
The Secretary to the Commissioners of
Revenue Settlement and Director of the
Department of Law, Records and Agriculture
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to Board's
Proceedings dated the 6th December 1895 No. 6691
Miscellaneous, calling for a report on the mutilation
of the Classification Registers of Village No. 34
Bhiddhetheray Aganahalli, in the Kudligi Taluk.

These Registers were prepared in the
time of the classification of the village in the
month of August 1888 and received in the Deputy
Commissioner's Office at Bellary in July 1889
after the examination of the classification by the
Head Classifier, Supervisor and Assistant
Commissioner was completed. Since that date
they always remained in the Deputy Commissioner's
Office until they and the records appertaining
to the other villages of the Taluk were sent
to the Supervisor in the month of June 1895
for purposes of Fasli Corrections and Sub-
divisions.

division measurements. - The Register of Keriyaqanahalli remained in charge of an Intra Gumastah, named D. Ananthiah who made the Tashi Corrections and measured the interstitial fields and of his Firkadar Meaganthi Lakshminarayana, for about 6 months from June to December 1893 and on the 1st January 1894, They were sent to the Branch Office at Kottur for the preparation of the accounts preliminary to the introduction of Settlement, where the Taram Books were in charge of Intra Gumasta P. Venkatachellam and another Intra Gumasta Adeppa Naidoo who entered therein the areas of subdivisions as per subdivision measurement accounts and of Intra Gumasta K. Raghavachary who prepared the No I. Awarza.

3. On the close of the Settlement in February 1894, These Registers as well as the other Records of the Taluk were sent to the Branch Office at Rayachong, where the corrections in the Registers &c as per orders passed by me on the Appeals of the Mysots, were made under the Superintendence of the Acting Uncovenanted Assistant. T. Veeraswamyyer. - This work was in respect of this village done by Intra Gumastah. Ch. Lakshminarasu who had then the charge of these Registers. - When the Office was removed from Rayachong to Bellary in March 1894 the records of the Kudligi Taluk were also taken there and secured in the record

Record Room.

4. On the 1st July 1894 these Taram Books &c of all the villages of the Kudligi Taluk were sent to the Firkadar, K. Ramachandrayya at Kottur for the purpose of preparing the Diplot Registers in the Taluk Lutcherry as was done in the other Taluks. - The Branch Office remained at Kottur till the 28th July 1894 when it was removed to Kudligi with the Taluk Lutcherry. - During the preparation of the Diplot Registers, they were in charge of Intra Gumastah Shaikh Sitar, who had charge of the records and of Intra Gumastah Kuthudren who prepared the Diplot Registers of the Chittakerry aganahalli village under the general superintendence of the Firkadar, the said K. Ramachandrayya. - The records remained in Kudligi till October 1894 when they as well as the Diplot Registers prepared by the Gumastahs were sent to the Deputy Commissioner's office in Bellary.

5. The Diplot Register of the village in question was checked in Bellary by the said Intra Gumasta, D. Ananthiah who had in his charge the Taram Books as well as other records connected with this village, from 1st August to 9th September 1895 and on the latter date he returned them to the record keeper, having completed the work. After this date some of the records of this village (the Taram Books

not being among them) were issued to an
 Suba Gurnastah D. Satagopalchary for the purpose
 of preparing the Description Memoirs.

6. Thus the Board ^{will} observe that the
 Classification Registers had necessarily to be taken
 to different stations and handled by several officials.
 In Board's Proceedings dated the 16th March 1893 No.
 636 Miscellaneous. Certain items of work were ordered
 to be done by the Gurnams who had thus a free
 access to the records of this Department.

7. The following are the fields now
 under notice and their registry as per Survey Land
 Register, Classification Register and Jasli Correction
 8. Shown below:—

Gymach No.	Corresponding Correct Survey Nos as per Classification Register and Survey Land Register.	Wrong Survey Nos. as per Jasli Correction
Land 3.	441 A.	332
72	212 A.	329
65	465	87

8. The Jasli Correction work was
 done by the Suba Gurnastah named above, D. Ananthiah
 with the help of one Narasimha chary who was the Gurnastah
 of the Misal Gurnam, who was a minor. Perhaps this
 Narasimha chary was unable to render much
 assistance, being new to the work he called in one
 Gaddappa (Prisoner in the Bellary Sessions
 calendar Case No 75 of 1893) to help him. It was
 in Gaddappa who dictated wrong numbers,
 in many to Land Register, saying that the latter was
 correct and that the fields mentioned by
 him were the ^{right} correct ones. The Gurnastah
 Ananthiah

