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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. B.P. No.	<i>426</i>	Press Mis.
Dated	<i>18. 6. 1988</i>	<i>197</i>

to be folded or roughly handled

18TH JUNE 1888, No. 426, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated
17th March 1888, Mis. No. 1797 :—

THE FULL BOARD.

Resolution—dated 17th March 1888, Mis. No. 1797.

The Board resolve to request the Governor in Council to sanction the publication
of the appended notification in order to legalize—

- (1) The disposal of urgent papers by the Commissioner of Land Revenue who
remains at head-quarters when such papers belong to subjects assigned
to the other Commissioner and such other Commissioner is on tour.
- (2) The disposal of urgent Full Board papers by the Members at head-quarters
when one or more of the Members are absent on tour.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. BENSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with notification.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated
17th March 1888, No. 273 :—

H. S. THOMAS, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.

J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., C.S.I.

Read—the following paper :—

No. 23.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Revenue Department.

In inviting attention to the marginally-noted correspondence, the undersigned is
directed to state that the Government
Paragraph 8 of Mr. Stokes' D.O., dated 26th July 1884. consider that the Commissioners of Land
Paragraph 11 of Board's Proceedings, 4th Revenue and of Revenue Settlement and
September 1884, No. 3102. Director of the Department of Land
Paragraph 9 of S.O., 15th October 1884, No. Records and Agriculture performed very
1135. little touring during the period from 1st
April to 31st December 1887.

2. Adverting to paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings, dated 8th November last,
No. 720 (Land Revenue), the Government are of opinion that most of the difficulties
therein pointed out could be met by a redistribution of the work so as to allow of the
Commissioner remaining at head-quarters taking some portion of the work of the

touring Commissioners. This, of course, requires the previous sanction of Government on each occasion, but it could be easily obtained, and it is believed that no such redistribution of work will be necessary when a tour is to last for but short period.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th February 1888.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Read—the following G.O., dated 3rd February 1888, No. 115, Revenue:—

ABSTRACT.—Considering it sufficient if the inspection of record rooms of the Presidency is made when the Land Revenue Commissioners are on tour; and requesting the Board to report if additional establishment is required to enable them to tour with greater facility than at present.

Read—the following G.O., dated 10th November 1887, Mis. No. 6821, Revenue:—

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 12th September 1887, Mis. No. 3067.

Order—dated 10th November 1887, Mis. No. 6821, Revenue.

The charges on account of carriage of a horse incurred by Mr. Thomas are sanctioned.

2. With reference to the remark in paragraph 3 that "a Board Member has not an office accompanying him as a Collector has," the Government observe that a travelling clerk on Rs. 100 per mensem is provided for in the Land Revenue Department (*vide* statement in G.O., No. 184, dated 12th March 1886), and there appears to be no reason why a muchhi and peons should not also accompany a Member of the Board on tour whenever it is necessary for the despatch of public business that they should do so. Indeed from a comparison of the statement above referred to with paragraph 18 of Board's Proceedings, dated 7th May 1885, No. 1361, it appears that in revising the Board's establishment provision was made for one muchhi on Rs. 15 and for four peons on Rs. 7 each for the express purpose of accompanying Members when on tour.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue,
the Accountant-General.

Resolution—dated 17th March 1888, No. 273.

In the first of the papers read above Government "consider that the Commissioners of Land Revenue and of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture performed very little touring during the period from 1st April to 31st December 1887," and record an opinion that most of the difficulties pointed out in Board's Proceedings, No. 720 (Land Revenue), dated 8th November 1887, could be obviated by a redistribution of work so as to enable the Commissioners remaining at head-quarters to take so much of the work of the Commissioner on tour as the latter could not conveniently dispose of while on tour.

2. In the second of the papers, the Government withdrew their previous order that one of the Land Revenue Commissioners should make a special inspection of, and report upon, the record-rooms of the whole Presidency and upon the condition, &c., of the records, with suggestions for placing them on a proper footing. They, however, desire that the Land Revenue Commissioners when on tour should visit the Collectors' offices and see if the records are in proper order, and they call for a report as to what additional establishment is required to enable the Land Revenue Commissioners to tour with greater facility.

3. The Board desire *inprimis* to assure the Government of their readiness to loyally forward their views and give effect to their orders, and they would endeavour

to do so forthwith, without further correspondence, did they not regard it as their duty to explain again, as clearly as possible, the practical difficulties in the way of making extended tours for long periods, and the disadvantages inseparable therefrom—disadvantages which, in the Board's opinion, more than counterbalance the benefits which may, properly be placed in the opposite scale. The Members of the Board, as at present constituted, have moreover no personal disinclination to travel—quite the contrary. They would regard it as a welcome relief from the monotony and mental strain of the sedentary work which now presses upon them with ever-increasing weight. The Second Member has long desired to inform himself more fully of the working of the Forest Department throughout the country by visiting the valuable forests of Madura, Coimbatore, Malabar, Godavari and Ganjam and by personal consultation with District Forest-officers on the spot, but he has found it absolutely incompatible with the due despatch of business in connection with the other not less important subjects committed to his care. Nothing could be more agreeable to the First Member than to make frequent and extended tours with a view to investigating on the spot the many questions in connection with pisciculture which still remain to be solved, but both officers have nevertheless found it practically impossible to leave head-quarters for these purposes, except for very brief periods.

