

Revenue (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 3438

DATED 23rd Aug. 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Passing orders on certain charges
brought by the Sanitary Commr. against the Sub-
divisions of Raunallah in connection with the adminis-
tration of relief measures.

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 ~~Local & Muz.~~ (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 5538

When the rule is

From
The Sanitary Commission
for Madras.

Order

No. 1043
5

Dated 10th May 1898.

Received 13th —

Registered 15th —

Enclosures 2.

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks on the report of the Collector of Kurnool on certain charges made by him against the Tahsildar of Ramallakota in his report embodied in G. O. No 969 dated 17th November 1897.

24
16.5.08

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
K.	201	Rev.	28/11/97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Kumool COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

22nd December 1897

Dis. No. 1023/97

FROM

E. A. Elwin Esq.,
ag COLLECTOR OF Kumool.

TO

Government,
THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER OF
(Revenue Department),
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit
the report called for in para 2 of
Government order No 969 Mis. dated
17. 11. 97

2. The charges made by the Sanitary
Commissioners against the Tahsildars of
Ramallakota fall under 4 heads:-

(a) Misrepresenting to the Collector the
state of Kocheruvu and the neighbour-
hood in regard to the necessity for
a relief work.

(b) attempting to discredit previous
statements of the Sanitary Commission
by showing that certain inhabitants

Plt 4046.S
28/11/97
Plt 4083.S
29/11/97

Kocheruvu stated by that office
have been aiding their daily dietary
by the use of tamarind seed were in
reality well off.

(C) neglecting his duties in regard to
applications for loans from Kocheruvu

(d) Overestimating the crops of Kocheruvu

3 (a) The Sanitary Commissioner is in
error in thinking that I was subjected
to misrepresentation by the Talisibar.

The Sanitary Commissioner's recommend-
ations alluded to in para 1 of Government
Order No. 115 M.S. dated 23.2.97, which

reached me through the Board during
the latter half of March, were all given
effect to as soon as the necessary

arrangements could be made; except
that relating to the opening of a relief
work near Kocheruvu. The Talisibar
was not consulted in the matter at all.

My reasons for not opening a work near
Kocheruvu were, first, that works were
not to be opened near the 3 centres
of

of Malliyala, Malkapuram and
all of which places are by the short
cuts habitually used by the villagers
not more than 8 or 9 miles from Kocheruvu
and it seemed to me inadvisable to have
any more works in the locality, especially
as that form of relief was then urgently
required in many parts of the affected
trac and the Public Works Department
was owing to want of subordinates
finding much difficulty in starting
works, and secondly, that the road,
the construction of which was re-
commended, was not wanted, there
already being a metalled road between
Pzappalli and Dhane. The question as
to the necessity or otherwise for a work
at Kocheruvu came up before the
Honourable Mr. Crook at Dhane on
28th April in consequence of a complaint
then made to him by a local land
owner. Mr. Crook after causing me
to point out on the map the sites of
Kocheruvu and the works nearest

works should be allowed in that locality
thus supporting my view. I would point
out that Dr. King's allusion at the end
of his notes on Shocheruvu to my taking
necessary action in regard to relief works
is misleading, since he omits to say
that this action was taken in conse-
quence of the issue of stringent orders
by the Famine Commissioners, but for
which I should certainly not have
done anything of the sort.

(4) No communication of any kind
was received from the Talisildar re-
garding the persons stated to have
been aiding their daily dietary by
the use of kamardin seed, and the
Sanitary Commissioners appears to be
alluding to a conversation that took
place between the Talisildar and
himself in July. The case of Yooda
Maddigadu is specially selected to
prove that the Talisildar attempted
means of false statements to discredit
what

by the Sanitary Commissioners. The
Talisildar tells me that he never in-
formed Dr. King that Maddigadu had
lent Rs 100/- to any one and that his
assertion that he had lent 200 —
measures of grain was based on a
village report received in his office as
long ago as February — this report appears
to have been sent by the village reddi
in response to orders from the Talisildar
calling upon him to state what was
in his opinion the condition of the
persons remarked on by the Sanitary
Commissioners in his former notes
and mentions that Maddigadu owns
2 bullocks, 4 sheep and 4 acres of
land, and has lent some time back
(date not specified) 200 measures of
grain to a certain person. How long
ago the loan of the grain was given
seems to be a matter of doubt for this.
I tried to get at the truth on 15th 2nd Aug.
when I visited the village sudder and

unaccompanied by any of my Sub-
ordinates, I received accounts from
different persons showing that the time
might have been anything from one
year to 3 years ago. I may mention
that this inquiry was made by me
in consequence of a verbal complaint
made against the Dalaisdar by
Dr King in July. The Dalaisdar
was charged with neglecting the
people of Hochevun and in order to
convince the Sanitary Commission
that their condition was not so
serious as he thought ~~he~~ ventured
to cite Maddifford's case. I submit
that the Dalaisdar is not proved to have
misconducted himself in this con-
nection and that there is no reason
to doubt the genuineness of the Village
report purporting to have been drawn
upon 14th Labnam. I must point out
that the assertion made in the note
that Maddifford uses his rest day to
walk 13 miles and back is not quite
correct.

Since the distance by a short cut,
he would no doubt use, would not
exceed 9 miles.
(c) Of the 38 applications for loans
referred to by the Sanitary Commission
22 had been presented in December
and Labnam and the rest written
about a month of his visit to the
locality in July. The recent
applications were at the time,
as might be expected, under inquiry,
and it therefore remains to
consider whether the Dalaisdar
neglected his duties in regard to
the older ones. The registers main-
tained in the Taluk Office have
been scrutinized, and the following
information has been obtained -
there from:-

In 14 of the 22 cases the value of
the security was either only just equal
to or less than the amount of the
loan applied for; in other 8 cases
it did not exceed by one fourth
and

the loan; in another case the applicant failed to appear when called upon to furnish certain necessary information; and in yet another the application was withdrawn. The applications were accordingly none of them granted, and on 28th April lakids were despatched to the Village Officers directing them to communicate the result of their applications to the various applicants. With reference to the lateness of the date at which these lakids were issued the Dalziel explains that he had some time previously verbally informed the applicants that their applications had been rejected and that he ordered the issue of the lakids because the applicants had subsequently complained to the Divisional Officers that their applications had not been disposed of. In addition of

to the Office Copies of the lakids, I have examined and believe to be genuine, there is also an admission in a Copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Dhane on 18th May, which was forwarded to me by the leading members of the meeting, to the effect that 13 Ryots of Docherum had received orders from the Dalziel to communicate the rejection of their applications. This effectually disproves the Sanitary Commissioner's statement that in not a single instance had an endorsement been received. As for his statement that the matter of making inquiries into the nature of the security offered, he was left to the Revenue Inspector, I have to point out that this Officer was under the rule competent to hold the inquiry, having regard to the amounts for which the various applications

of course

The Sanitary Commissioner's opinion that the Crops had been overestimated is based on the fact that the only Cholam fodder he found in the Village at the time of his visit to Kacheruwa in July was of poor quality, on the estimates made by the Tahsildar's estimated Subordinates, and on various statements made by the ryots. As regards the fodder, I consider that Dr. King's argument is wrong, for it is within my own experience that during the recent famine the ryots first disposed of their good fodder and afterwards of their bad fodder, there being no market for the latter as long as the former was procurable, and that it was only well to do ryots that could afford to delay selling their stocks of good fodder even though prices were steadily rising. As for the Tahsildar's inspection of the Crops, it is not pretended by him that he walked in the Village for the purpose, but he says that he estimated them as he

the road through the fields between 2 neighbouring villages, and is not, I believe, impossible that an experienced Revenue Officer, as this Tahsildar is, should have been able to form by that means a fairly accurate idea of their condition. I have always understood that, except for frame reasons to the contrary, a Revenue Inspector's estimate of a crop was to be preferred to a Khamam's, and a Tahsildar's estimate to a Revenue Inspector's, but the Sanitary Commissioner appears to consider that the reverse is the case, and even goes so far as to make an extraordinary statement, "As no other officer beyond the Tahsildar had inspected the Crops, there was no further rise in their supposed value," thereby leading it to be inferred that in this district the higher the position of the inspecting officer the ~~less~~ ^{more} accurate the results.