Ananthiah had at the time no grounds to suspect
 that the Gurnam was dictating wrong numbers
 (1) because he (Ananthiah) had till then never seen
 the fields of that village and (2) because in
 many cases discrepancies are as a matter of fact
 discovered between the numbers of the fields entered
 in the Survey Land Register and those of the
 lands in the actual occupation and enjoyment
 of the pattadars. But in this particular case
 of the pattadars. But in this particular case
 Ananthiah is not free from blame, (1) because
 the Survey Land Register was correct in this respect
 and (2) because he has, as appears from his
 remarks in the list of subdivisions inspected
 one field (No 332) and measured another
 (No 441 A) out of those wrongly dictated
 The said Gaddappa. In doing this he ought
 to have noticed that the fields originally
 the Classification Register contained no date
 trees while those wrongly dictated by Gaddappa
 contained a large number of them. This fact
 should at once have attracted his attention
 and he should have brought it to the notice
 of the Firkadar or Superior who was then
 in the Sahib. He did not do so.
 It is therefore evident that though he may
 be presumed to have been innocent

in the first instance, i.e., when the fash changes were made, he subsequently connived at the fraud practised by Guddappah.

This man Ananthiah appeared before me on the 13th Ultimo and I took a deposition from him. It is herewith enclosed with a translation in English. He says that he and the Lurnam the said Narasimha Chariy inspected and measured the interstitial fields in the said village, that he (Ananthiah) did not inspect or measure any of the fields wrongly entered as puttah lands in the course of the fash changes, that it was the Lurnam who inspected them and that at his dictation he (Ananthiah)

wrote all the remarks in the measurement book. These remarks in the measurement book in the case of all the fields measured in the village (i.e., both by Ananthiah and the Lurnam) are in Ananthiah's handwriting and they are all signed by the Lurnam. When asked by the remarks against the fields admitted to have been inspected by Ananthiah were though in his (Ananthiah's) handwriting, also signed by the Lurnam, Ananthiah says that it was the Lurnam's duty to write the remarks, but that as he (Ananthiah)

(Thought)

X All this is a lie because this Narasimha Chariy was new to the work, had no experience, and therefore called in Guddappah to help him. Vide enclosed translated extract of the Tahsildar's order dated the 23rd November 1895 No 235.

X I do not believe this if the Supervisor had given any such order he would have done so by writing. He very likely told Ananthiah not to bother about the village unnecessarily as there were men in the habit of doing under various pretexts, but to place the work soon and send the accounts. Even if the Supervisor had said so it does not relieve Ananthiah of the responsibility of checking the fields and verifying the changes dictated by the Lurnam. Narayana Dyugan is now an Accountant in the Board's office.

Thought that the Lurnam might not write them properly he wrote them for him (Lurnam). This is entirely false. Even admitting his statement (which however is a lie) that he did not inspect the numbers, which, he alleges, were examined by the Lurnam, he, as a subordinate of this Department, who is solely responsible for the correctness of the subdivision measurements, ought, when the Lurnam dictated numbers contrary to the Land and Classification Registers to have inspected the fields in such cases and also verified the Lurnam's statement. While admitting this responsibility on his part, he says in his defence that the then Acting Supervisor Narayana Dyugan ordered him to send the subdivision accounts of the village in question to the Branch Office in 7 days and that therefore he (Ananthiah) had no time to verify the Lurnam's statements. He could produce no written order of Narayana Dyugan to this effect but says that he (Narayana Dyugan) gave verbal orders. This is simply a pretext to screen himself from punishment. The Shape book is all in Ananthiah's handwriting and the subdivision measurement Book also was entirely written by himself (Ananthiah) except in the case of 5 or 6 fields, the particulars of which were entered by the Lurnam. Ananthiah's explanation is as the Board's office

on a perusal of it entirely inadmissible and I have not the slightest doubt that he had been conniving at these frauds.

10. The Firkadar has checked the measurement of one of the fields (No 441 A) in the list of subdivisions. This field was first entered as the puttah land of puttahdar No 141; this entry was then struck out and puttah No 106 entered against the said 441 A and puttah No 141 against No 332 which is one of the unoccupied fields containing date trees. If the Firkadar who checked the measurement of No 441 A had, as he ought to have done, referred to the list of subdivisions and noticed therein the corrections above referred to and examined both the fields (Nos: 441 A and 332) in order to verify the said corrections, he (the Firkadar) would surely have detected the fraud at the time. He did not do so and in explanation of this, the Firkadar says that the corrections in the measurements did not exist at the time of his inspection, but that they appear to have been subsequently made. This is altogether inadmissible; for it is only after the preparation of the shapes of fields measured that the Firkadar makes his inspection and simultaneously with the preparation of the shapes and subdivisions field books the corrections in the measurement list are made; consequently the corrections, if they have existed at the time of the Firkadar's