4. The Board fear that Government are under an erroneous impression as to the amount of work which devolves on the Land Revenue Commissioners under the altered constitution of the Board since 1st April 1887. Complete figures for the whole of the present official year cannot, of course, be had until the end of the current month, but it is easy to compare the figures for the official year 1886-87, omitting the month of March, with the figures for the corresponding period of the official year 1887-88. In the former period of eleven months, the Board, which then consisted of three Members, and was assisted by two Secretaries and a highly-paid Sheristadar, received for disposal 23,693 papers, including those connected with Salt, Abkari, Opium and Customs, which are now dealt by the Commissioner of Separate Revenue, and including also the papers connected with Land Trade, Agriculture, Revenue Settlement and the other subjects now disposed of by the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. During the eleven months of the current year the two Land Revenue Commissioners alone received no less than 20,481 papers for disposal, and were assisted by only one Secretary (on the pay of the former Sub-Secretary), while the office establishment under their control was reduced by more than one-third. These figures do not include 1,014 papers received by the Second Member as Inam Commissioner in the current year, as compared with the 788 papers received by him in the corresponding period of the previous year. Adding these figures, it will be seen that the Board of 1886-87 received 24,481 papers against 21,495 received by the Land Revenue Commissioners in 1887-88. In other words, the Land Revenue Commissioners have received only 12.2 per cent. less papers in 1887-88 than the whole Board received in 1886-87, when they had three Members and a Secretariat and office establishment half as strong again as that now allowed. There are also some 2,000 statements received each year which are not registered or shown in the above figures. Many of these, such as the Demand, Collection and Balance Statements of Land Revenue and the progress reports of minor irrigation works require most careful review and necessitate many references to the Collectors.

5. If the Government will consider these figures, the Board have no doubt they will be satisfied that whatever may have been practicable and desirable when the subject was discussed in 1884, it is now simply impossible for one Member at head-quarters to take the whole, or nearly the whole, work of the Land Revenue Commissioners while the other is on tour, except for very brief periods, during which the less urgent papers can be allowed to lie over and await his return. If this process is prolonged for any length of time, the flood of arrears becomes overwhelming. To suggest, as was originally done, that one or other of the two Members should be always on tour and to suppose that the other could take the bulk of his work during such time, is simply to ignore the conditions of the problem.

6. The only alternative solution is that the Commissioner on tour should take the bulk of his work with him, leaving only the more urgent part of it to be disposed of by his colleague at head-quarters. There are very grave difficulties involved in this proposal. The number of papers of an urgent nature, especially in connection with

the litigation in which the Court of Wards is constantly involved on behalf of the 51 estates under its management, is very great. Important interests may be imperilled and serious liabilities incurred by a single day's delay in some of these cases. The same remarks apply to suits to which the Government or its officers are parties. These are numerous and important and have nearly always to be disposed of as "very emergent" matters, owing to the time that usually elapses between the filing of the suit and the submission of the pleadings by Collectors to the Board. The disposal of all these urgent papers will inevitably cause delay in the disposal of the ordinary work of the Member remaining at head-quarters.

7. Again, the work of the Board is such as requires a great deal of reference to previous files of correspondence and Acts or other books of reference. To do satisfactory work without these is impossible; to carry them over rapid and extended tours is almost equally difficult, and would involve much additional expense. It has been already pointed out in Board's Proceedings, No. 720, dated 8th November 1887, that if the bulk of a Member's work could be taken with him and disposed of, it would practically occupy his whole time and render attention to the special object of the journey extremely difficult.

8. There is one other point which has not been hitherto dealt with. The Board entertain a very decided opinion that there is little or no practical advantage to be gained from *indefinite* touring by a Member of the Board. A special subject may well require local investigation and discussion, and a visit by one of the Members of the Board may often lead to a more rapid and satisfactory conclusion than could be attained by a protracted correspondence. The vast majority, however, of business matters can be dealt with more precisely and satisfactorily on paper than by word of mouth. The returns furnished to the Board enable them to judge how the work of each officer is performed, and if there is reason to suppose that a special subject could be more satisfactorily investigated and settled by a personal visit, or if there is reason to think that the administration of a particular officer should be locally inquired into, then the advantage of one of the Land Revenue Commissioners going on tour for the purpose would be apparent, and should be undertaken, even though the despatch of other work might suffer in consequence. Touring, however, without a definite object would, in the Board's opinion, rarely lead to any practical benefit, and would invariably and necessarily be accompanied by very grave disadvantages.

9. If, instead of the Board being constituted as at present, the Presidency was divided into four or six divisions, each having a Commissioner to reside in it and supervise its administration on the system suggested in 1878 by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Collectors to do so in their districts. They could travel with their whole office establishments and all necessary records for reference; but such an arrangement is out of the question for a single Land Revenue Commissioner who has the whole Presidency to visit. That it really never was contemplated by Government is to some extent shown by the provision of only a single clerk to accompany the Commissioner on his tours; while the idea of his carrying about the current records relating to all the manifold important matters of administration of twenty-two districts, wherever he goes, has only to be stated to be rejected. If a Collector requires the cart-loads he does for districts. It follows, therefore, and such experience as the Commissioners have had proves it, that a Commissioner on tour can only dispose of such Board matters as can be dealt with on a perusal of a file forwarded through the post, and in the disposal of which a little delay is not of much moment. As a necessary consequence, the non-touring Commissioner has his work doubled, with the result that both officers fall into arrears, and if the tour of the touring Commissioner lasts for two or three months, as it well may, the result would certainly be most serious.

10. It is only necessary to imagine one Member starting on a tour to examine into the working of the rules regarding grazing fees in the forests of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurumool (preparatory to the other Member's going on tour as soon as he returned), and taking advantage of his being in each district to look carefully into the working of such important matters as the management of Wards' estates, the enfranchisement of inams and the state of records in the various public offices. It would be impossible for him, the Board feel sure, to deal at

all satisfactorily with such matters in any one district under a month or six weeks; so that after dealing with two or three districts he would return to the Presidency at the end of perhaps three months to face an utterly overwhelming mass of office arrears.

11. There is another difficulty arising out of the present state of the law, which the Board deem it right to notice as tending to prevent a Land Revenue Commissioner touring. The law practically makes it illegal for one Commissioner to dispose of any matter connected with any subject or department of which the other Commissioner has been gazetted as holding the portfolio; consequently when one Land Revenue Commissioner goes on tour, the other cannot dispose of all or any of the touring Commissioner's subjects unless he is gazetted to do so; and if he is so gazetted, it follows that the touring Commissioner is extinguished as regards all the gazetted subjects, and he is made legally incompetent to deal with them, even though they should come under his personal observation on tour.