allowing, however, that the Dalisibari
estimate in this particular instance
was somewhat too high, that of the
Revenue Inspector, against whom
no allegation is made, would hold good,
and as no remissions were granted
in tracts where the dry crops, as a
whole, yielded bannas (for this is
what the Revenue Inspector's esti-
mate amounts to) the villagers
would still have been liable to pay
their assessment in full. Turning
now to the statements of the Ryots
to which the Sanitary Commissioner
attaches so much importance, it will,
I think, be sufficient to mention that
these persons were, in view of obtaining
remissions, highly interested in making
it that their crops had yielded practically
nothing and that the Dalisibar is not
known to have had any reason what-
soever for dealing harshly with chokherun
and the surrounding villages. In these
circumstances, the Dalisibar,

COMMISSIONER
I submit, should be believed
than the ryots.

I have the honour
to be,
Your most obedient
servant,

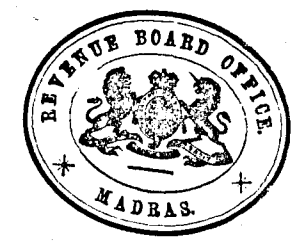
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COMMISSIONER
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10-12-96



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue)

No. 141 Misc, Dated 17th January 1898.

Read endorsement of the collector of Murud
dated 6-1-98.

Resolution:-

Submitted to Government with
reference to its order No. 6543 Mis. Revenue, dated
31st December 1897.

(True Extract.)

Recd
Secretary.

To
The Secy. to Govt. Rev. Dept.
with Collector's report in original.

Resubmitted
through the Board
of Revenue as directed
in G.O. No. 6543^{mis}
31.12.97
Mudga Mau
6/3⁹⁸ sp. collector

18337/98 L.R.

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BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 486.



From

The Bd. of Rev.
Land Revenue.

No. 141 Dis.

Dated 17. Jan'y. 98.

Received 18.

Registered 19.

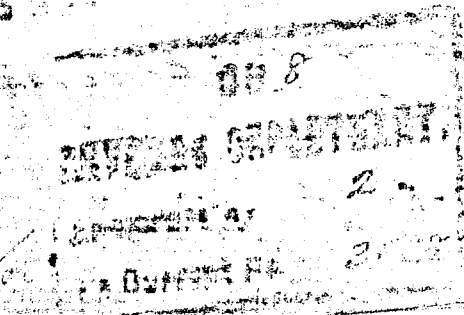
Enclosures 1

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Submitting to govt. report from the Collector of Muzool on certain charges brought by the Sanitary Commissioner against the Tahsildar of Ramallakot in connection with famine in the Kaluk.

To
The Sanitary Commr.



Memorandum of Rev.
in letter No. 1233 dated 22nd Feb.
1897 from the Collector of Muzool.

The Collector open his dis
of the Tahsildar of Ramallakot
by assuming the responsibility
of placing works in pockets
other than required in G.O. No.
Revenue, dated 23rd February 1897.
Under section 154 of the Sanitary Code, it is within the function
of the Sanitary Commissioner
advise as to the locality where
works should be opened. Govern-
ment approved of the recommen-
dation made by him. It was
was open to the Collector, and might
reasonably have been expected of
him, if he had cause for dis-
agreeing with the grounds on which
the advice was given, to represent
the facts to Government and ask
that the order be revoked. This
much respect for Government
orders is usually looked for even
from a Collector. In this connection
although the Collector's account
seems not very clear on the subject,
I would state that the works he

ins as having been opened
not precede the receipt of
government order; on the
other hand, these works were opened
some weeks later.
It is, therefore, but right to
compare the advantages which
Collector expected by his arrange-
ments with those advised. It seems
stand to reason that in choosing
works, they should be as central
to the area relieved as possible,
and that something permanently
useful should be aimed at. The
Collector, however, chose works
near isolated villages, viz.,
Racherla, Mallyala and Malka-
puram. Racherla is situated in
the midst of hills, whilst there are
but few villages in the vicinity
of Malkapuram.

3. The road advised by me
would have correctly traversed
the affected area, and would
have afforded relief for about
40 villages. It would have connected
three high roads, namely Kurnool-Gooty,
Kurnool-Bellary and Pyapulli-
Nandyal Road via Bungnapalli,
which latter road joins the
Cuddapah-Cumbum

Cuddapah-Cumbum road.
Assertion of the Collector that the
road already exists between
Pyapulli and Dhane, ignores
object of the road contemplated
viz. of effecting junctions with
desirably isolated roads, as
for further increasing the utility
of the very road he mentions.
That I am not alive in belief
this project of linking up roads
would, besides serving famine
purposes, have been a work of
permanent utility, I may state
that the same proposal as that
advanced by me was sometime
back made by the Southern
Maharajah Railway, with the
object of providing feeder for the
Mallyala and Kurnool Road -
stations. Acting under the same
idea, the Local Fund Board of
Kurnool actually spent about
three years back Rs 600 for the
road between Kacheru and
Dhane. It is not easy, therefore, to
reconcile this action by public
bodies with the Collector's opinion
that the road "was not wanted".
4. The statement that "isolated"

the villages I had mentioned -
especially Rochem - because
was only 8 or 9 miles, "by the short-
cut" habitually used by the people;
regards the fact that the route
was steep hills, and that for
prime works the aged, the young,
the weak and the strong are
like expected to travel backward
and forwards. That these "short-
cuts" that could only have been
found by the Collector by the use
of compasses or a map, were found
by the villagers impracticable is
sufficiently proved by the fact that
when they ascertained that no
relief was forthcoming for them
after looking for it month after
month, all ^{who} could leave the village
emigrated to a work by a practica-
ble ^{road} at a distance of 13 miles, as
stated in para 1. of my report
embodied in G.O. 17969 Revenue,
dated 17 November 1897. The facts
connected with these arguments
are rendered fairly clear by the
accompanying plan.

5. The Collector adroitly refuses
the suggestion that, although late
in

Sent by book post

Commissioner
-cognized, as my represent.
to him, the evil condition of the
people in this tract, and had
thereupon opened works, by main-
taining that he would not have
moved in the matter, had it not
been for the stringent order of
the Famine Commissioner. This
may be so, especially as the Collector
had up to then not made
himself acquainted with the
tract, but I would add that, al-
though the matter was discussed
by the Famine Commissioner in my
presence with the Collector, after
the latter had himself, for the
first time, walked to Rochem,
he never suggested any reason
why aid was not required - the
only difficulty represented being
a recent Order of Government forbid-
ding opening of new works without
its special sanction, which would
have ^{meant} a certain amount of delay.
In any case, I would point to the
physical state in which I found
those who were not in a position
to emigrate from the village, as
distinct proof that there had been

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especially Rochem - because
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to emigrate from the village, as
distinct proof that there had been

tion of works.