Further it is one of his primary duties to examine the field books and measurement lists and note such changes as shall be in question and verify them. He never did this important work. He has been very negligent to say the least. For this reason and for a similar neglect in the Hadagalli Taluk, I have reduced him from the post of Extra Head Gumusta on Rs 25 (He is a permanent Classifier on Rs 24) to a classifiership on Rs 20 for a period of six months. I have placed Ananthiah under suspension pending the orders of the Board on this report. In the circumstances stated, he cannot be allowed to remain in the service and I will with the Board's permission

dismiss

dismisses him.

11. As regards the mutilation of the classification Registers, the pages appertaining to the fields in question as well as to Nos 70 to 76, 87 to 90, 213 to 216, 255 to 261, 314 to 332, 540 to 546, are missing. I beg to point out that in the Registers of some other villages not only of this taluk but of the

others also, some pages are missing, due to the wear and tear, of caused by the removal of the records from place to place and by their being handled by several subordinates

as already brought to notice. But as in this case, such acts of fraud have come to notice, it is necessary to enquire who was the most likely man in this Department who had an interest in the removal of the pages in question and what his object was in doing so.

+ after the awaza no. I is prepared at the time of the settlement the disappearance of some pages in the Tarami books, does in no way seriously interfere with the work of the Dept. as all the information contained there in is to be found in the awaza no. I, which is the most important account. I understand that in the earlier days of the settlement these Tarami books used to be destroyed at the completion of the Settlement of a taluk.

12. The subordinate who could have had any interest in doing this; was surely the said D. Ananthiah, who as stated above, made the wrong fasti corrections and measured the subdivisions and his object must have been to destroy all possible clue to the discovery of the fraud. But the removal of the pages from the Tarami books alone, could never help him in this object as will be shown below.

Pymash No.	Correct Survey No. as per land Register.
1. 2. 3.	441 A
70	212
65	465

Survey no. wrongly entered by the Jinnata at the dictation of said Gaddar. 332, 329, 87

In the classification Registers, though the pages relating to the wrong survey Nos 332, 329 and 87 were removed those relating to the correct numbers 441, 212 and 465 corresponding to the pymash nos noted above, were not removed.

Further, there is the avarze,
in which the pages relating
to any of the above fields
were not destroyed. Again
there is the list of subdivisions
in which the correctives re-
ferred to above, made by
D. Ananthiah in his own
handwriting, are plainly
visible. If we are to presume
that this man (D. Ananthiah)
or any other connected with
this Department had destroyed
the pages in question in the
Taram books, he would surely
have destroyed the corresponding
pages in the avarze also, and
specially the list of subdivisions
which, containing the remarks
of the Gumasta, D. Ananthiah,
written in his own hand, is
the most important of all
records leading to the discovery
of the fraud. A subordinate
connected with this Department
knows in what account, a
clue to its discovery exists and
would surely have destroyed
it. In the face of these
facts, I am forced to think

that the pages were not removed
by any subordinate of this
Department. As stated above,
the Taram books were in the
Kottur Branch office for
some months and then in
Kudligi. In the latter place
the office was held in the
tiffin sheds in the Compound
of the Taluk Cutchery. They
are not very secure rooms.
It appears to me that the
said Guddappa, who, in his
ignorance of the details of
the work of this Department,
could not have known that
there were so many other
references leading to a dis-
covery of the fraud, must have
committed this offence in
such a clumsy manner either
in the Kottur Branch office
or in the tiffin rooms of the
Taluk Cutchery at Kudligi,
in the absence of the Gumastas,
who were in the habit of attending
the office from 7 to 10 am.

there in.

14. I am not sure that, in consideration of the facts brought to notice above, a criminal prosecution against Ananthiah on a charge of the mutilation of the Public records, can stand. Hence I will with the Board's approval dismiss him temporarily from the service for irregularities in making Jashi Corrections. He is utterly untrustworthy and cannot be retained in the service.

15. An erratum has been already sent to the Collector for the needful correction of the accounts and I beg to enclose a copy thereof and request that the necessary corrections may be ordered to be made in the Diglott Register.

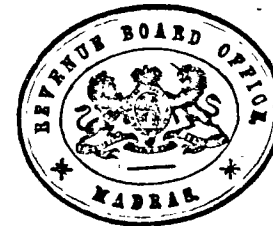
already submitted
with Docket
No. 50 of 17th
February 1896.