12. The only way which the Board see out of the difficulty is to issue a notification in the general terms appended; but they doubt the legality of such a notification as the law seems to require a specific apportionment of business by the Board and an apportionment also by the Full Board with the previous sanction of Government, whereas the effect of such a general notification would be to leave the Secretary and one Member without any concurrence of the Full Board or previous sanction of Government to decide, from time to time, what were urgent subjects to be dealt with by the Home Commissioner. The Full Board have in a separate Resolution of this date asked the Government to sanction such a notification.

13. But even if this arrangement commends itself as legal, there will still remain the practical difficulty that in a tour of any length the arrears of non-urgent work which will have accumulated during the touring Member's absence will be so enormous that a serious block of work is inevitable.

14. As regards the extra establishment that will be required, the Land Revenue Commissioners consider that for the more limited touring which alone they consider to be practicable in present circumstances, one clerk on Rs. 50 per month will be sufficient in addition to the clerk on Rs. 100 already sanctioned. The menial establishment of one muchi and four peons provided for travelling, as noticed by Government in their Order, No. 6821, dated 10th November 1887, has been absorbed in the Board's office to cover the deficiency resulting from the transfer of the whole of the menial * establishment of the

	Per mensem.	RS.
* 1 Muchi on	...	15
1 Attender on	...	12
3 Peons, each on	...	8
2 Do. each on	...	7
1 Masalchi on	...	6
Total	...	71

Cutcherry Department to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture under the authority of G.O., No. 184, dated 12th March 1886, notwithstanding that two-thirds of the Cutcherry clerks remained under the Land Revenue Commissioners. In these circumstances, none of the menials provided for touring are really available for that purpose, and it will be necessary to sanction—

	Per mensem.	RS.
1 Muchi on	...	15
1 Attender on	...	12
2 Peons, each on	...	8
1 Peon on	...	7
Total	...	50

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed)

R. S. BENSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ORDER—dated 18th June 1888, No. 426, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The foregoing papers relate to the question of inspection tours by the Land Revenue Commissioners and aim at showing that it is impossible for them to comply with the wishes of Government on this matter.

2. The Commissioners disclaim any personal disinclination to travel, but assert that the work of the Land Revenue Department of the Board is so heavy as to preclude either Member from doing more than the urgent work of his absent colleague. They proceed to remark that a Commissioner cannot take about with him the records relating to the whole of the Presidency, and can therefore, while on tour, dispose of only such papers as can be dealt with on perusal of a file forwarded through the post. Thus the Commissioners remark in illustration: "if the tour lasts for two or three months, as it well may," the Commissioner would find on his return "an utterly overwhelming mass of office arrears" and "the result would be most serious." The legal objection that is thought to exist to one Commissioner doing any of the work assigned under the Act to his absent colleague is next noticed, but it is added that even if this is overcome "there will still remain the practical difficulty that in a tour of any length the arrears of non-urgent work, which will have accumulated during the touring Member's absence, will be so enormous that a serious block of work is inevitable."

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that he is unable to admit the conclusiveness of any of these objections which seem to be largely founded upon a misconception of the nature of the touring required and upon erroneous conclusions, based upon the number of papers received, regarding the relative amount of work of the Land Revenue Department of the Board. It was never the intention of Government that a Land Revenue Commissioner should be absent from head-quarters for so long a period as two or three months, or that he should make the detailed examination of the work of district officers which appears to be contemplated by Messrs. Thomas and Garstin. In the opinion of Government any such minute inspection, save in very exceptional circumstances, is neither necessary nor desirable, for it would certainly tend to lessen that feeling of responsibility which now exists among district officers and which it is eminently advisable to maintain. The principal advantage which His Excellency the Governor in Council considers will be derived from the tours of the Land Revenue Commissioners is that they will thereby be brought into more direct personal contact with district officers, who would thus have an opportunity of expressing and discussing schemes and opinions which, for many reasons, would not be advanced in ordinary official communications. The Commissioners would also be able, by a brief examination of offices and records, to learn whether there were any novel points either in the amount or the nature of the work of their subordinates, and to see that no delay is permitted to occur in the despatch of official business. All this could be effected by a short visit to the head-quarters of a district and perhaps on rarer occasions to those of a division. Even three or four districts on the line of railway might thus be inspected on the same tour within a period of ten days and the absence of a Commissioner need rarely exceed that period.

4. In the 4th paragraph of their Proceedings of the 17th March the Land Revenue Commissioners state that they fear that Government are under an erroneous impression as to the amount of work which devolves upon them under the present constitution of the Board, and they imply that this is to that of the old Board consisting of three members in the ratio of 21,495 to 24,481. The Government cannot, however, admit that the number of papers received is a sufficient index of the amount of work done, and it would perhaps be sufficient to mention the subjects which are now disposed of by the other two Members of the Board to show that the contention of the Land Revenue Commissioners is altogether untenable. The Board's monthly volumes for the first nine months of the years 1886 and 1887 have been examined with the following results.

	Papers disposed of by the old Board, April to December 1886.	Papers disposed of by the Land Revenue Commissioners, April to December 1887.
Press Series	1,980	892
Miscellaneous Series	7,070	5,401
Routine Series	4,302	3,431

Forest papers are excluded from both sets of figures as they do not affect the question of the relief afforded to the Land Revenue Commissioners. The papers included in the Press Series form the most important part of the work of both bodies and it will be seen that the difference in this class is more than 50 per cent. The Government are of opinion that this figure much more nearly represents the actual ratio which the work of the Land Revenue Commissioners bears to that of the old Board than the figure deduced from the total number of papers received. In any case, His Excellency the Governor in Council feels confident that the Land Revenue Commissioners are not more hardly worked than their colleagues in the other Departments of the Board.