The Collector has not forgotten to suggest that I obtained my evidence from interested witnesses; in reply, I do not think it unfair, in the face of his so-called "report" in the case of this tahsildar, which is in form and substance a defence of his subordinate, to state that he is not unaware that as Head of the district he is responsible for famine administration; that, in short, he is interested in the defence. That this suggestion is justifiable is, I think, demonstrated by the manner in which weak points of the tahsildar's defence have been slurred over, and important facts have been omitted entirely from consideration. Men who have had long training as magistrates, as in Mr. Elwin's case, do not do these things by chance.

The tahsildar is represented by the Collector to be an "experienced Revenue Officer" - one evidently that, notwithstanding the charges made against him, the Collector considers he can rely upon. The tahsildar was made acquainted with my statement that

the
in

Adm.
of my Rep.
-to-day in
17969 Rev. dates
17th November 1877.

the negotiator in the village, more in dire distress, and making out their existence by the use of tamarind seeds. He considered it unnecessary to personally visit the village and ascertain the facts for himself, although he might have been there within five or six hours after leaving his headquarters, and could have any day reached it when passing on a high road, necessarily much used by him within a couple of hours. Instead of doing this, this "experienced Revenue Officer" is represented as sitting at his headquarters, and requiring the Reddi of this village to report on the state of his villagers. Now, it is a curious fact that although this correspondence has arisen as to this solitary village, in the tract specified in my report - I had described an equally bad state of affairs in other villages; yet, it is not suggested the tahsildar send takids to Reddis of these other villages on the same subject. If he did so, the date of the takid has not been quoted, nor, indeed, is that of the takid he declares

Roheru. It is also a curious fact that when the tahsildar and the Reddi were confronted by me at Roheru, the latter unblushingly asserted that he signed the statement for the tahsildar at his cutcherry in Kurnool, and not in response to a written enquiry received at his village. The tahsildar did not then deny this statement.

8. The collector considers he has "no reasons to doubt the genuineness of the village report" of the 14 February. Neither do I doubt it being a "genuine document," that is to say, that such a document actually exists, but, surely, this is not the point involved - it is the manner and reason of getting it that require explanation. All that the collector can say is that it "appears to have been sent." He obviously has neglected to pursue enquiries on the very point, that would have proved this tahsildar innocent or guilty. He is satisfied to place it on record that it "appears" to have been sent. Why did he not require the tahsildar

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to produce the taluk to which document was supposed to be an answer. I say, certainly, that the manner of getting it, as testified to by the Reddi in my presence and by the tahsildar, and the substance of the document, clearly prove that the tahsildar did attempt to get evidence that would rebut my statement as to this special man eating tamarind seed from lack of decent food.

9. In any case, the evidence was acquired by the tahsildar in a manner that does not seem to me to do much credit to his boasted experience as a Revenue officer. Although, of course, my ideal may be of a higher standard than the collector thinks necessary in practice, for whether the document of the 14 February be regarded as a report in reply to a query as to condition of the famine-stricken or whether, as I hold it was, a statement procured from the Reddi for a specific purpose, the omission of the date on which the loan of grain was said to be granted, was fatal to obtaining the slightest idea

Rothers. It is at a curious fact
that the true condition of the special
Venau cited, or of others in the same
Contract.

10. What was the actual result to
the unfortunate ryot Voddia Maddi-
gadu who was singled out for enquiry
as to his condition in this peculiar
manner by an experienced tahsildar sitting
at head-quarters, is stated in detail
in para 1 of my Report, embodied
in G.O. No 969, Revenue dated 17 Novem-
ber 1894. It is at least noteworthy
that the tahsildar has not dared to
deny the accuracy of the result upon
this ryot of his method of enquiry, as
thus stated by me.

11. It will be noted here that the collector
sees nothing extraordinary in the action
of his subordinate in this matter of
neglecting to ascertain the date of the prop-
osed loan, but states that the "time might
have been anything from ^{one} year to 3 years ago."
It is for Government to decide whether
any "experienced" tahsildar, as the
collector specifically classifies him,
attempting honestly to ascertain
the state of the people in
his charge would make mis-
takes of this sort, or whether the
document was procured from the
reddi

reddi, as I am perfectly certain it is
of a set purpose to falsify my account of the
conditions prevailing in his taluk, which up
to that time was held to be "unaffected"
by famine, and, with this end in view,
the date was purposely omitted. As to
the contention that the tahsildar attempted
to get evidence that Voddia Maddigadu lent
a neighbour Rs 100, I need only say that it ap-
pears in my rough notes as a statement
received at the village. As, however, I have
no documentary evidence on this point,
I do not press it. The tahsildar was ex-
amined by me before the villagers in the
matter, and certainly exhibited no sur-
prise at the charge.

12. The second charge embodied by the collector
is my assertion that the ryots did not re-
ceive due consideration from the tahsildar
in the matter of loans. I maintained in my
report that the ryots up to my visit in
July 1897, had not in a single instance re-
ceived endorsements as to their applica-
tions made in December 1896 and February 1897.
Now, I still maintain this is the truth. The tal-
sildar endeavours to saddle out of this
charge, by saying that on the 28 April, he
issued a taluk to the Village officer say-
ing that all applications were rejected,
that is, according to his own admission, before
any

* According to statements by ryots, but in Collector's letter the 28th April is quoted. This was therefore the day of the ryots' interview with the Collector. However this may be, action at this late date shows that the tahsildar was aware of the opportunity likely to be afforded to the ryots for complaining etc.

cannot be disputed, showing the value

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may cannot be disputed, showing the value

The Official Communication direct to
 the ryots concerned had passed on the
 subject. Now, it is worth while ascer-
 taining why this fit of energy came
 to be exhibited by the Tahsildar, at this
 late stage. On the 28th April, I passed
 through Kurinool Road Station. On the
 same date, the Honorable Mr. Croft stopped
 there, and had an interview with the
 Collector. Having received complaints
 of how matters were progressing from
 a landowner, I told him that the proper
 persons to refer to were those officers.
 The ryots of Kocheru then, from informa-
 tion received by me, I understood, re-
 presented their grievances to the Col-
 lector and the Honorable Mr. Croft.
 The visible result to the ryots was
 the taking to the village officers
 purporting to be dated the 28th, but pro-
 vided with no serial number (which
 is a curious coincidence) respecting the
 applications wholesale. The
 so-called "admission" made at
 the public meeting referred to as a proof by the
 Collector simply confirms this
 statement, and by no means alters
 my assertion that no endorsements
 were

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 However this
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 the Tahsildar was
 aware of the oppor-
 tunity likely to
 be afforded to
 the ryots for
 complaining
 W. G. S.

