

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 32
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 12/10/1992
 (3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D. துறை

அரசாணை எண். 753 அச்சகம்
 மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். பலவகை

நாள்: 15-3-1894 199

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

சே

ஆவண. கா. 1-18,006-69-90.

22ND JANUARY 1894, No. 49, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 27th November 1893, No. 675:—

FULL BOARD.

Read—the following Government Order, dated 26th July 1893, Mis. No. 2747, Revenue:—

Read—the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd June 1893, No. 10, Revenue:—

4. I observe that the Revenue Board remark on the wearisome prolixity of some of the papers in the present case. In a recent despatch, on the subject of proposed additions to the Secretariat of the Revenue Board, I referred to the undesirable length of some of the letters and reports prepared by your officers; and I hope that your Government will take effective steps to curtail the unnecessary length of official papers.

Order—dated 26th July 1893, Mis. No. 2747, Revenue.

2. Paragraph 4 of the despatch will be communicated to the Board of Revenue with the request that it will expedite the submission of the report called for in Government Order, dated 20th April 1893, No. 311, paragraph 3.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Resolution—dated 27th November 1893, No. 675.

The report called for in paragraph 3 of Government Order, dated 20th April 1893, No. 311, to which Government refers in the order read above, was to deal, after consultation with the Inspector-General of Forests for India, with the subject of "simplifying forest business and expediting its despatch". The Board communicated this order to Mr. Ribbentrop and asked for his suggestions, but they have only lately been received. The Board gathers, however, from paragraph 4 of the Secretary of State's Despatch read in the Government Order at the head of these Proceedings that what is now required is the proposal of measures to "curtail the unnecessary length of official papers" generally, and on this supposition it now proceeds to deal with the question, leaving for further and separate consideration Mr. Ribbentrop's proposals for the reorganization of the Forest Department.

2. The unnecessary length of correspondence that the Secretary of State complains of occurs mainly under two heads:—

(1) In the Annual Administration reports and the principal departmental budgets; and

(2) In connection with appeals presented by public servants who have been reduced, suspended or dismissed.

3. One principal cause of the present length of official reports is that Government reviews them in detail, repeating facts and figures already put before it, and frequently remarks that adequate information has not been furnished, or that further information is required, on certain points. This information being furnished in succeeding reports, some further "omission" is noticed in reviewing them, and thus the volume of such reports goes on gradually increasing. On the other hand matters the discussion of which might be omitted or abbreviated are rarely, if ever, indicated.

4. The Board will give a few illustrations in support of the above remarks:—

(1) In paragraph 5 of Government Order, dated 4th September 1891, No. 827, reviewing the jamabandi report for fasli 1299, the Board was asked to furnish in future reports reliable information on the relation of wages to prices, in regard specially to the wages of agricultural laborers. In paragraph 15 of the next report* the Board stated that laborers were not, therefore, affected prejudicially by the rise in prices. Government then ordered† enquiries to be made from all Collectors as to whether, owing to rise in prices, the old custom of paying field laborers in grain was being superseded by money payments, and whether laborers suffered by the change. In the report‡ for fasli 1301, the Board devoted half a

* Board's Proceedings, dated 6th August 1892, No. 554 (Settlement).

† Paragraph 5 of Government Order, dated 20th October 1892, No. 1075.

‡ Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd March 1893, No. 113-A (Settlement), paragraph 17.

page to the consideration of this question and called upon Collectors to deal with it in their next reports.

(2) In 1879 and 1882 the Secretary of State desired § that statistical information should be furnished in the Court of Wards' report to show the general prosperity or otherwise of the cultivators on the several estates. When this was done, the Local Government desired|| that an attempt should be made to calculate the average rent paid by the ryots and to ascertain the extent to which Act VIII of 1865 and civil suits were resorted to for the recovery of rents. The result is that while one page was devoted to this subject in the report for fasli 1298, no less than four and five pages, respectively, were taken up in the reports for faslis 1300 and 1301.

§ Paragraph 12 of Government Order, dated 16th August 1890, No. 662.

per acre of dry and wet lands in each estate and to ascertain the extent to which Act VIII of 1865 and civil suits were resorted to for the recovery of rents. The result is that while one page was devoted to this subject in the report for fasli 1298, no less than four and five pages, respectively, were taken up in the reports for faslis 1300 and 1301.