I have to

(Signed) S. Rangachari

Deputy Commissioner.
(True copy)

R. I. Srinivasan



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

Dated 5th May 1896.
No. 2209 Ms.

READ letter from the Dy. Commissioner of
Revenue Settlement Party No I, No. 105,
dated 8th April 1896.

Resolution

In the letter read above, the Dy. Commissioner, No. I Party, reports the results of his enquiry into the mutilation of certain classification registers which were produced in evidence before the Sessions Judge of Bellary in Criminal Case No. 75 of 1895, in which one Gnidappa was charged with having fraudulently or dishonestly destroyed a valuable security, viz certain pages of the adangal and chitta

of Chikkakeriyaginahalli Village,
Kudligi Taluk.

2. The Board agrees with the
Sy. Commissioner that it is impossible
at this distance of time, to fix the
responsibility for the loss of the missing
pages on any particular subordinate
of the Settlement department, but it seems
more than probable that the pages
were removed by Guddappa himself,
as stated in paras 12 and 13 of the
Sy. Commissioner's letter. The Deputy
Commissioner is requested to report
whether the Head Classifier brought to
notice that when he examined the
classification registers to see if all
the pages were correct, before sending
them to the Kudligi Sub Magistrate's
office, he found several pages missing.
If he brought this matter to the
office, the Sy. Commissioner is
requested to report why he failed
to hold proper enquiry or direct
the uncovenanted Assistant to do so,
when

when the Head Classifier was summoned
by the Sessions Judge to give evidence
to the circumstances under which certain
pages of the classification registers
came to be missing.

3. The conduct of extra judicial
Anantaya is open to more than
suspicion. As explained in paras 8 and
9 of the Sy. Commissioner's letter, he
must have been fully aware that
the corrections dictated by Guddappa
in regard to fields Nos. 441A, 212A
and 465 were entirely wrong, and
must have connived at the fraud
which Guddappa managed to get
patta for lands covered with wabhal
date trees by falsifying the number
of the fields. Anantaya should
therefore be dismissed from service
and Government will be moved to
prohibit his reemployment.

4. Tirkadar Maganti datt
Narayanappa, under whom
Anantaya was working

lastly corrections and measure-
ment of subdivisions were carried
out, also failed to report the
fraudulent alterations. He checked
the measurement of one of the fields
referred to above (no 441A), and if
as he should have done, he looked
into the list of subdivisions measure-
ments at the time, he would certainly
have detected the fraudulent alteration
of the entry of patta no 141 against
field no 441A into patta no 106,
and of the entry of patta no 141
against field no 332 which is one
of the occupied number containing
cane trees. The Firkadar states that
the alteration in the list did not
exist at the time of his inspection,
but must have been made subsequently.
The Dy. Commissioner has very probably
rejected this plea as "altogether
admissible", as it is only after
preparation of the shapes of
the ^{recovered} ~~recovered~~ ^{that the Firkadar}
has been

makes his inspection, and these
corrections in the measurement (not
division list) are made simultaneously
with the preparation of the shape
and subdivision field book. For
this neglect of one of his most important
duties (viz to examine the subdivisions
measurements list and inspect ^{both} the
fields against which alteration
appeared), the Dy. Commissioner
has reduced Maganti Lakshmi
Narayanappa from the post of Firkadar
or Extra. Jumarista on Rs 25 and permanent
Classifier on Rs 24, to that of a Classifier
on Rs 20 for a period of six months.
The Board considers that the man
should be permanently reduced to
a Classifiership on Rs 20.

5. The Board is unable to accept
the Dy. Commissioner's statement that
the Classification registers are
"very essential" for the preparation
and examination of the shapes.

Registers. They furnish in a most
convenient form nearly all the informa-
tion required for the latter and it is
impossible to avoid ^{referring} reference to them
in the preparation of the Diplot registers.
The Deputy Commissioner is requested
to report further on the subject and
to state specially what grounds he has
for holding that the classification
registers in question have not been
referred to, when the Diplot registers
were prepared and what explanation
his subordinates entrusted with the
work have to give of their omission
to detect the removal of the missing
pages.

(True Extract)

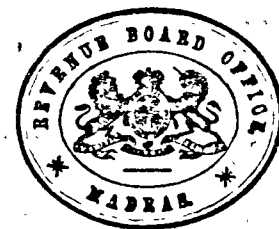
(Signed) P. Rajaratna Mudaliar

The Dy. Commissioner of Div. Sett. No. I Party
copy to the Sessions Judge, Bellary
to the Collector of Bellary.

(True copy)

1948
P. P. Srinivasan

in-covenanted Secy



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

Dated 5th April 1898

No. 2413 Mis.