5. Next as regards the alleged legal difficulty, the Government admit that the point is not altogether free from doubt, but they observe that it has never been raised by the Commissioner of Separate Revenue or the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, who are, moreover, apparently able to make extended tours without any of the disastrous results to work which the Land Revenue Commissioners anticipate would occur if one of them were absent for anything more than a very brief period. The draft notification submitted by the Board will be forwarded to the Advocate-General for his opinion as to its legality, as well as to the propriety of declaring in any specific notification regarding the arrangement of business that during the absence of a particular Member such and such of his subjects may be disposed of either at Madras by some other particular Member or by himself during his tour. It appears to Government that a selection from the subjects assigned to either of the Land Revenue Commissioners might thus be transferred to the Settlement Commissioner for a time, and if such a selection is made at once, a notification could be prepared at a few hours' notice whenever one of the Land Revenue Commissioners is to start on a tour. This would give material assistance to the remaining Land Revenue Commissioner.

6. The last point requiring orders is the establishment which the Land Revenue Commissioners state that they require to enable them to make their tours without inconvenience. The Government have already sanctioned the staff noted on the margin, and they see no sufficient reason for making any additions to this. They would not object, however, to a redistribution of the amount allotted, by substituting, for example, one clerk on Rs. 60 and one on Rs. 40, or any other modification, within the amount allotted, which may suggest itself to the Commissioners, for the single clerk on Rs. 100. The registering, indexing, referencing, &c., of all papers forwarded to a Commissioner for disposal while on tour will of course be done in the office at Madras, and he will only need a clerk to look after the papers received and return them to head-quarters when disposed of. Each Commissioner has four peons and if those specially sanctioned for tours cannot be spared, he must take as many of these four as he requires.

7. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor in Council is constrained to express his regret that the Land Revenue Commissioners did not make an attempt to comply with the wishes of Government before raising objections which seem to a great extent unreasonable. It is the desire of His Excellency in Council that once a year, or at all events once in two years, a visit should be made to every district in the Presidency by one of the Land Revenue Commissioners, but advantage may be taken of the tours of the Commissioner of Separate Revenue or the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement to such distant districts as Ganjam and Canara and those officers may be asked to

make brief inquiries regarding such matters as record-rooms, disposal of business, &c., and to let the Land Revenue Commissioners know the result. In directing such periodical tours, His Excellency in Council is of course not to be understood as discouraging special visits either to the head-quarters of a district or any other place whenever circumstances may show that the personal presence or inspection of a Commissioner would prove beneficial.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
„ the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.
„ the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
„ the Honorable the Advocate-General, with notification.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

90 Copies.

Original

G.O. of 1888 Madras.

REVENUE.

7.0.2.4962/88

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 18th June 1888, No. 426.

JUNE.

Tours by the Land Revenue Commissioners.

Passing orders on the question of—



BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE), 17TH MARCH 1888, No. 273.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE).

H. S. THOMAS, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.

J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., C.S.I.

READ—the following paper:—

No. 23.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Revenue Department.

In inviting attention to the marginally-noted correspondence, the undersigned is

Paragraph 3 of Mr. Stokes' D.O., dated 26th July 1884.

Paragraph 11 of Board's Proceedings, 4th September 1884, No. 3102.

Paragraph 9 of S.O., 15th October 1884, No. 1135.

directed to state that the Government consider that the Commissioners of Land Revenue and of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture performed very little touring during the period from 1st April to 31st December 1887.

2. Adverting to paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings, dated 8th November last, No. 720 (Land Revenue), the Government are of opinion that most of the difficulties therein pointed out could be met by a redistribution of the work so as to allow of the Commissioner remaining at head-quarters taking some portion of the work of the touring Commissioners. This, of course, requires the previous sanction of Government on each occasion, but it could be easily obtained, and it is believed that no such redistribution of work will be necessary when a tour is to last for but short period.

PORT ST. GEORGE,
27th February 1888.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

READ—the following G.O., dated 3rd February 1883, No. 115, Revenue:—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 8th November 1887, No. 720:—

H. S. THOMAS, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.

Read—the following G.O., dated 4th October 1887, No. 963, Revenue:—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 30th June 1887, No. 289.

H. S. THOMAS, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.

ABSTRACT.—[?] remarks on report on the state of records in the Collector's office, Kist in district, and requesting sanction of Government for the appointment of an assistant record-keeper for a month for six months.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 16th August 1887, Mis. No. 2551:—

THE HON. W. S. WHITESIDE.

ABSTRACT.—Withdrawing the recommendation made in Board's Proceedings, No. 289, dated 30th June 1887, as regards the entertainment of extra clerks to be paid for by the Treasury Deputy Collector, Kistna district, in connection with the arrangement of records.

Order—dated 4th October 1887, No. 963, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The only point on which the orders of Government are called for is with regard to the entertainment of an assistant record-keeper. The Government are of opinion that it is perfectly possible for the existing establishment to sort and put the records in order, but that if any extra assistance is really required, the record-keeper, whom the Collector does not acquit of blame in the matter for the condition of his charge, should be called upon to pay for it. They consider it highly desirable that one of the Land Revenue Commissioners should make a thorough inspection of the record-rooms of the whole of the Presidency, report upon the condition, &c., of the records, and suggest such measures for placing them in proper order as may appear necessary.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue,
with five enclosures, returned.

Resolution—dated 8th November 1887, No. 720.

Communicated to the Collector of Kistna.

2. With reference to the concluding paragraph of the Government Order, the Board would invite the attention of Government to their Proceedings, Nos. 718 and 719, dated 8th November 1887, in which the whole subject has been carefully considered.