(3) In reviewing¶ the Salt Administration Report for 1883-84, Government remarked that no information was furnished in it as to the quality of salt passed into consumption. This information was furnished in the reports for 1885-86 and subsequent years with the result that one page was added to the letter portion of the report and five pages to the appendix. When reviewing the report** for 1888-89, Government observed that the comparative analyses tabulated in Appendix L was of little value as it treated important and unimportant stations alike and desired that magnesium chloride should be exhibited separately in future reports. This resulted in the expansion of Appendix L, which henceforward covered a page and-a-half, while six new columns were added to Appendix K.

¶ Paragraph 17 of Government Order, dated 14th February 1885, No. 186.

** Paragraph 16 of Government Order, dated 21st November 1889, No. 939.

(4) In Government Order, dated 8th November 1888, Mis. No. 6667, the Board was requested to insert a statement in the Salt Administration Report showing the cost of salt imported on the West Coast. When this was furnished in the report for 1888-89 (paragraph 60), Government directed†† that information should be given in future reports as to the places in which the imported West Coast salt met the salt of the East Coast. If there was considerable difference in the prices of the

†† Paragraph 15 of Government Order, dated 21st November 1889, No. 939.

the salt of the East Coast. If there was considerable difference in the prices of the

two salts in the same markets, the special circumstances which enabled the higher priced salt to compete with its cheaper rival were to be ascertained. This led to the addition of a fresh paragraph in the report for 1889-90 and subsequent years, and in the report for 1890-91 the discussion of the question took up nearly two pages (21-3).

5. The Board has given the foregoing illustrations, not of course to suggest that the further information desired need not have been called for, but to show that the tendency to amplify official reports is not counterbalanced by any suggestions for curtailment.

6. The only way the Board can see of effecting a reform is to take two or three reports individually and suggest abbreviations or elimination of particular portions thereof. If the Government in passing orders on these suggestions will indicate to the Board what information it regards as essential and what not, other reports and budgets will be taken up and dealt with similarly by the various departments of the Board. It may be added that the recent

* Board's Proceedings, dated 29th September 1893, No. 569, and 3rd October 1893, No. 567.

Proceedings* submitting to Government the budget of Land Revenue receipts and charges for 1894-95 have been materially curtailed as compared with those of

the preceding year with reference to the Secretary of State's remarks; and that in the Forest Administration Report for 1892-93 a considerable amount of statistical and other information which last year figured in the body of the report has been relegated to the appendices.

7. To take first the Administration Report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1301 (1891-92)—

(1) The Board observes that the result of the Court's management in the case of estates restored to wards who attain majority is exhibited in the statement at page 2 of the report, and that the facts contained therein are repeated in paragraphs 3 to 6. This is unnecessary, and an explanatory note or two to the statement would suffice.

(2) In the same statement, columns 4 and 6 appear to be unnecessary, the result of management being deducible from the current demand and the other items shown therein. Columns 15 and 16 again appear to be required only to show the period during which the estates were under management, and may be omitted as the information is furnished in column 17.

(3) Paragraph 10 of the report may be omitted, as the "number of villages" therein dealt with is never a matter of importance.

(4) Paragraphs 14 and 15 may also be omitted, brief explanations being furnished in their place for large variations in the revenue demand of individual estates.

(5) The statement at page 10 may be omitted by recasting Appendix Statement No. III in the form attached to these Proceedings. Paragraphs 16 and 18 of the report should deal with the net balance as shown in column 9 of this revised statement, in which case much repetition in the way of references to subsequent collections and remissions would be avoided.

(6) The whole of paragraph 19, excepting the first sentence, may be omitted as the description of the circumstances under which arrears became irrecoverable in each individual estate is of no interest either to the Government or the Secretary of State and as sanction for writing them off can be accorded in separate Proceedings.

(7) Subject to a brief reference to Appendix Statement No. IV, the whole of paragraphs 20 and 21 of the report, with the exception of the clause at the top of page 14, may be omitted as complete information is furnished in that statement. The receipts are chiefly dealt with under demand, collection and balance, and, with the exception of expenditure on works and debts repaid (reviewed separately in paragraphs 23 and 26 of the report), the several items of charges are more or less fixed and are scrutinized month by month in the Court's office.

(8) Paragraph 25 of the report may be omitted for the reason assigned with reference to paragraph 19.

(9) Paragraphs 27 and 28 of the report may be omitted, the subject not being of sufficient importance to deserve separate mention. The two statements contained therein can be put together and printed as an Appendix.