READ The following letter from the Dy. Commis-
sioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. I
No. 177, dated 26th July 1897:—

In forwarding herewith a petition
from D. Ananthappa, late Extra
Gumasta of this Party, appealing
to Government against the order of
the Board, dismissing him from his
post, I have the honor to state that
I have, in my letter dated the 30th
April 1896, No. 105, reported in
full on the appellants' gross mis-
conduct, which led to his dismissal
and have not much further to
say, except in respect of one
two points in his petition viz
Para 2 of the petition.

states that Guddappa, who was
- the bottom of all this mischief
and at whose fraud appellant
owned, had nothing to do with
field changes and subdivision
measurements of the village in
question, viz.: Bhikkakeriyagumhalli
in the Kudligi Taluk. The Board
will, on a perusal of the translation
of the extract from para 4 of the
Kudligi Tahsildar's arzi to the
Collector of Bellary No. $\frac{235}{23.11.95}$ forwarded
with my letter quoted above, find
that this statement of the petitioner
is a lie. The man who was acting
as the curman of the village at
the time, one Narasimha Chari, was
new to the work and called in the
said Guddappa to help him, which
Guddappa, as stated above, did.
All this mischief with the connivance
of the appellant. I beg also to
refer the Board to paras 8 and 9
of my said letter, from which it
appears that the said Guddappa

was practically doing all the work
connected with the village.

Paras 3 and 4 of the petition :- 3. Petitioner
says that he was at first directed
not to measure lands himself but
only to supervise the work done by
the Curman, that subsequently he was
ordered to do the measurement work
himself, that the fields in question, viz.
Survey nos. 332 and 441 A of the
said Bhikkakeriyagumhalli village
were neither measured nor checked
by him (appellant) until he was
called away in August and that
before he was sent again to that
village in November following, the
measurement of the 2nd field 441A
had been completed and also
checked by the Firkadar, Maganti
Lakshminarayana. In regard to
this I beg to state that both the
petitioner and the Firkadar, Mr.
Lakshminarayana, have attested
the measurements in the sh.

against survey No 441 A, as they have done in regard to the measurements of some other fields in the village, which means that they did check the measurements. As regards the petitioner's allegation that he was at first ordered not to make original measurements but simply to check what was done by the Curmans and that subsequently he was told to measure lands himself, I beg to state that the measurements were according to the orders of the Board first directed to be made by the Curmans and checked by the Gumnastas, a certain percentage of whose work the Firkadar was to check. But as the Curmans attendance was irregular, they being frequently called away on account of urgent revenue work and as it was necessary to complete the measurements without any intermission to the introduction of

of the settlement, the Gumnastas themselves, of whom petitioner was one, were ordered to do the measurements and the Firkadar to check that as usual. Further there is nothing on record to show that the Curman not the petitioner, measured Survey No 441 in question. Even if the Curman had done it as petitioner says, it was the petitioner's duty as an officer of Government to have brought the fraud to light, because he and the Firkadar have both checked the measurements as stated above.

Para 6 of the petition. 4. Petitioner says that he was ordered by the acting Supervisor to send the accounts of the village in 7 days and that therefore he had no time to check the accounts. This is also a lie. Considering the limited time before me to complete the settlement of the Taluk order was issued both by me and the Supervisor who had charge of the Taluk.

finish the measurement work at the earliest possible date. Petitioner was in this village for some time in August, November and December 1895. The fasli changes were made by him and he had therefore ample time to check the several changes dictated by Guddappa and verify them, as it was his and the Firkadar's imperative duty to do, especially in cases where the entries in the Land Register differed from the changes dictated by the Curnam. Appellant cannot deny that he was aware of these changes, because he made the fasli corrections himself and has further recorded in his own hand writing the necessary remarks in the measurement list (though he got the Curnam's signature underneath them with an ulterior motive). Being thus aware that the fields dictated by the Curnam were different to those in the Land Register, was it the appellants and the Firkadar's duty

duty to check at least a few cases and verify changes dictated by the Curnam? They had ample time to do this, having, as stated above, remained in the village for several days on three occasions. If the appellant and his Firkadar neglect this work or (what I consider to be more probable) collude with the village officers in the commission of such huge frauds, what are they good for? The object of the Supervisor in issuing the order quoted by the appellant, was that the work should be accelerated; it does not mean that he should connive at the Curnam's frauds and do his work in this perfunctory manner. His plea therefore is quite inadmissible.