3. The subject is one of some difficulty, open to more than one opinion, and worthy of thorough ventilation before it is decided what action should be taken. To inspect all record-rooms and insist on strict enforcement of existing rules would be to stereotype Board's Standing Order 219, and stifle all efforts at improvement of that system to which the Board believe that certain Collectors are giving their best attention. The Board submit that it will be better to await replies to the questions now put when the whole matter can be reconsidered in the light of the practical working experiences of all Collectors and one uniform system decided on.

4. Furthermore, the Board would submit that, even if it were decided that Board's Standing Order 219 was to be rigidly insisted on, the orders are clear, and after that the duty of insistence rests with the officers of the spot. The Treasury Deputy Collectors are the officers primarily responsible, and to transfer their responsibilities to a Board Member would seem to be a loss of power.

5. An inspection of records, to serve any useful purpose, must extend to details the examination of which could not occupy an officer less than a week for each record-room, and a special establishment would be necessary. For such inspection to bear any fruit notes must be taken and a detailed report made of every advantageous and disadvantageous deviation from or neglect of rule. Some offices would take much more than a week to dispose of. Considering that there are twenty-two districts with twenty-two head-quarter record-rooms, besides the numerous divisional and taluk record-rooms, and considering also the distances to be travelled, no one officer could inspect the Presidency in a twelve-month, even though he gave his whole time

to the work. For a Board Member to do so in addition to his current work and without any special establishment is, the Board submit with all respect, simply out of the question.

6. The Board would take this opportunity of inviting the attention of Government to the fact that the altered constitution of the Board since the passing of Act II of 1882 has been found very materially to hamper the travelling of members. Under the former constitution a travelling member could give his whole attention to the subject in connection with which he travelled, leaving his current work to be divided amongst his colleagues remaining at head-quarters, and they used to dispose of it. This, under the present Act, they cannot do, and the travelling member's work must travel with him, the current work itself being delayed by being forwarded after him, and the member himself being hampered with such an amount of current work as to render attention to the special object of the journey extremely difficult. Furthermore, a member's journeying would ordinarily be over longer distances than a Collector's, involving more serious loss of time. If, in these circumstances, the current work is, as it has to be in large measure, postponed to the special objects aimed at in travelling, the flood of arrears becomes overwhelming. The Board's establishment, as at present constituted, does not admit of hands being detailed to accompany a travelling member, and without such clerical aid the same amount of work cannot be disposed of in a day. At best it is only for a short time that a member can afford to be absent from Madras without throwing the work of his office out of gear, and even during that period the Secretary would need to take the responsibility of passing orders, in his name, and with doubtful legality, on not a few urgent matters that should legally have the member's sanction but could not abide the delay of forwarding.

7. In these circumstances, the Board trust that the Government will be satisfied with the measures taken for the due care of the records.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Kistna.

Order—dated 3rd February 1888, No. 115, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

In consideration of the arguments advanced by the Board of Revenue, the Government will not insist upon the deputation of one of the Land Revenue Commissioners to make a special inspection of, and report upon, the record-rooms of the Presidency. It will be sufficient if, when tours are made, the Land Revenue Commissioners should take the opportunity of visiting the Collectors' offices and seeing if the records are in proper order. The recent report* on the state of the records in the office of the Collector of Cuddapal shows the necessity for such inspection.

2. With reference to the Board's remark that their establishment, as at present constituted, does not admit of clerks being detailed to accompany a member upon tours, their attention is drawn to the proposition submitted by them and sanctioned in G.O., dated 28th October 1885, No. 1194, wherein a clerk on Rs. 100 is provided for the purpose. If this provision be inadequate they will report what modification of it will enable them to tour with greater facility.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. STUART,
Under Secy. to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Read—the following G.O., dated 9th November 1887, Mis. No. 6821, Revenue:—
Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 12th September 1887, Mis. No. 2067.

Order—dated 10th November 1887, No. 6821, Revenue.

The charges on account of carriage of a horse incurred by Mr. Thomas are

2. With reference to the remark in paragraph 3 that "a Board Member has not an office accompanying him as a Collector has" the Government observe that a travelling clerk on Rs. 100 per mensem is provided for in the Land Revenue Department (vide statement in G.O., No. 184, dated 12th March 1886), and there appears to be no reason why a muchhi and peons should not also accompany a Member of the Board on tour whenever it is necessary for the despatch of public business that they should do so. Indeed from a comparison of the statement above referred to with paragraph 18 of Board's Proceedings, dated 7th May 1885, No. 1361, it appears that in revising the Board's establishment provision was made for one muchhi on Rs. 15 and for four peons on Rs. 7 each for the express purpose of accompanying Members when on tour.

(True Extract)

(Signed)

J. F. PRICE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue,
Accountant-General.

RESOLUTION—dated 17th March 1888, No. 273.

In the first of the papers read above Government "consider that the Commissioners of Land Revenue and of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture performed very little touring during the period from 1st April to 31st December 1887," and record an opinion that most of the difficulties pointed out in Board's Proceedings, No. 720 (Land Revenue), dated 8th November 1887, could be obviated by a redistribution of work so as to enable the Commissioners remaining at head-quarters to take so much of the work of the Commissioner on tour as the latter could not conveniently dispose of while on tour.

2. In the second of the papers, the Government withdrew their previous order report upon, the record-rooms of the whole presidency and upon the condition &c., of the records, with suggestions for placing them on a proper footing. They, however, desire that the Land Revenue Commissioners when on tour should visit the Collector's offices and see if the records are in proper order, and they call for a report as to what additional establishment is required to enable the Land Revenue Commissioners to tour with greater facility.