(10) The Board notes that paragraph 31 of the report, which deals with the condition of ryots and occupies five pages, has been added with reference to the wishes of the Secretary of State—*vide* paragraph 4 (2) above. It considers, however, that the paragraph might well be omitted from ordinary reports, the subject being dealt with once every five years.

(11) Paragraph 32 of the report might be eliminated. An enquiry into alienations should be made as soon as an estate is taken under management and orders passed thereon. Moreover, in the present state of the law regarding alienations in zemindari, Collectors can do little in the way of finding out what alienations are resumable.

(12) In Statement No. VI, columns 5 to 7 may be eliminated, the statement being limited to a report of the educational progress of the wards during the year, and comparison with what the wards were when they came under management being postponed till the estates are restored when a column for this purpose can be added to the statement on page 2 of the report.

(13) Besides the paragraphs which should be omitted, there are some that might be shortened, *e.g.*, paragraph 23, where all the clauses but the first might be cut out.

Board's Proceedings, dated 10th August 1893,
No. 900.

8. Special Fund Report for 1892-93—

(1) *Pounds*.—The statements appended to paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report can be put together and printed as an Appendix. Further, it would seem sufficient to advert to the condition of the pounds once in three years.

(2) *Village Service Cess*.—The statement at page 8 of the report may be curtailed by the amalgamation of columns 7 and 8 (with a note against Malabar that the amount is not levied under Act IV of 1864) and the amalgamation of columns 11 and 12.

(3) Paragraphs 12 and 13 of the report, being a repetition of the figures contained in the above statement, are unnecessary and may be eliminated, as also the statement in paragraph 14.

(4) The Appendix may be considerably curtailed by communicating to Collectors the Accountant-General's figures for the year as soon as the official year closes, and giving them an opportunity of correcting erroneous credits and debits before the Treasury accounts are closed for the year. Only the total results for the Presidency need be dealt with by the Board.

Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd August 1893,
No. 749.

9. District Press Report for the triennial period ending 1892-93—

(1) Such remarks as those contained in paragraph 12 of the report might be omitted, the necessary explanation being furnished by a foot-note to the consolidated statement.

(2) Paragraphs 19 to 23 can be abbreviated by reviewing the total demand, collection and balance for the three years. The same improvement might be carried out in the demand, collection and balance statement and statement of stock printed as Appendices II to IV and VI to VIII.

(3) Remarks such as those contained in paragraph 31 might be omitted.

(4) Paragraph 33.—The remarks in paragraph 8 (4) apply here also.

(5) Paragraphs 13, 32 and 35.—Collectors can be informed of the discrepancies and the corrections made in separate memoranda as the reports are received.

10. *Report on the destruction of wild animals for 1892**.—Appendix A and the statement at paragraph 10 of the report

* Board's Proceedings, dated 28th April 1893, give complete information which is repeated in the report. This, the Board

thinks, is unnecessary. The report should

be confined to comments suggested by the figured statements.

11. Again, the distinction between the *fash* and the official year involves to a certain extent a duplication of reports.

12. Turning now to the *second* item under which correspondence might be reduced—appeals from public servants—the Board ventures to remark that the absence of limit to the intervention of Government involves an amount of correspondence