Para 7 of the petition. 5. It is stated that fasli corrections were accurately made but that alterations were made by the Curnam subsequent to the despatch of the records to the office and that this fact will be borne

out by the subdivision measurement list sent by the petitioner. The measurement list referred to in the last paragraph of the statement appended to the petition, has not been received. The subdivision measurement list in the office gives no information regarding Survey Nos. 87, 466, 329, 1212, 429 and as already reported in my letter dated the 8th April 1896 in No. 105, the pages in the Taram book relating to 2 of those numbers are missing. In respect of the other numbers, the Taram book shows that changes made were wrong and what these changes were made by the appellant with the help of the said Guddappa, the Curnam being quite new to the work as stated above. He cannot therefore now plead that he was not responsible for the corrections thus wrongly made and left unchecked and which led to valuable loss of land containing numerous

numeros; date trees being fraudulently included in puttaks. I beg that the deposition given by appellant before me under date the 13th March 1896, and English translation of which was sent with my letter quoted above, may also be perused. It will show how the appellant neglected his work (or what I believe is more probable) connived at the Curnam's frauds.

Resolution

With the letter read above, the Dy. Commissioner No. I Party forward with his remarks, a petition from D. Anantayya late Extra Gumatik in that Party, appealing to Government against the order of the Board dismissing him from his post. The letter and its enclosures will be submitted for the order of Government.

2. The appointment from wh.

the petitioner was dismissed was temporary, and not pensionable.

3. At the jamabandi of Chikka. Nanyagumahalli village, Kudligi Taluk, Bellary district, for fasli 1303, the pattas for certain lands were transferred to one Gundappa, on the applications of the previous holders thereof. It was the year in which the new Settlement was introduced into the village, and the new survey numbers were adopted in the accounts. Complaints were received subsequently regarding the above transfer, and it was found, on enquiry, that incorrect survey nos. had been shown in the transfer application as corresponding to the old paimash nos. and that the pages of the village Adangal and Chitta relating to the lands in question, for fasli 1302 had been removed. Gundappa was suspected and prosecuted criminally and

and at the preliminary enquiry held by the Sub-Magistrate of Kudligi, it was discovered that the pages relating to the fields in question in the Settlement Classification Register also were missing.

4. The Dy. Commissioner to I. Party reported that the Classification Register in question was prepared in August 1888; that from that date up to September 1895, when it was finally returned to the records in his office, it had to pass through several hands; that it was in the charge of Amanthiah, extra gunastah and that of the Firkadar Latchmi Narayana, under whom the former was working, for about six months from June to December 1893, for carrying out the "fasli corrections" and the measurement of interstitial fields, preliminary to the introduction of Settlement; that, for this work the extra gunastah was allowed

The assistance of Kaimam Gmasta
Narasimmaiah who called in the
aid of Gmdappa referred to above;
that in the classification register
in question, against the paimash
nos. in question certain incorrect
nos. had been entered while carrying
out the fasli correction, and that
this was done by the extra Gmasta
at the dictation of Gmdappa,
who represented that the Survey
nos. given in the Land Register as
corresponding to the Paimash nos.
were incorrect, and that the nos.
dictated by him were the correct
ones according to actual occupation
and enjoyment. The Dy. Commis-
sioner pointed out that from the
remarks in the list of sub-divisions
which are in the handwriting of
the extra Gmasta, though signed
by the Amam, it was clear that

the extra Gmasta subsequently
inspected

inspected some of the fields in
question and measured another and
that he must have noticed that
the numbers originally entered in
the classification register contained
no date trees, while the wrong numbers
dictated by Gmdappa contained
a large number of such trees. The
Dy. Commissioner was therefore
of opinion that, even assuming
that the extra Gmasta was innocent
in the first instance, when the fasli
correction was made, he could
hardly be exonerated from blame
for not bringing the matter to the
notice of the Firkadar after
inspection and measurement
of the fields, and that the only
inference possible was that he
connived at the fraud practised
by Gmdappa.

5. The circumstances were

not such as to warrant a criminal prosecution. The Board therefore dismissed him from the temporary post he was holding in the Party, as his conduct was very suspicious.

6. The Dy. Commissioner, through whom the petition is submitted, has categorically replied to the petitioner's allegations.

7. A copy of the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 105, dated 15 April 1896 and Board's Proceedings thereon No. 2209, dated 5 May 1896 referred to in the petition are herewith forwarded for the information of Government.

(True Copy & Extract)

D. V. L. S. I. W. S. S.
Secretary

To The Secretary to Government, Rev. Dept.
with petition and its enclosures

with copy of B.P. 2209 dated 5 May 1896.

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 3919

From

The Board of Revenue,
Qu. Lett. L. Ad. Vape.
Madras.