3. The Board desire *in primis* to assure the Government of their readiness to do so forthwith, without further correspondence, did they not regard it as their duty to explain again, as clearly as possible, the practical difficulties in the way of making extended tours for long periods, and the disadvantages inseparable therefrom—which may properly be placed in the opposite scale. The Members of the Board, as at present constituted, have moreover no personal disinclination to travel—quite the contrary. They would regard it as a welcome relief from the monotony and mental strain of the sedentary work which now presses upon them with ever-increasing weight. The Second Member has long desired to inform himself more fully of the working of the Forest Department throughout the country by visiting the valuable forests of Madras, Coimbatore, Malabar, Godavari and Ganjam and by personal consultation with District Forest-officers on the spot, but he has found it absolutely incompatible with the due despatch of business in connection with the other not less important subjects committed to his care. Nothing could be more agreeable to the First Member than to make frequent and extended tours with a view to investigating on the spot the many questions in connection with pisciculture which have been referred, but both officers have nevertheless found it practically impossible to leave head-quarters for these purposes, except for very brief periods.

4. The Board fear that Government are under an erroneous impression as to the amount of work which devolves on the Land Revenue Commissioners under the altered constitution of the Board since 1st April 1887. Complete figures for the whole of the present official year cannot, of course, be had until the end of the current month, but it is easy to compare the figures for the official year 1886-87, omitting the month of March, with the figures for the corresponding period of the official year 1887-88. In the former period of eleven months, the Board, which then consisted of three Members and was assisted by two Secretaries and a highly-paid Sheristadar, received for disposal 23,693 papers, including those connected with Salt, Akkari, Opium and Customs, which are now dealt with by the Commissioner of Separate Revenue, and including also the papers connected with Land Trade, Agriculture, Revenue Settlement and the other subjects now disposed of by the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. During the eleven months of the current year the two Land Revenue Commissioners alone received no less than 20,481 papers for disposal, and were assisted by only one Secretary (on the pay of the former Sub-Secretary), while the office establishment under their control was reduced by more than one-third. These figures do not include 1,014 papers received by the Second Member as Inam Commissioner in the current year, as compared with the 788 papers received by him in the corresponding period of the previous year. Adding these figures, it will be seen that the Board of 1886-87 received 24,481 papers against 21,495 received by the Land Revenue Commissioners in 1887-88. In other words, the Land Revenue Commissioners have received only 12.2 per cent. less papers in 1887-88 than the whole Board received in 1886-87, when they had three Members and a Secretariat and office establishment half as strong again as that now allowed. There are also some 2,000 statements received each year which are not registered or shown in the above figures. Many of these, such as the Demand, Collection and Balance Statements of Land Revenue and the progress reports of minor irrigation works require most careful review and necessitate many references to the Collectors.

5. If the Government will consider these figures, the Board have no doubt they will be satisfied that whatever may have been practicable and desirable when the subject was discussed in 1884, it is now simply impossible for one Member at head-quarters to take the whole, or nearly the whole, work of the Land Revenue Commissioners while the other is on tour, except for very brief periods, during which the less urgent papers can be allowed to lie over and await his return. If this process is prolonged for any length of time, the flood of arrears becomes overwhelming. To suggest, as was originally done, that one or other of the two Members should be always on tour and to suppose that the other could take the bulk of his work during such time, is simply to ignore the conditions of the problem.

6. The only alternative solution is that the Commissioner on tour should take the bulk of his work with him, leaving only the more urgent part of it to be disposed of by his colleague at head-quarters. There are very grave difficulties involved in this proposal. The number of papers of an urgent nature, especially in connection with the litigation in which the Court of Wards is constantly involved on behalf of the 51 estates under its management, is very great. Important interests may be imperilled and serious liabilities incurred by a single day's delay in some of these cases. The same remarks apply to suits to which the Government or its officers are parties. These are numerous and important and have nearly always to be disposed of as "very emergent" matters, owing to the time that usually elapses between the filing of the suit and the submission of the pleadings by Collectors to the Board. The disposal of all these urgent papers will inevitably cause delay in the disposal of the ordinary work of the Member remaining at head-quarters.

7. Again, the work of the Board is such as requires a great deal of reference to previous files of correspondence and Acts or other books of reference. To do satisfactory work without these is impossible; to carry them over rapid and extended tours is almost equally difficult, and would involve much additional expense. It has been already pointed out in Board's Proceedings, No. 720, dated 8th November 1887, that if the bulk of a Member's work could be taken with him and disposed of, it would

practically occupy his whole time and render attention to the special object of the journey extremely difficult.

There is one other point which has not been hitherto dealt with. The Board entertain a very decided opinion that there is little or no practical advantage to be gained from indefinite touring by a Member of the Board. A special subject may well require local investigation and discussion, and a visit by one of the Members of the Board may often lead to a more rapid and satisfactory conclusion than could be attained by a protracted correspondence. The vast majority, however, of business matters can be dealt with more precisely and satisfactorily on paper than by word of mouth. The returns furnished to the Board enable them to judge how the work of each officer is performed, and if there is reason to suppose that a special subject could be more satisfactorily investigated and settled by a personal visit, or if there is reason to think that the administration of a particular officer should be locally inquired into, then the advantage of one of the Land Revenue Commissioners going on tour for the purpose would be apparent, and should be undertaken, even though the despatch of other work might suffer in consequence. Touring, however, without a definite object would, in the Board's opinion, rarely lead to any practical benefit, and would invariably and necessarily be accompanied by very grave disadvantages.

9. If, instead of the Board being constituted as at present, the Presidency was divided into four or six divisions, each having a Commissioner to reside in it and supervise its administration on the system suggested in 1878 by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, it would be as easy for the Commissioners to tour about in their divisions as for Collectors to do so in their districts. They could travel with their whole office establishments and all necessary records for reference; but such an arrangement is out of the question for a single Land Revenue Commissioner who has the whole Presidency to visit. That it really never was contemplated by Government is to some extent shown by the provision of only a single clerk to accompany the Commissioner on his tours; while the idea of his carrying about the current records relating to all the manifold important matters of administration of twenty-two districts, wherever he goes, has only to be stated to be rejected. If a Collector requires the cart-loads he does for a single district, what would the Land Revenue Commissioner require for twenty-two districts. It follows, therefore, and such experience as the Commissioners have had proves it, that a Commissioner on tour can only dispose of such Board matters as can be dealt with on a perusal of a file forwarded through the post, and in the disposal of which a little delay is not of much moment. As a necessary consequence, the non-touring Commissioner has his work doubled, with the result that both officers fall into arrears, and if the tour of the touring Commissioner lasts for two or three months, as it well may, the result would certainly be most serious.

