M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 663	Press Mis.
121-122	
Dated 27 — a — 1860.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, for the month of April 1860.

No. 121. Read the following letter from J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 13th March 1860, No. 1,284 :—

In Con. 11th November 1859, No. 5,625.

In paragraph 1 of Extract from Minutes Consultation, dated 10th November 1859, Revenue Department No. 1,535, the Government have requested the deliberate opinion of the Board on the whole question of the amount of Security to be taken from the Cashkeepers and Shroffs of a Collector's Treasury.

C. O. Book, 2d Volume, page 65.

2. Consequent on the passing of Act XII of 1850, entitled an Act "for avoiding Loss by the default of Public Accountants," the Board, with the sanction of Government, issued their Circular Order of 6th May 1852, in which they embodied a set of Rules relative to the taking of Security from Revenue Servants.

3. By these Rules the classes of Officers from whom Security was ordered to be taken, and the *minimum* rates required in the several cases, are as shown below :—

	R.
Húzur Cashkeeper	10,000
Do. Deputy do.	5,000
Do. Shroff	5,000
Do. Assistant do.	2,000
Tahsíldár	2,500
Táluq Shroff	1,000
Do. Assistant do.	500
Frontier Chaukidárs...	500
Do. Shroff	100
Stamp Dárogha...	1,000
Do. Vender...	500
Salt Dárogha	1,000
Do. Shroff...	1,000
Sea Custom Superintendent	1,000
Cashkeeper of General Treasury at Masulipatam...	20,000

4. The Board have carefully considered the rates above specified, and are of opinion that they may with advantage be modified in some instances.

5. The necessity of giving Security generally involves a charge on the person furnishing it, and his emoluments are consequently reduced to the extent of the commission he has to pay to his surety. It is, therefore, desirable to limit the taking of Security to cases in which it is absolutely necessary, and to fix the Security at the lowest sum consistent with securing Government from loss.

6. The nomination of Deputy Collectors to the charge of the Collectorate Treasuries, renders it now unnecessary to insist on Húzur Cashkeepers and Shroffs furnishing Security to any very large amount ; the Board would, therefore, propose to reduce the Security of Cashkeepers from 10 to 5,000 Rupees. The bulk of the Cash is under the Deputy Collector's Seal, and the Cashkeeper need seldom have more than 5,000 Rupees or so ; under his immediate control. As regards the Shroffs, the Board observe that, under Mr. Pelly's scheme, there will be three classes of servants of this description at the Húzur, and two in the Táluq Kachéris, and they think that the amount of Security might be proportioned in some measure on the amount of their salaries ; they suggest, therefore, that the Húzur Shroffs be required to give Security to the extent of 2,000, 1,000 and 500 Rupees, respectively, and the Táluq Shroffs to the same amount as they now give, viz. 700 and 500 Rupees, respectively.

7. The Board do not think it necessary to propose any change in the rates for Tahsíldárs as their charges will be enlarged under the new Revision of Táluqs, but they think that Táluq Sarrishtadárs should give Security to the extent of a thousand Rupees, as, during the Tahsíldár's absence, they are in charge of the Treasury.

8. The Board would also reduce the Security of the Shroffs in the Salt Department to 500 Rupees, but, with this exception, they do not propose any change in the rates required from the Salt, Frontire, or Stamp Servants.

9. The above rates are proposed for *general* adoption ; but the Board think it necessary that in *special* cases they should have power to demand larger or smaller sums, according to circumstances.

10. Orders having been issued to abolish the General Treasury at Masulipatam, the special reference to that Treasury may be omitted. The appointment of Deputy Cashkeeper does not find a place in Mr. Pelly's scheme, and the Stamp Dárogha will be also the Cashkeeper, and these two may be omitted when that scheme comes into operation.

11. Should the Government approve of the above suggestions, the general Table of Rates of Security will stand as follows :—

	R.
Húzur Cashkeeper...	5,000
Deputy do.	3,000
1st Class Shroff...	2,000
2nd do. do...	1,000
3rd do. do.	500
Tahsíldárs...	2,500
Táluq Sarrishtadár	1,000
1st Class Táluq Shroff...	700
2nd do do....	500
Stamp Dárogha	1,000
Do. Vender	500
Salt Superintendent...	1,000
Do. Shroff...	500
Sea Custom Superintendent	700
Frontire Chaukidár...	500
Do. Shroff...	100

No. 122. ORDER THEREON, 27th April 1860, No. 663.

1. In this letter the Board of Revenue propose for general adoption a new Table of Rates of Security to be taken from the Revenue servants of the Collectors' Establishment. For reasons stated, they express the desire to limit the requisition as much as possible, both as to the servants liable, and as to amount. They propose lower amounts in several cases, than were before demandable ; but they do not propose to exempt any classes of servants now liable to the demand.

2. The Government fully agree in the Board's general views on the subject. In their opinion the demand of security is always vexatious ; and as the Board justly remark it subjects the person furnishing it to expense in proportion to its amount. For these reasons it ought to be strictly limited to those cases in which it is really necessary ; and in the opinion of Government the proper rule is that it should be required only of those servants who are actually charged with the immediate custody and disbursement of cash or valuable Government property such as Stamps. Under this rule Tahsíldárs, Táluq Sarrishtadárs and Superintendents of Sea Custom and of Salt, all of whom are included in the Board's revised list, will be exempt.