In Orders

No. 724 Continue

It is submitted that this current with which the Board of Revenue submits the translation Dated 27 May 1898. of an extract from a Tahsildar's Received 1 June arzi, which appears to have been Registered 2-2 Called for from the Madras Office for Enclosures / CRO 2822 of 1898. may be read Spare copies with the latter current which has since been disposed of. please see file below.

SUBJECT.

M.
196/98.

Yes. I have
Entered it

Wm
J. M. P.

Forwarding the translation of the extract from the Kudligi Tahsildar's arzi to the Madras Office, No. 235, as desired 23.6.95

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

True translation of extract of para 4 of ²³⁵ No. 23/11/95
from the Tahsildar of Hudli to the collector of Bellary.

Thus there are 4 cases of irregularities brought to notice.
In this respect, the burnam who had the Hudli corrections
made is chiefly to blame. But this burnam Gannasta
Narasimhabhary, not having experience in the work
being new to it, was a tool in the hands of Guddappa.
This man (Narasimhabhary) was appointed as
Gannasta of the Misal burnam, the latter being
a minor. But on the ground that he did not reside
in the village, orders were since received dispensing
with his services. Although he is now in the service
(as a burnam) it is advisable not to reemploy him
hereafter.

True translation

Munipappa
Deputy Commissioner

Comptroller



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

Dated 27th May 1898.
No. 724 Routine

READ Memorandum from Government, Revenue Department, ^{received} dated 25th May 1898 (for C. N. 2822/98) requesting to be furnished with the translation of the extract from the Kudligi Tahsildar's report to the Collectors of Bellary, N. 235 ^{23.11.95}, referred to in Board's Proceedings, 2209 M. dated 5th May 1898.

Resolution.

The paper, asked for, is submitted herewith.

(True extract)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary

To the Under Secretary to Govt. Rev. Dept.,
with the translation.

Read B.P. (Settlement) No. 2413 mis
5.4.98

(Cus 2822 of 98)

Note

With the current read
above the Board of Revenue
forwards a petition from one
D. Ananthayya late extra quastah
Revenue Settlement Party No. I
appealing against the order of
dismissal passed on him by the
Board for making or continuing at
the making of certain fraudulent
alterations in the classification
register.

2 In passing the order of
dismissal referred to above, the
Board of Revenue recommended to
the Government that the re-
employment of the appellant in the
public service should be expressly
prohibited; a notification was
accordingly published in the Fort St.
George Gazette under the order
contained in G.O. No. 2175 mis of 5th June.

3 The case against the petitioner
is briefly as follows. During the
jamabandi of the

para 3 of B.P. 2209 mis, flap C
5.5.96

para 3 of B.P. 2466 mis, flap D
19.5.96

flap C

2/6/98

village, Kudligi TK,

happily it was discovered that the pages of the village Adangal and Chitta relating to certain lands had been removed. One Gundappa was suspected of the fraud and prosecuted criminally but was acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Bellary. At the preliminary enquiry held by the Sub Magistrate of Kudligi, the classification registers of the village were sent for by him for reference and it was then discovered that the pages relating to the fields in question had also been removed. Enquiries were made and it was found that the classification registers were sent to the appellant for the entry of fasli corrections and that the alterations in Survey No. by which Gundappa managed to get patta for lands covered with valuable late trees were made by the appellant.

The alterations were as shown below:

Correct Survey No. as per classification register	Wrong Survey No. entered by the appellant
441 A	332
212 A	329
46 S	87

The Deputy Commissioner's
order is hereby confirmed

flat B

and on the conduct of the appellant in connection herewith is contained in paras 7 to 10 of his letter No. 105 dated the 8th April 1896. It will appear therefrom that at the time the fasli corrections were made the appellant might have had no grounds for suspecting that the ^{new} ~~wrong~~ numbers dictated by the Curman (at whose mere dictation the numbers are stated by the appellant to have been entered) were wrong, because (1) he (the appellant) had never till then seen the fields of that village and (2) because in many cases discrepancies are as a matter of course discovered between the numbers of the fields entered in the Survey land registers and those of the lands in the actual occupation and enjoyment of the pattadars. The Deputy Commissioner, however, recommended the appellant for ^{chiefly} dismissal because it appeared from the petitioner's remarks in the list of sub-divisions that out of the three fields wrongly entered, he inspected one field (No. 332) and measured another (No. 441 A) that was

have noticed that the fields originally entered in the Classification register contained no date trees while the numbers wrongly entered contained a large number of them. Thus (the Deputy Commissioner observes) although ~~the petitioner~~ ^{it} may be presumed that the petitioner was innocent when he made the alterations in the Classification register, he committed at the fraud when subsequently he found on inspection and measurement that the new numbers entered were wrong.