were received by me on 13th. But, to account for this inor-
 delay, the Tahsildar supplies an
 explanation that he had in-
 formed the ryots verbally of the
 result previous to the 28th April. Had
 this been the case, it would have
 been a simple matter to have stated
 where, when and what ryots were
 so informed. On this point, the defence
 is blank. If the ryots had received
 this verbal intimation, it is an
 extraordinary thing that they should
 have proceeded to the Collector on
 the 27th April complaining that
 their applications of December
 and February had not been disposed
 of! Further, on the 2nd May 1897 the
 ryots of Kocheru and neighboring
 villages petitioned the Collector,
 pointing out that although they had
 asked for their ^{applications for} loans to be en-
 quired into, no reply had been
 received, and that although 13
 applications had been rejected by
 taking to the Reddi - not by se-
 parate endorsement - in no in-
 stance, had enquiry as to
 means of the applicants been
 made. On the 30th May, a petition

cannot be disputed, showing the value

then, after repeating the substance
their former statements, they
said that now despairing of getting
justice from the tahsildar 25 persons
forwarded their application to
him direct, with the hope that
attention would be paid them.
In all these 25 cases, I am given
to understand it is indubitable
the security available was ample.
No reply was received by the
Ryots. Granting however the state-
ment is true, it seems to my mind,
uninstructed in revenue ethics, a twi-
ously slipshod method of disposal of
matters of vital interest to ryots
suffering from famine distress.
Now, as to the cause of re-
jection in this wholesale manner, the
tahsildar originally explained to the
Famine Commissioner and
myself that sufficient security was
not forthcoming. The Collector admits
that 17 out of 22 had security "either
only just equal to or less than the
loan applied for, and that in other
three cases it did not exceed by
one-fourth the amount of the loan".
This is put in so wonderfully
indefinite

- REVENUE
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER
18
- indefinite a manner, that it is
- B.—Rules for the grant of Loans for the Relief of Distress.
- Loans under these rules will only be granted when the existence of distress has been recog-
nized by the Local Government:—
- (1) Loans for the relief of distress, not exceeding Rupees 200 in each case, may, in accordance with the following rules, be made to owners and occupiers of arable land to enable them and their dependents to subsist until the ripening of the next harvest.
 - (2) Such loans shall be free of interest, and shall ordinarily be repayable within a maximum of three years.
 - (3) Subject to the general control of the Collector, such loans may be made by the officer in charge of the division, or by the officer in charge of the relief circle in which the applicant resides.
 - (4) When such officer is satisfied, after such inquiry as he may deem requisite, that a loan is necessary and that there is a reasonable presumption that it will be repaid, he shall direct a loan to be given to the extent considered absolutely necessary, and shall fix, by a written order, the instalments by which it is to be given and repaid.
 - (5) Such loans shall usually be paid by instalments, monthly or once every two months.
 - (6) Payments of the loans sanctioned may be made in the presence of the officer ordering the loan, or of the Tahsildar, and shall be attested by the signature of such officer or Tahsildar.
 - (7) These loans are, primarily, meant for small land-owners; and as they are recoverable as land revenue, it is not necessary, as a rule, that security should be taken for them, provided that they are covered by the value of the recipient's property; if this be not the case, the loan shall not be given unless some sufficiently substantial person stands surety.

the effects of some of the applicants. In the instances selected, in only one case did the loan asked for amount to Rs. 200; in other cases the loan was for Rs. 100 or less:-

Applicant	Nature of property	Approximate value of property
Grandi Soobiah	House - lands	Rs. 500
Alabodi Reddi	House, land, cattle	" 500
Siddappaiah	—do—	" 808
Kottakurruwa Candammah	—do—	" 1000
Jammur Reddi	—do—	" 1500
Goddam Sunkader	—do—	" 300
Rosammah	—do—	" 300
Dyampalah Papammah	—do—	" 400
Kottakurruwa Nagammah	—do—	" 300

As a fact, with the exception of Kottakurruwa Candammah's case no enquiry was made, and the Tahildar, the Deputy Collector and Collector were duly informed of this. Had these landowners been justly dealt with by the Tahildar they would have obtained their loans free of interest, and had he even taken the trouble to notify the rejection of the applications in time, they would have been greatly benefitted, as

No. 1111 only
Kottakurruwa
Mandali of
Dahur
RS

grain rose enormously in price during the interval.

16. As regards the remnant of the applications, that is 38 minus 22, above referred to, I have ascertained they were duly disposed of at a later stage, but the first instalments ^{of the loans} were not given till September 1897, and, as famine operations closed in October 1897, the second instalments were never paid at all! It would be a mistake to assume that this was the only village in the taluk where similar extraordinary methods of dealing with loan applications by this Tahildar, were experienced.

17. Before leaving the question of loans, I would ask whether it can possibly be by mere inadvertence that the Collector has ignored the specific instance I quoted of loans having been rejected in the case of Kuruvu Randammah, who I maintain was fully in a position to warrant it; he was one of the first applicants in December 1896, as to the distressed condition there cannot be

the slightest doubt. Had the landowner
me nothing worse by his neglect than
use this respectable old ryot to bor-
row money at 18 percent by his
carelessness in not making personal
enquiries in an area described
in an Order of Government as re-
quiring relief, I believe he was
guilty of gross neglect of duty.

18. In respect to the value of the
crops these ryots possessed, it must
be remembered that my interest

as a sanitarian was judging
of their means of subsistence,
ascertaining whether or not the
area was "distressed". For example,
it was pertinent to my enquiry
to ascertain what grain these
ryots actually possessed, and
whether they were eating tana-
-rind seeds from mere want-
-ness instead of sheer want.
As an outsider it was startling
to find that, in judging of crops
in distressed areas, estimates
made by revenue subordinates
could differ within such wide
limits. From the manner in
which each subordinate raised
the value of that pronounced by
his predecessor, I certainly had
the right to conclude that it
was a mercy to the ryots
that this rise in value ceased
with the tahsildar. Mr Elwin,
however, argues from a special
case to a generalization, by assuming
that I implied that the higher
the grade of the inspecting officer
the "less the justice" in his dis-
-tributions. It would be just as logical
for Mr Elwin to suggest that
because

A formal
passage of money

as

grain

of green lamour and seeds and leaves
formed the diet of certain of the
inhabitants of this, in the eyes of
his subordinate, "unaffected area,"
I held that the whole of the in-
habitants of the Kurnool District
fed on this horrible diet. That
there has been a want of justice
in this matter, I certainly main-
tain, but it is a specific case -
not a generalization affecting the
Revenue Department of a whole
district. As a matter of fact, I
have good cause in this particu-
lar instance to know that if the
evolution of arithmetical proportions
pari passu with increase of
rank continues long enough, a
reversion to the original and humbler
type may set in. Thus, Mr. Edwin
fails to state that the day following
that on which Rocheris was in-
spected by the Famine Commis-
sioner and myself he also went
there, and made enquiries.
At breakfast on that day, on being
asked what he considered the va-
lue of the crops really was, he
stated that they must have been
but four annas - that is, the
Collector
plain

Office of S. L. Commissioner
18
thought the valuation of crops
by this experience & revenue office
was correct, how is it in an
enquiry of this nature he
does not state that when he
personally inspected the village
on the occasion I refer to he felt
convinced the ryots had had
an 8 to 12 anna crop; how is it
that the tahildar though
plenty of fodder was still left,
and stubble was still on the
fields, failed to show that it had
borne, or that full crops had
been reaped either to the Famine
Commissioner, the ryots, or
myself.