which might be avoided with great advantage to the administration. This universal privilege of appeal to Government swells correspondence in two ways. In the first place, it becomes necessary, not merely to bring home the main charge to the person accused, but to comment on every detail of his explanation or petition. Secondly, it is becoming the practice for every one who considers himself to have suffered in any degree at the hands of a subordinate authority, whether in the way of punishment or simply by refusal of promotion to which he thought himself entitled, to appeal as far as to Government on the idea that he cannot lose and may possibly gain something. Many of these appeals are groundless and even frivolous, but nevertheless they have to be discussed at length. The remedy appears to the Board to lie, as agreed on at the late conference between the Honorable Mr. Garstin and the Board's Members, in the direction of giving greater finality to the decisions of the Board and of Collectors. Under the Government of India Petition Rules, no second appeal lies to that Government in the case of an officer drawing Rs. 100 a month or under, and this provision was, it is believed, inserted at the instance of the Madras Government itself. The Board would strongly urge that this principle be further extended and that no second appeal should lie to Government in the case of an officer drawing less than, say, Rs. 50, or to the Board in the case of an officer drawing under Rs. 25. *Interest rei publicae ut sit finis litium*, and when, in pursuance of this maxim, no second appeal is allowed on a question of fact in a civil court, the Board does not see why a similar policy should not be adopted in the case of subordinate Government servants. The interests at stake in a civil suit which have to be decided on facts only are often at least as great as any involved in these departmental appeals, a very large number of which are, as observed above, merely trifling and frivolous. As President of a District Board a Collector can dismiss an employé drawing Rs. 90, and if his sentence is confirmed by the District Board on appeal it becomes final. On the Revenue side his confirmation of the suspension by a Divisional officer of a taluk peon or gumastah may in its turn be confirmed by the Board of Revenue, and yet a further appeal lies to Government. The result is not merely the voluminous correspondence deplored by the Secretary of State, but the absorption, in all public offices, of an amount of time and attention to more or less petty personal matters which prevents the adequate consideration of much more important questions. If a Collector is fit to administer a district containing perhaps two millions of people, he might surely be held competent to decide on the merits or demerits of a Rs. 15 gumastah. The Board would therefore most strongly urge that the time has come for applying in the manner above suggested the precedent set by the Government of India and by the Madras Government itself in the case of District Boards and Municipalities.

13. On similar grounds it is suggested that where Government has transferred to the Board the power of relaxing general rules under special circumstances, as for example exemptions from the age-bar in entering the public service, the Board's decision should be final.

14. The Board may add as a third ground for the bulk of official correspondence that some officers write at inordinate length. This, however, can be met by special orders in each case.

15. Lastly, as already pointed out in Board's Proceedings, dated 24th July 1892, No. 437 (dealt with in Government Order, dated 3rd November 1893, No. 943), any interference of Government in matters which have hitherto been left to the Board or to Collectors must inevitably increase both the number and length of official papers. The Board is glad to note that its remarks in that paper have resulted in the total abolition of second and third durkhast appeals.

16. The Third Member has recorded a separate note.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

11

757
16

Miscellaneous.

X

X

X

X

X

X

Chilton

X

X

X

Gobt. of (1894) Madras.
REVENUE.

No. 2483 of 2-10-77
- 3104 - 12-3-88
- 31954 - 11-11-89
- 136712 - 16-5-90
- 222013 - 12-12-93

Issued 195
Recd. 8-7-94 Recd.

G.O., 22nd January 1894, No. 49.

JANUARY.

Reports.

Accepting Board's proposals for the curtailment of certain official Administration —, and directing that the Standing Orders and Codes in force in the several departments be examined with the object of considering what powers thereby reserved to Government can be delegated to Heads of Departments, and what powers thereby reserved to Heads of Departments can be similarly delegated to their subordinates and that proposals for the delegation of such powers be submitted for orders without delay.

Telephone message 5
Reply- 1/57
From (5)
The Registrar
Rev. Sect.
To the Chief assistant
P.W.D.

Your message
regarding G.O. No. 49
of 22 January 1894.

As the papers
in the office do not
throw any light, I
have submitted the
question for the orders
of the Secretary and
shall telephone to
you the result soon

M. S.
3-25 p.m.

M. S.
16/2

⑥ - 4
Tele phone memo

From the Registrar
Rev Dept
Wm. Ch. and Mrs.

The intention
is that each Dept
should give its
own orders.

Ch.
6 pm 26/2/24

Telephone
From CAPWS
To Registrar Rev. Dept.

Please say whether
the intention of Revenue
Dept L.O. 49 d/22 January
1894 is that each
Department should
give its own orders, or
whether recommendations
are to be made to the
Revenue Department.

Recd
11/20/94

RS
23 Feb 94

Recd
11/20/94

Telephone
To the Registrar Rev. Dept.

Will you please reply
to my telephone of Friday
regarding Revenue L.O.
49 d/22 Jan 94.

Recd
2/20/94

RS
26 Feb 94

Letter J. E. W.

3/

⑨

1/27

With reference to Jan 49
p. 10. to 49. I do not
consider that
further delegation of
powers than already
exists in this Department
is necessary or desirable.

As regards the removal
of the Department's staff
it must be remembered that we have
in mind that we can
not only rely on the powers
as Chief Engineer, Powers
which but can under
existing rules exercise
power to prevent the
outside power of power
to be entirely limited only
to our discretion and
the complete which the
power which is to extend
which, and it would be
my opinion to a mistake
to diminish the convenience
of the system.