5/ The appellant's explanation is that he did not inspect although the work of inspection and measurement of interstitial fields of the village (Chikka-
Kerijagunahalli) was done by himself and the Karmam jointly, he did not inspect or measure any of the fields wrongly entered as patta lands in the course of the fasli corrections but that the work was done by the Karmam and that it was at the Karmam's dictation he wrote the remarks in the measurement list.

It must be observed that in this question that (according to the statement

* in p. 6 $\frac{2175 \text{ ams}}{5.6.96}$, flap H

improbable.

What was the positive proof?

flap I

The remarks in the measurement list in the case of ^{all} the fields measured both by the petitioner and the Karmam are in the handwriting of the former but are signed by the latter. Such being the case, the fact that the remarks against Nos 332 and 441 A (which appear in the handwriting of the petitioner) are signed by the Karmam does not necessarily show that the work of inspection and measurement in respect of the fields was done by the Karmam alone although positive proof seems to be wanting of the fact that the work of inspection and measurement in respect of fields Nos 332 & 441 A was done by the petitioner, and not by the Karmam alone.

6 In support of the allegation ~~in proof of the fact~~ that the fields were not measured by him, the appellant states in para 3 of the petition ⁽ⁱ⁾ that they were measured ~~at~~ by the Karmam and inspected by the firkadar at some time between August 1893 and November 1893 and when the petitioner was called away from the village.

ii That the Deputy Commissioner had ordered that no

ments should be made by him but that he should supervise the work of the Karnams.

With regard to (i) the Deputy Commissioner states that both the petitioner and firkadar have attested the measurement in the shape book against field No 441A. With reference to allegation (ii) the Deputy Commissioner admits that in accordance with the orders of the Board of Revenue instructions were first issued to the effect that measurements should be made by the Karnams and checked by the gumastahs, but that subsequently as the Karnams' attendance was irregular and as it was found necessary to complete the measurements without delay in view to the introduction of the settlement, the gumastahs themselves were ordered to do the measurements.

* This fact however, the D. C. goes on to say, does not help the petitioner, for even on the supposition that the measurement work was actually done by the Karnam, it was the petitioner's duty to have brought the fraud to light when checking the measurement work.

In any case, it is submitted, the

petitioner is not guilty of

* please see his remarks on paras 3 & 4 of the petition in letter D 26.7.97 (read in the current) flap E

* It is not unlikely that the inspection and measurement work in respect of fields Nos 332 and 441A was done at some time between the two orders referred to; for the orders of the Deputy Commr that the gumastah should only check the measurement work done by the Karnam is stated by the appellant to have been issued in July 1893 while the classification register of the village was in the hands of the appellant and the firkadar from June to December 1893.

* para 9 of letter No 10588.4.98 flap K

* flap P

neglect of duty. For, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks, when the Karnam dictated wrong numbers contrary to the land and classification registers, the appellant as the subordinate of the department who is solely responsible for the correctness of the sub-division measurements should have inspected the fields and verified the Karnam's statements. The petitioner's defence is that he had no time to check the measurements of the village as the Supervisor had issued verbal orders to complete the measurement work of the village in seven days. The Supervisor's order of 22.11.93 though that he had issued such an order; ~~and the order was not in fact issued~~ the D. C. however considers that the order could not be held to have covered cases in which important changes were made in the classification register.

8 In deciding the case against the appellant, it seems necessary that the following facts may be taken into account.

First that the appellant belonged to the temporary est.

the settlement party.
 Secondly that he has taken more than
 10 years in preferring the present
 appeal.

Secy
 The Secy with no doubt
 remember how wide spread
 & systematic these classification
 fraud were in Belary.

He submitted that
 from the records it must be
 presumed that the petitioner
 was aware of the fraud.
 He urges that he wrote his
 remarks at the dictation
 of the karnam. That is
 to him to prove that
 he had not provided it.

Submitted that Govt should not
 interfere
the
1-6-98 H. M. ...
 In no good manner in interference

12/6/98

Date of order of dismissal 5th May 1896.
 Date of receipt of appeal } 23rd June 1897.
 in the Dy. Commr's office

Govt did not interfere
29
5/6/98

17/6/98
Secy
 Please see draft
 on docket
the
7.11.98

When given for copying
 When copied
 When examined
 When signed

189

AD AGAL G.O., No.
 189

DATED

When No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

A A A A A A A

N.B.-

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 P = Copy at tract only.
 Q = Copy heading only.