18. Even if the Collector's assumption
him be permitted that they sold
the best and not the worst first,
the condition of the fodder left
behind ought to have sufficed
to have convinced him that there
was something wrong in his
subordinate's calculation. The
Collector's arguments however
all merge towards proving
his subordinate's skill and his
confidence in the

stacked. What I maintained
was that the tahsildar never
inspected the fields, and made
his estimate in perfect ig-
norance of facts; that is, he did not
exercise his skill. Now, the
"experienced revenue officer,
as the tahsildar is," according
to the Collector, ought to be able
to value crops "as he rode
through the fields on his way
between two neighbouring
villages and it is not im-
possible that he should have
been able to form by that
means a fairly accurate idea
of their condition." Certainly
not "impossible," but, in this
instance, I have stated, and
the fact cannot be denied, that
even if the tahsildar did think
of the matter at all, when, by
chance he visited the neigh-
bouring village, it would be
impossible for even this clever
man to see through, or over,
a hill, and survey the crops
of Roheru, which, for the greater
part
but four annas - that is, the
Collector
pays

101.3

to have made much impression
upon the tahsildar, as he always
told me he made no mention
of it in his diary. But, even
if he were able to see through
hills, surely this valuable tah-
sildar ought to have known,
as the result of his experience,
that inspecting crops in Sep-
tember when they were just
making their appearance, was
a very different matter from
inspectng crops after their be-
ing in ear. The ryots did not
contend the crops did not come
up, although, as a fact, certain
of them sown late did not, but
that they failed to bear because
of the failure of the monsoon. Now
this tahsildar did not think it
necessary to inspect the crops
after September; yet, surely, the
only question that can arise is as
to what ^{was} the result of the monsoon
on the crops. I hold it is impos-
sible to assert that the tahsil-
dar knew anything about the
subject, seeing that he trusted
solely
he

to send a list of persons urgently
requiring aid to the Collector,
~~and the tahsildar~~ certain of the
persons so named ultimately
died of starvation. I am also
informed that the evil plight
in which the people were was
represented to the Collector
by Deputy Collector Jagannatha
Row. Such results were pos-
sible only as an effect of
failure to obey with promptitude
the ^{specific} orders of Government to
open relief works in the affected
tract, and failure to correctly
adjudge the position of works.

22. If it is the "experienced" tah-
sildar that values crops as
he rides in his ^{way} to another vil-
lage and sees the pest through
hills, that values crops be-
fore the monsoon breaks, that
refuses loans wholesale by ver-
bal statements six months
after they have been applied
for, and drives the ryots
to borrow at 18 percent when
Government is willing to help
them without interest, that
refuses to inspect crops when
remissions
grants

198.7
revenue
say is that the fewer experienced
tahsildars there are of this type
the better will it be for the
ryot, and, in the end, the better
for the revenue of the country.
23. Finally, I would respectfully
urge that I have good cause to
seriously object to a tahsildar,
however "experienced," obtain-
ing information to report or es-
timate evidence given by me
in a formal report to Govern-
ment, by sitting at his head-
quarters, and securing docu-
ments from the heads of vil-
lages which, if not purposely
 concocted so as to be misleading,
are grossly so in fact and are
so in form, in regard to mis-
sion of important points - such
as to render them inadmissible
as evidence to the meanest
capacity. I ask Government
to consider the undesigned
ridicule, I should have been
subjected to, had it been pos-
sible for this tahsildar to
establish by this document
that I had actually reported
a

wood get for him, who was
in a position to lend a neighbour
200 measures of grain! I ask
that the unnecessary misery
to which ~~to which~~ the people
of this village have been subjected,
in the face of Government orders
that should have given them
relief, be not forgotten. If Govern-
ment does not coincide with
my view that the tahsildar
in this case has been serious-
ly at fault, I request that be-
fore this enquiry be closed,
the records connected with loan
applications in this man's taluq
be fully re-examined with the
object of showing in how many
instances reasonable
applications were grossly de-
layed and carelessly refused,
and that he be required to
produce the document
of 14 February, together with the
taluk to which he maintains
it was a reply.

I ask that enquiry be made
in respect to the application
for loans on the ground that

remission
grain

170
[1898]

104.3
Tahsildar
was applied to for forms for

Office of the Commissioner
Fort St. George, 10th May 1898
distribution to ryots by the
person engaged in enquiry
as to gratuitous relief when
he supplied but 75. Subsequent
enquiry showed that no more
were available. Thereupon, a land-
owner printed 2000 at his own
expense for distribution. A large
number of these forms were
actually utilized by the ryots
throughout the Ramalakotta
taluk. It would, therefore, be
desirable to ascertain how
this "experienced tahsildar"
managed to dispose of these
applications.

W. H. Murray

Surf. Lt Col.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

[2,000-18-2 98.]

No. 1043
S

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Fort St. George, 10th May 1898

From

SURGEON-LIEUT. COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Enclosure.

SIR,

With reference to your en-
-dorsement N^o 265 Revenue dated
28 January 1898, I have the honor
to forward herewith a memorandum
of remarks on letter N^o 1023³ dated
22nd February 1897 from the Collector
Kurnool.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Yours most obedt. servt.

W. G. King

Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

O. C. Travelling

1898

RECEIVED

1898

1898

1898

1898

(1) 7

(2) 0

(3) 8.

(4)
Read again G.O's 969 dated 17-11-97

(para 2),

(2)
,, 6543 dated 31-12-97 and

(3)
,, 265 dated 23-1-98

Read letter from the Sanitary Commr.

No. 1043-S d/ 10-5-98 (C.No.3533).

To Under-Secy.

In the current read above
the Sanitary Commr. submits his re-
marks called for in G.O.265 d/ 23-1-98
on the result of the enquiries made by
the Collector of Kurnool into certain
charges brought forward by Dr. King
against the Tahsildar of Ramallakota.
These charges arose thus:-

2. In his notes of inspection of por-
tions of the Kurnool district embodied
in G. O.115 d/ 23-2-97 the Sanitary
Commr. stated that the inhabitants of
certain villages in the south of the
Ramallakota taluk were in want of work
and that the people of a few of these
villages were in undoubted distress, and
recommended (among other things) that works be
opened in the interests of Malliayala.

pp.5 & 6 of G.O.115 d/23-2-97.

Item (2) of summary at page 6.

C 15/8/98

apathinne, and if the information.
that the villages en route to Kodumur are
also affected be true, the road between
alliyala and Kodumur should be opened up,
and taking into account the state of the
hill villages in the Ramallakota taluk
near Kocheru it would be advisable to
open works on this road passing through
Kocheru to the Pyapalli road, so that by
a combination of these works a new and
useful route would be opened between Ko-
dumur and Pyapalli via Dhone. These roads
would undoubtedly prove useful feeders to
the Railway". In its order of the 23rd
Febry 1897 the Govt. accepted the Sanita-
ry Commr.'s report and directed the Board
of Revenue to give effect to his recom-
mendations.

3. The Sanitary Commr. again visited
Kocheru and its neighbourhood in July '97
in company with the Famine Commr. but
finding that his recommendation (quoted
above) had not been given effect to he
reported the matter to Govt. in his ins-
pection notes d/ 19-10-97, in which he

called also Kocheruvu.

G.O. 969
17-11-97.