10. It is only necessary to imagine one Member starting on a tour to examine into the working of the rules regarding grazing fees in the forests of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool (preparatory to the other Member's going on tour as soon as he returned), and taking advantage of his being in each district to look carefully into the working of such important matters as the management of Wards' estates, the enfranchisement of inams and the state of records in the various public offices. It would be impossible for him, the Board feel sure, to deal at all satisfactorily with such matters in any one district under a month or six weeks; so that after dealing with two or three districts he would return to the Presidency at the end of perhaps three months to face an utterly overwhelming mass of office arrears.

11. There is another difficulty arising out of the present state of the law, which the Board deem it right to notice as tending to prevent a Land Revenue Commissioner touring. The law practically makes it illegal for one Commissioner to dispose of any matter connected with any subject or department of which the other Commissioner has been gazetted as holding the portfolio; consequently when one Land Revenue Commissioner goes on tour, the other cannot dispose of all or any of the touring Commissioner's subjects unless he is gazetted to do so; and if he is so gazetted, it follows that the touring Commissioner is extinguished as regards all the gazetted subjects, and he is made legally incompetent to deal with them, even though they should come under his personal observation on tour.

12. The only way which the Board see out of the difficulty is to issue a notification in the general terms appended; but they doubt the legality of such a notification as the law seems to require a specific apportionment of business by the Board and an apportionment also by the Full Board with the previous sanction of Government, whereas the effect of such a general notification would be to leave the Secretary and one Member without any concurrence of the Full Board or previous sanction of Government to decide, from time to time, what were urgent subjects to be dealt with by the Home Commissioner. The Full Board have in a separate Resolution of this date asked the Government to sanction such a notification:—

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

Conduct of business by the Board of Revenue

Under the proviso of section 1 of Madras Act II of 1883, it is hereby notified that the Board of Revenue, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, have made the following rules with regard to the distribution and reservation of their business:—

- (1) When either of the Commissioners of Land Revenue is on tour, the other Commissioner of Land Revenue may dispose of any urgent business falling under any subject assigned to the Commissioner on tour, and may also by himself dispose of any urgent business ordinarily reserved for disposal by the two Commissioners of Land Revenue jointly.
- (2) When any Member of the Board is on tour, the Members not on tour may by themselves, dispose of any business ordinarily reserved for disposal by the Full Board.

13. But even if this arrangement commends itself as legal, there will still remain the practical difficulty that in a tour of any length the arrears of non-urgent work which will have accumulated during the touring Member's absence will be so enormous that a serious block of work is inevitable.

14. As regards the extra establishment that will be required, the Land Revenue Commissioners consider that for the more limited touring which alone they consider to be practicable in present circumstances, one clerk on Rs. 50 per month will be sufficient in addition to the clerk on Rs. 100 already sanctioned. The menial establishment of one muchi and four peons provided for travelling, as noticed by Government in their Order, No. 6821, dated 10th November 1887, has been absorbed in the Board's office to cover the deficiency resulting from the transfer of the whole of the menial establishment of the Cutcherry Department to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture under the authority of G.O., No. 184, dated 12th March 1886, notwithstanding that two-thirds of the Cutcherry clerks remained under the Land Revenue Commissioners. In these circumstances, none of the menials provided for touring are really available for that purpose, and it will be necessary to

	Per mensem.	Rs.
1 Muchi on	...	15
1 Attender on	...	12
3 Peons each on	...	8
2 Do. each on	...	7
1 Masalchi on	...	6
Total	...	71

provided for touring are really available for that purpose, and it will be necessary to sanction—

	Per mensem.	Rs.
1 Muchi on	...	15
1 Attender on	...	12
2 Peons each on	...	8
1 Peon on	...	7
Total	...	50

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

21-1-88
52-17-1-88

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1888.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

2082
No. 2573



Printed April th.

1888

Proceedings, 17th March 1888, No. 273.

Explaining the practical difficulties in the way of the Commissioners of Land Revenue making extended tours for long periods, and applying for additional establishment required for touring purposes.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue).

Dated 17th March 1888.

No. 1797 Miscellaneous.

The full Board

5

Resolution

The Board resolve to request the Governor in Council to sanction the publication of the appended Notification in order to legalize

(1) The disposal of urgent papers by the Commissioners of Land Revenue who remain at head quarters when such papers belong to subjects assigned to the other Commissioners and such other Commissioner is on tour.

(2) The disposal of urgent Full Board papers by the Members at head quarters when one or more of the members are absent on tour.

True Extract

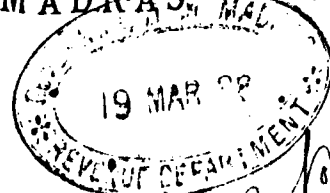
W. Benson
Acting Secretary.

To The Secretary to Government P.D.
with notification.

Revenue 1888. *Receipt*
Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.



No 203

To

The Secretary to
Government

Revenue Department

Ad. 19 Mar.

Proceedings, dated *17th March 1888.*

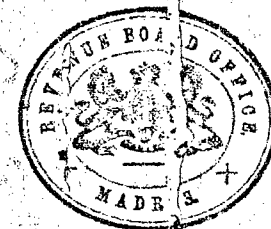
No. *1797*

Mis.
Routine.

Enclosure.

Subject.

*Requesting Government
to sanction the publication
of the notification regarding
conduct of business when
Board's members are on tour.*



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue).