3. As regards Tahsíldárs the Government are now endeavouring to improve their position and give them a more respectable standing in the public service; the requisition of Security cannot but tend to counteract those endeavours.

4. As to the other servants mentioned above, their salaries and position are also about to be much improved. And in the case of all it is the true policy, as it is the aim, of Government to purchase good service by good pay ; increasing at the same time the inducements to good conduct, by more clearly defined rules and a more definite responsibility. Under such circumstances the demand for Security, except as limited above, is likely to do harm ; good selection, good pay, and good superintendence are the true guarantees for efficiency.

5. For the reasons above stated the list of servants to give security, given by the Board in paragraph 11, will be revised as follows :—

	Rupees.
Húzur Cashkeeper	5,000
1st Class Shroff	2,000
2nd do. do.	1,000
3rd do. do.	500
1st Class Táluq Shroff	700
2nd do. do.	500
Stamp Vender	500
Salt Shroff	500
Frontier Shroff	100

The Deputy Cashkeeper and the Stamp Dárogha are omitted for the reason stated by the Board in paragraph 10, as Mr. Pelly's scale of Establishments, so far as concerns the Collectors' own Offices, is to be brought into operation immediately.

6. These Proceedings will be communicated to the Judicial Department in view to the same principle in regard to the taking of Security, being adopted in that branch of the service also.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

annual Liability of keeping of Watchdogs, keeping, in my Opinion for some Operation.

2. If security is demanded from Lessee, I think it should be limited to those cases who are actually charged with the immediate custody & disbursement of Cost. That Valuation, if Salary Sanctioned, Secondly Statute damages & Sale-Sect. 4 should also in my Opinion be so.

3. The first is one endeavouring to improve the position of Tenant, & to give them options of some respectable standing. The requisition of security with continuing bond & continuous those endeavours.

4. As to the other covenants mentioned also, their Salaries & position are to be much improved; and with all, it is the policy of first to purchase good service & good dog, increasing as the case Times

Rev. Department.

No. 663

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Under date the 27th April 1860.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Proposing for general adoption with reference to Ex.a Rev.e Cons. dated 8th November 1859 Rev. Dep.t No. 1635 a new table of rates of security to be taken from the Revenue servants of the Collector's Establishments and observing that in special cases, the Board should have power to demand larger or smaller sums according to circumstances.

(Here enter 13th March 1860 No. 1281.)

1. On this letter the Board of Revenue [illegible] for general adoption a new table of rates of security to be taken from the Revenue servants of the Collectorate establishments. For reasons stated, they express the desire to limit the requisition as much as possible, both as to the servants liable, and as to amount. They propose lower amounts in several cases than are before demandable, but they do not

the inducements to lord enquiry
& some clergy definite rule
& a more definite rule
I think that, under such
stances, the requisition
except as limited above
must only do [illegible]

[illegible] April 4.

I entirely concur in this opinion
The course recommended in [illegible]
has been found to be the best suited
administrative field of the Bombay Service
the demands of money security
in the Public Departments
manner suggested for the Presidency
selection would pray
are the real checks
[illegible] 1860.

not propose to exempt any classes of servants now liable to the demand.

2. The Government fully agree in the Board's general views on the subject. In their opinion the demand of security is always vexatious, and as the Board justly remark it subjects the person furnishing it to expense in proportion to its amount. For these reasons it ought to be strictly limited to those cases in which it is really necessary, and in the opinion of Government the proper rule is that it should be required only of those servants who are actually charged with the immediate custody and disbursement of cash or valuable Government property such as stamps. Under this rule Tahsildars, Taluq Serishtadars and Superintendents of Ja Cudam and of salt, all of whom are included

furnished

in the Board's revised list, will be exempt.

3. As regards Tahsildars the Government are now endeavouring to improve their position and give them a more respectable standing in the public service, the requisition of security cannot but tend to counteract those endeavours.

4. As to the other servants mentioned above, their salaries must positively be much improved. And in the case of all it is the true policy, as it is the aim, of Government to purchase good service by good pay; increasing at the same time the inducements to good conduct, by more clearly defined rules and a more definite responsibility. Under such circumstances the demand for security except as limited

limited above is likely to do harm; good selection, good pay, and good superintendence are the best guarantees for efficiency.

5- For the reasons above stated the list of servants to give security, given by the Board in Para 11, will be revised as follows.

	Rs
Mizan Cashkeeper	5,000
1st Class Sheriff	2,000
2nd do do	1,000
3 do do	500
1st class Taluq sheriff	700
do	500
Stamp Vender	500
Salt Sheriff	500
Frontier Sheriff	100

The Deputy Cashkeeper and the Stamp Daroga are omitted for the reasons stated by the Board in Para 10, and the Collectorate establishments, so far as concerns the Collectors own offices to be brought in Copies of the orders now in force.

Dawgha

6- These proceedings will be communicated to the Judicial Department in view to the same principle in regard to the taking of security, being adopted in that branch of the service also.

J. W. A

1 Copies to the Board of Revenue Calcutta 28
2 Judicial Department
both Nos. 5 13