Page 14 of the above G.O. 969
d/ 17-11-97, Kurnool, Kocheru.

paras 1, 2, 3, at pages 15, 16, 17
para 4 at page 17.

G.O. 969 d/ 17-11-97. F

he stated that the failure to give effect
to his recommendation was "not due
to any want of wish to aid where aid
(was) necessary on the part of the Col-
lector, but to misrepresentation to
which he (had) been subjected of a cha-
racter which (could) hardly be regarded
as the result of a chapter of accidents"
and proceeded to show how the Tahsildar
had attempted to distort his state-
ments and misrepresent matters to the
Collector, how the Collr. when he came
to know the real facts at once inspec-
ted the tract and took the necessary ac-
tion in regard to relief works, and how
the Tahsildar had neglected his loans-
work and overestimated the crops of Ko-
cheru. In para 2 of its order passed on
these inspection notes the Govt. direct-
ed the Collector to hold an enquiry
into these charges and submit a report
to Govt. The report of the Collector &
the remarks of the Sanitary Commr. are
noted below in connection with each
charge.

Charge I. Misrepresenting to the Col-

lector the state of Kocheru and the neigh-

bourhood in regard to the necessity for

a relief work. (Vide 3rd sentence of Kur-

nool notes at page 14 of G.O. 969 d/

17-11-97). The Collector says that Dr.

King is in error in thinking that he was

subjected to misrepresentation by the

Tahsildar, that all the recommendations

alluded to in para 1 of G.O. 115 d/

23-2-97 were given effect to, except that

relating to the opening a relief work

near Kocheru, that the Tahsildar was not

consulted in the matter at all, that his

reasons for not starting the road indicated

by the Sanitary Commr. were that it was

not wanted and that it was then in con-

templation to open works at three other

places all of which were not more than 3

or 9 miles from Kocheru by the short cuts

habitually used by the villagers. The

Collector adds that when the question as

to the necessity or otherwise for a work

at Kocheru came up again in April the

Mr. Crole took the same view as him-self

Para 3(a) of the Collr's
letter in the current.

*The Collector did then
comply with the order of
the Govt; though it may
not have been exactly
as Dr King would have
wished.*
11/11/98
13/1/98

Para 5 of his memorandum
of remarks in the current.

Para 5 of the Sanitary Commr's
memo. of remarks.

himself, and that the Sanitary Commr

"allusion at the end of his notes on Ko-

cheru to my taking necessary action in

"regard to relief works is misleading,

"since he omits to say that this action

"was taken in consequence of the issue of

"stringent orders by the Famine Commr., but

"for which I should certainly not have

"done anything of the sort."

5. The Sanitary Commr. attacks the Col-
lector himself, and says that he should

not have departed from the instructions

in G.O. 115 d/ 23-2-97 without permission

obtained on proper representation. He

also traverses the Collector's state-

ments that the work proposed in the ins-

pection notes in the above G.O. was not

wanted and that the works at Malliyala,

Racherlu and Malapuram were not more

than 8 or 9 miles from Kocheru, and

states that the Collector had not, up

to the time of the stringent orders of

the Famine Commr, made himself acquaint-

ed with the tract.

6. Charge II. Attempting to diso

Charged Novr. 1896- in not a single instance

had an endorsement been received by the

petitioners, although several months had

elapsed in uncertainty as to results and

repeated reminders had been sent by the

ryots- and this notwithstanding that the

Tahsildar stated to the Famine Commr. that

all had been "settled".

10. The Collector says that of the 38

applications, 22 had been presented in

Para 3(c) of the Collr's
letter in the current.

Decr. '96 and Febry '97 and the rest with-

in about a month of Dr. King's visit to

the locality in July, and that the latter

were naturally under enquiry at the time

of the visit. As regards the former the

Collr. says that it appears from a scru-

tiny of the loans registers that in 20

out of the 22 cases the value of the se-

curity did not exceed the amount of the

loan by one-fourth, that in another case

the applicant failed to appear when called

upon to furnish certain necessary infor-

mation, and that in yet another the appli-

cation was withdrawn. In consequence none

of the 22 applications were granted; and

and the Tahsildar appears to have in-
formed the applicants accordingly, but
as these subsequently complained to the
Divl. officer that their applications
had not yet been disposed of, takids
were sent to them on the 28th April to
the village officers directing them to
communicate the result of the applica-
tion to the villagers. The Collector
adds that a public meeting at Dhone
held on the 1st May 1897 it is admit-
ted in a resolution that 13 ryots of
Kocheru had received orders from the
Tahsildar communicating the rejection
of their applications and that this
admission effectually disproves the Sa-
itary Commr's statement that in not a
single instance had an endorsement been
received.

Para 12 of memo (end).

11. The Sanitary Commr. says that the
admission at the public meeting simply
confirms "his assertion that no endor-
sements were received by the applicants"
he apparently means formal endorse-
ments on the applications individual

Cha representing to the
previous statements of the Sanitary Commr.

by showing that certain inhabitants of

Kocheru stated by that officer to have

been aiding their daily dietary by the

use of tamarind seed were in reality well

off. (Wuddah Madigadu- page 5 of G.O. 113 M

d/ 23-2-97 and pages 14 & 15 of G.O. d/ F

969 d/ 17-11-97). In his inspection notes

in the latter G.O. the Sanitary Commr. said

that in opposition to his statement that

Wuddah Madigadu was using tamarind seed

in aid of his daily dietary the Tahsildar

had stated that the man "was in good cir-

cumstances as shown by the fact that he

"had lent a neighbour 200 measures of grain

and further that he had himself lent

Rs. 100 to one Punjana Papadu", but that on

enquiry it turned out that the grain

was lent four years previously and that

the statement about the loan of Rs. 100

was a deliberate falsehood.

7. It would seem from the tenor of Dr.

King's remarks in his inspection notes

that the Tahsildar made the above state-

to the Collector, but the Collector

Para 3(b) of Collr's letter in
the current.

Collector says that "no communication

"of any kind was received from the Tah-

"sildar regarding the persons stated to.

"have been aiding their daily dietary by

"the use of the tamarind seed", and that

the Sanitary Commr. "appears to be allu

"ding to a conversation that took place

"between the Tahsildar and himself in

"July"; this appears to be the case.

The account given by the Tahsildar

appears to be, that on receipt of the

first notes of inspection he directed

the village Reddi of Kocheru to report

on the condition of the persons remark-

ed upon by the Sanitary Commr., that

the loan of 200 measures was mentioned

in the Reddi's report (received in his

office in Febry '97) as having been

made "sometime back", and that he never

informed Dr. King that Madigadu had

lent Rs. 100 to any one. The Collector

submits that "the Tahsildar is not

"proved to have misconducted himself in

"this connexion and that there is no

"reason to doubt the genuineness of

*There was
therefore no
attempt to
discredit Dr. King
in this matter.
H.K.
13/1/98*

Chalage report purporting to have been
drawn up on the 14th Febry."

3. The Sanitary Commr. says that his Para 11 of his memo.(end)

rough notes show that the villagers stated
that the Tahsildar attempted to get evi-
dence that Wuddah Madigadu had lent Rs.100
to a neighbour, but that he does not
press the point as he has no documentary
evidence; he, however, mentions that the
Tahsildar expressed no surprise at the
charge when examined by him before the
villagers in the matter. In regard to the
village report as to the loan of 200

measures of grain the Sanitary Commr. says

that "when the Tahsildar and the Reddi

were confronted by me at Kocheru, the

latter unblushingly asserted that he sign-

ed the statement for the Tahsildar at his

kutchery in Kurnool, and not in response

to a written enquiry received at his vil-

lage" and that "the Tahsildar did not then

deny this statement". The Sanitary Commr.

also points out that it does not appear

at any reports were called for in re-

that to the other villages referred to

to the collector,

Para 8 of memo.