C No 967 2

(X) 9 1/2

Supplies
...
...
...
...

W It has been ascertained
from the Revenue Dept
that the intention is
that each Dept should
give its own orders.

R.S. 27 Feb 94

if finally resolved,
approved by Govt -
D. 27 Feb 94

I am attempting to define
the extent to which the
body can exercise the
power of movement; there
of the Chief Engineer are
in progress already
sufficient.

Indian Territory and President
 Grant. There is no such matter
 existing, unless some person
 for the carrying of their
 work duties, could do
 not think that any action
 is necessary, the less so that
 any such extension would
 require the sanction of the
 President of India, and
 would have, if approved,
 to be applied to all India;
 I cannot call to mind any
 case within my own experience
 in which serious consideration
 has been given of existing rules
 as regards these matters.

He comes & will accompany
y^e comm^{rs} and these I solicit
to go by and see to intimate
Jones, in full confidence that
his action, if incl^y reasonable,
will be approved of.

24/6

9/13/11
P.W.D.
17
You is up the
intention that with
dept should you
its own notes? If
no letter point this
out to H.E. and
ask whether the actual
order should not be
made in A.M.S. a
dept can be sent up
in accordance with the
points - S 7/3
The Register of the

9/5/94
Note for His Excellency the Governor

It is understood from the Revenue Secretary that the intention was that each department should give its own orders in the matters dealt with in G.O. 49 of 22nd January 1894, Revenue, and this is in accordance with the usual practice, as if it was intended that general orders applicable to all Departments should be passed, such orders would issue in the Public Department. A draft order based on His Excellency's remarks is accordingly submitted for approval.

S

8.3

W

Revenue Dept, after taking the instructions of the Revenue Secretary, said that this was the intention - Please see telephone messages attached.

The draft order has been modified accordingly.

L.S.

S. Manjappa

7 P. W. D.

(13) 1/13

Note by the Chief Engineer P. W. D. of 23rd Decy 1891

With reference to
para 4 of G.O. n^o 49 Revenue
of 22nd January 1891 I
do not consider that
any further delegation
of powers than already
exists in this Depart-
ment is necessary or
desirable.

As regards the Head
of the Department
himself it must be
borne in mind that
he has not only very
wide powers as Chief
Engineer, but can
under existing rules

exercise as Secretary
of Government the
sole powers of
Government to an
extent limited only
by his own discretion
and the confidence
which the Government
think fit to extend
to him, and it would
in my opinion be a
mistake to diminish
the confidence
elasticity of this
system by any
attempt to define
the extent to which
the Secretary can
exercise the powers

14 8
of Government; those
of the Chief Engineer
are already amply
sufficient.

Superintending and
Executive Engineers
have already under
existing rules ample
powers for the execution
of their several duties
and I do not think
that any extension
is necessary, the less
so that any such
extension would re-
quire the sanction
of the Government
of India, and would
have, if approved,
to be applied to all

12/25/33

Pres. in the Revenue Dept. K.B. No 49 of 22nd Jan'y. 1944
 Note by the Chief Engr. S.W.D. of 23rd Feb'y. 1944.



Ex

27/12

Communicated to the Sec. Dept.

62

Phar.

The Chief Engineer in his note on the subject of reducing the amount of official work in the Secretariat part of his department does not consider that any alteration in the present system is desirable - and that the papers which are rolled in him as head of his Dept. by the Govt. are sufficient to enable him to get through the work efficiently. He is also satisfied that further delegation of his powers to subordinates, or of his ^{as a} ^{Executive} Engineer to their subordinates is unnecessary. I am quite prepared to accept this statement from the C.E. as disposing of the matter as far as his dept. is concerned, as his note sh^d. therefore be

FOR ORDERS.

Powers of Heads of Depts.
and of their subordinate
officers.

N^o 753W dt 15th March 1894.

12
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

Pros. in the Revenue Dept (N^o 49 dt 22nd January 1894)
Vote by the Chief Engineer P.W.D. (— dt 23rd February 1894)

His Excellency the
Governor in Council ac-
cepted the opinion of the
to
to Mr. Chief Engineer P. W. D. that
no alteration in the present
system is desirable, and
that the powers which
are vested in himself and
officers subordinate to
him are sufficient for
the due performance of
their duties.

D. S.

The Revenue Dept.



N^o 753 W. d. 15. Mar. 19.