*But the
Tahsildar dis
putes it for
this purpose
he kept to his
himself. 14/11/98*

Para 23 of memo.

*The Tahsildar
is not shown
to have tried to
do so. 14/11/98*

*NT / This is scarcely
Dr. King's promise?
14/11/98*

to in the inspection notes, and that

the Kocheru report was obtained in the

manner indicated above for rebutting

his statement that Wuddah Madigadu was

eating tamarind seed for lack of decent

food. He objects to the Tahsildar "se-

curing documents from the Heads of vil-

lages which if not purposely concocted

so as to be misleading are grossly so

in fact and are so in form" and asks

"Govt. to consider the undeserved ridi-

cule (he) should have been subjected to

had it been possible for this Tahsil-

dar to establish by this document that

(he) had actually reported a man to be

eating food fit for swine who was in a

position to lend a neighbour 200 mea-

sures of grain."

9. Charge III. Neglecting his duties

in regard to applications for loans

from Kocheru. At page 14 of his ins-

pection notes under G.O.969 d/17-11-97

Dr. King stated that "although no

less than 38 applications for loans

had been made- the first batch dat

it purporting to:

L. I. Loans Act and the A rules under

the A.L. Act, and in the case of these

loans the security must exceed the amount

of the loans by one-fourth.

12. Charge IV. Overestimating the crops

of Kocheruvu. At page 16 of the Inspection

notes under G.O. 969 d/ 17-11-97 the Sanitary

Commr. stated that "the karnam had

stated that it was from 1 to 4 anna crop,

the Revenue Inspector that it was a 4 to

8 anna crop, and the Tahsildar that it

was an 8 to 12 anna crop, that when asked

whether he valued the crops from per-

sonal knowledge the Tahsildar's replies

were exceedingly dubious and were promptly

denied by the ryots". The Tahsildar

said that he made two inspections, once

in September and again when the crops were

cut but still on the fields, but the

ryots declared that on the occasion of

this second inspection there were no crops

in the fields and that all had been cut

and stacked. "Much idea of matters could

not have been gained" by the inspection

in September which "evidently referred

to the 22nd

Para 10 of the rules at page 166 and para 4 of instructions at page 195 of Appendix to B. S. O.

This again does not seem to be any business of Dr King?

F M.A.

*Dr King went on to say
"As no other officer beyond the"
"Tahsildar had inspected"
"the crops, there was no"
"further rise in their"
"imposed value"*

referred to setting certain of

lying fields of the village of Kocher

when examining the village of "alkapu-

ram which was in a different valley".

The Sanitary Commr. also stated that all

the cholera stalks available in the vil-

lage at the time of his visit in July

were of the most stunted description,

that there could be no possible doubt as

to the failure of the cholera crop in the

village and that the explanation given

by the Tahsildar that the villagers had

sold all the good stalks and retained

all the bad was improbable.

Para 3(d) of the Collr's letter 13. The Collector says that it is

within his own experience in the recent

famine that the ryots first disposed

their good fodder and afterwards of

their bad fodder, that it was not im-

possible for an experienced Revenue of-

ficer like this Tahsildar to have form-

ed a fairly accurate idea of the condi-

tion of the crops by a cursory inspec-

tion when riding through fields, and

that even if the Tahsildar's estimat

been rejected and the A. should not have got any remission as the Rev. Inspector had estimated the crop at 6 annas.

And he concludes by saying that the Tahsildar's statements should be accepted in preference to those of the ryots interested in getting remissions and that the Tahsildar is not shown to have had any reason whatever for dealing harshly with Kocheruvu and the surrounding villages.

14. The Sanitary Commr., in his reply, states that it was impossible for the

Para 19 of memo.

Tahsildar to have formed any idea of the crops in Kocheru in the course of a ride

in the Malkapuram valley as the greater part of the crop was on the other side of the intervening hill, that even if he

did see some it does not seem to have impressed him as he made no mention of it in his diary, and that an inspection in

September when the crops were just coming up was of no use in determining their

yield which depended upon the monsoon and which could not be judged without an

inspection when the crops were in ear. He

~~Handwritten scribble~~

Para 18

*It is ridiculous of Dr. King
to drag in conversations
of this informal kind
AK*

Para 18(beginning)

He therefore adheres to his charge that the Tahsildar knew nothing on the subject and made his estimate in perfect ignorance of facts. He also states that the Collr. has failed to mention that "the day following that on which Kocheru was inspected by the Famine Commr. and himself, the Collr. also went there and made enquiries, that at breakfast on that day, on being asked what he considered the value of the crops really was, the Collr. stated that they must have been about four annas." As regards the inference to be drawn from the stated nature of the fodder available at the time of the visit, Dr. King says, that "even if the Collr's assumption be permitted that (the ryots) sold the best and not the worst first, the condition of the fodder left behind ought to have sufficed to have convinced him that there was something wrong in his subordinate's calculations."

15. There is no doubt that Dr. King is convinced that relief was delayed

report purporting to

ad

been re-

not have in parts of Kurnool, especially in
pect Ramallakota and that much suffering was

Paras 21 & 22 of memo. Vide also his inspection notes under G.O. 215 d/29-3-97 and the H.M.'s remarks thereunder.

P

And caused in this taluk by the optimistic
view taken of the situation by the Tahsil-

dar.

Secy.

Dr. King is, I submit, a very prolix
and diffuse writer and it is hard to get
at the point or argument of his writings.
The whole matter seems to be mere perso-
nal controversy first between Dr. King and
the Tahsildar of Ramallakota and later
between Dr. King and Mr. Elwin.

The two main charges which ^{he} as Sani-
tary Commr. brought against the Tahsildar
of Ramallakota were:-

(1) 'Misrepresenting the state of his ta-
luk (particularly about Kocheruvu) to
the Collector and so inducing the Collr.
not to open relief works near (Dr. King
apparently means at) Kocheruvu.

This charge falls to the ground upon
Mr. Elwin's report that the Tahsildar
was not consulted in the matter at all.

Dr. King does not deny this. The re-

sult is that it now appears that Dr.
King reported to the Govt. that the
Tahsildar subjected his Collr. to mis-
representation which report was abso-
lutely without foundation.

(2) The second charge was that the Tah-
sildar ~~was~~ endeavoured to discredit Dr.
King.

Reading Dr. King's report para 1 of
the Kurnool note p.14 of G.O. 969 d/ 17th
Novr. 1897, the only reasonable meaning
that can be attached to his statements
in this respect seems to be that the
Tahsildar tried to discredit Dr. King
to somebody else presumably to the Col-
lector. It now turns out that the Tah-
sildar spoke to Dr. King himself and
apparently to no one else about the
matter.

The 2nd charge therefore is equally
without foundation.

The 3rd and 4th charges are that the
Tahsildar overestimated crops and ne-
glected his duty as regards the dispo-
sal of loan applications.

Haf. 0.

been With neither of these matters nor with
have the work of the Tahsildar in these res-
pects was the Sanitary Commr., it is sub-
mitted, at all concerned. Had he wished
as an impartial observer to bring to
notice matters which he thought were going
wrong he should, it is submitted, have
addressed the Collector. The Govt. how-
ever ordered the Collector to enquire
into these matters; the Collector has
done so and has found that neither charge
is supported by facts. The Board forwards
the Collector's report without remark.

(Intld.) N. E. M.
13-8-98

It is regretted that
any further reference was
made to Dr. King on
the Collector's report received
with the B.P. of 17 Jan
18. The famine had then
lored: moreover the Collector's
report was quite sufficient
before of the matter.
In the matter of the loans

nt.

has by a D.O. note.
MS.

(Has: had those however
ordered it, see - vide
his note d 22/1/87 on
S.P. 6543 d. 31/1/87
S.P.

Let Dr. King be told civilly
that no misconduct has been
proved against the Tah.
and that as questions relating
to loans & estimates of
crops-outturn fall beyond
his province, any remarks
he may wish to make on
them should be communicated
unofficially to the Colr.

MS.
16.8.98

nt

MS

destination of crops the
San. Commr. went entirely
out of his province in
offering any criticism
With regard to the other
two matters the opening of
relief works & the
conduct of the Tah. Dr.
King's charges are shown
to be altogether unsubstantial
He may be shortly told so.

S.P. 14/8/8

(This file should have been
ready 3 months with
the 2^d aut.)

Some draft
S.P.
17/8/8

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again C.O. 969
17-11-97
6543
31-12-97
265
28-1-98

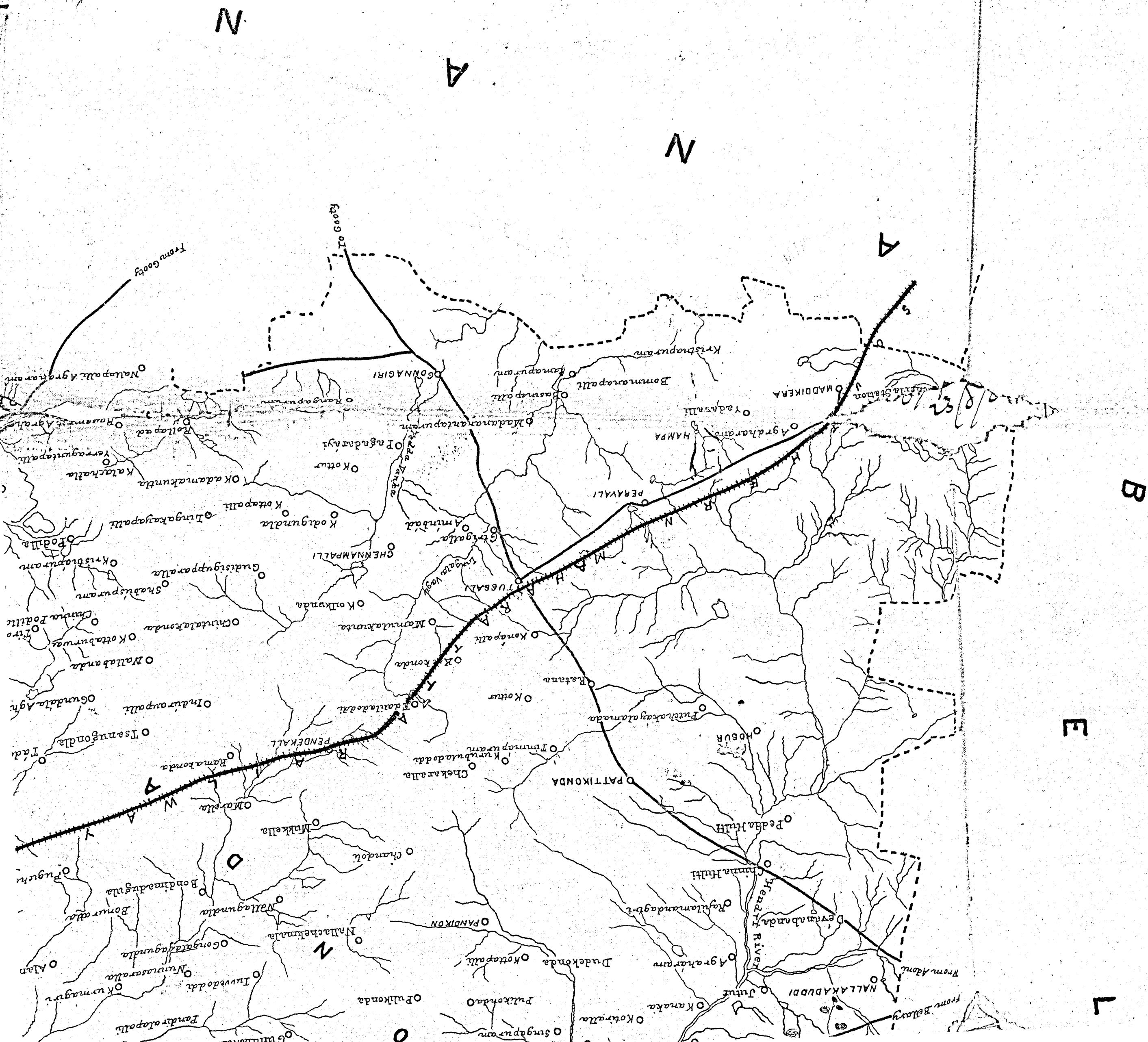
Letter from the San. Comm. 1043.5
10-5-98
CC-N 3538

C. O. mis no. 3438 d/23rd Aug 98.

The charges brought by the Sanitary Comm. against the Tahsildar of Ramallakoba are ^{briefly} that in para 2 of Mr. Elwin report d/22-12-97 the Govt has given it careful consideration the Sanitary Comm. remarks on this ref. but does not consider that any misconduct has been proved against the Tahsildar. ~~or other~~ ^{Questions arise} in regard to the disposal of loan applications or to the estimate of the ^{out. sum} crops of the ~~area~~ ^{area}.

stepore of the matter.
In the matter of the loans





for copy
ed
examined
signed

il, however, ^{outside} beyond the
rouince of the Sanitary
ommissioner; and any
emais he might have
obliged to make on these matters
should have been com-
municated unofficially
to the Collector

SENT NO. rs
8-98

23/8/58

8/23/58

ENCLOSURE

To the Sanitary Commr, for his
Board of Rev (Rev. Sett).

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
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C = Copy according only.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again C.O. 969
17-11-97
6543
31-12-97
265
28-1-98

Letter from the San. Comm: 1043-S
10-5-98
CC No 35

C. O. mis No. 3438 d/23rd Aug 98

The Charges brought
by the Sanitary Comm
against the Tahsildar
of Ramallakota are ^{briefly} stated
in para 2 of Mr Elwin
report d/ 22-12-97.

The Govt has given it
careful consideration
the Sanitary Comm's
remarks on this ref
but does not consider
that any misconduct
has been proved against
the Tahsildar.

~~Questions in regard to~~
~~of duty~~ in regard to
the disposal of loan
applications or to the
estimate of the ^{out-turn} crops

~~of the crops~~

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ed
examined
signed

189

RAJ GAIN G.O. No.

DATED

189

RENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C.

A A A A A A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

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