Dated *7th March* 1888.

No. *273.*

H. S. Thomas, Esquire, J. S. J. S. J. S.
J. H. Garchis, Esquire, C. S. J.

READ

the following papers:-

- (1) Official Memorandum from Government, dated *27th February 1888*, No. 23.
- (2) Government Order, dated *3rd February 1888*, No. 115, Revenue.
- (3) Government Order, dated *10th November 1887*, No. 6821, Miscellaneous.

Resolution:-

*In the first of the papers read above, Government consider that the Com-
missioners of Land Revenue and of
Revenue Settlement and Directors of the De-
partment of Land Records and Agricul-
ture performed very little touring during
the period from 1st April to 31st December 1887,
and records are of view that most of the
difficulties pointed out in Board's Proceedings
No. 720 (Land Revenue) dated 8th November 1887
could*

could be obviated by a redistribution of work so as to enable the Commissioner remaining at Madras to take so much of the work of the Commission on tour as the latter could not conveniently dispose of while on tour.

In the second of the papers, the Government withdraw their previous order that one of the Land Revenue Commissioners should make a special inspection of, and report upon, the record rooms of the whole Presidency, and upon the condition of the records, with suggestions for placing them on a proper footing. They, however, desire that the Land Revenue Commissioners when on tour should visit the Collectors' offices and see if the records are in proper order and they call for a report as to what additional establishment is required to enable the Land Revenue Commissioners to tour with greater facility.

2. The Board desire imperious to ensure the Government of their readiness to loyally forward their views and give effect to their orders, and they would encourage to do so forthwith, without further correspondence, did they not regard it as their duty

duty to explain again, as clearly as possible, the practical difficulties in the way of making extended tours for long periods, and the disadvantages inseparable therefrom - disadvantages which, in the Board's opinion, more than counterbalance the benefits which may properly be placed in the opposite scale. The Members of the Board, as at present constituted, have moreover no personal disinclination to travel - quite the contrary. They would regard it as a welcome relief from the monotonous and mental strain, of the sedentary work which now presses upon them with ever increasing weight. The Secretary Member has long desired to inform himself more fully of the working of the Forest Department throughout the country by visiting the valuable forests of Madras, Coimbatore, Malabar, Godavari and Ganjam and by personal consultation with District Forest Officers on the spot, but he has found it absolutely incompatible with the despatches of business in connection with the other not less important subjects committed to his care. Nothing could be more agreeable to the Secretary Member than to make frequent and

extended tours into a view to investigating
on the spot the many questions in connec-
tion with pisciculture which still remain
to be solved but both officers have
nevertheless found it practically im-
possible to leave their quarters for
these purposes except for very brief periods.

3. The Board fear that Government
are under an erroneous impression as
to the amount of work which devolves
on the Land Revenue Commissioners
under the altered constitution of the Board
since 1st April 1887. Complete figures for
the whole of the present official year
cannot, of course, be had until the end
of the current month, but it is easy to
compare the figures for the official year
1886-87, omitting the months of March, with
the figures for the corresponding period
of the official year 1887-88. In the former
period of eleven months, the Board which
then consisted of three Members and
was assisted by two Secretaries and
a highly paid Sheristadar, received for
disposal 23,693 papers, including those
connected with Salt, Akharis, opium and
Customs, which are now dealt with by
the

the Commissioners of Separate Revenue, and
including also the papers connected with
Land trade, Agriculture, Revenue Settlement
and other subjects now dis-^{posed} of by the
Commissioners of Revenue Settlement and
Director of the Department of Land Revenue
and Agriculture. During the eleven months
of the current year, the two Land Revenue
Commissioners alone received no less than
20,481 papers for disposal, and were assisted
by only one Secretary on the pay of the former
Sub Secretary, while the ^{office} establishment under
their control was reduced by more than one-third.
These figures don't include 1014 papers re-
ceived by the Second Member as District
Commissioner in the current year as com-
pared with the 788 papers received by him
in the corresponding period of the previous year.
Adding these figures, it will be seen that
the Board of 1886-87 received 24,481 papers
against 21,195 received by the Land Revenue
Commissioners in 1887-88. In other words,
the Land Revenue Commissioners have
received only 12.72 per cent less papers
in 1887-88 than the whole Board received
in 1886-87 when they had three Members
and

and a Secretariat and office establishment half as strong again as that now allowed. There are also some 2000 statements received each year which are not registered or shown in the above figures. Many of these, such as the D.C.B. statements of Land Revenue and the Progress reports of Minor Irrigation works require most careful review and necessitate many references to the Collectors.

4. If the Government will consider these figures, the Board have no doubt they will be satisfied that whatever may have been practicable and desirable when the subject was discussed in 1884, it is now simply impossible for one Member at Head Quarters to take the whole, or nearly the whole, work of the Land Revenue Commissioners while the other is on tour, except for very brief periods during which the less urgent papers can be allowed to lie over and await his return. If this process is prolonged for any length of time, the flood of arrears becomes overwhelming. To suggest, as was originally done, that one or other of the two Members should be always on tour and to suggest that

that the other could take the bulk of his work during such time, is simply to ignore the condition of the problem.

5. The only alternative solution is that the Commissioner on tour should take the bulk of his work with him leaving only the more urgent part of it to be disposed of by his Colleague at Head Quarters.

There are very grave difficulties involved in this proposal. The number of papers of an urgent nature especially in connection with the litigation in which the Court of Wards is constantly involved on behalf of the 51 Estates under its management is very great. Important interests may be imperilled and serious liabilities incurred by a single day's delay in some of these cases. The same remarks apply to suits to which the Government or its officers are parties. These are numerous and important and have nearly always to be disposed of as 'very urgent' matters, owing to the time that usually elapses between the filing of the suit and the submission of the pleadings by Collectors to the Board. The disposal of

If all these urgent papers will inevitably cause delay in the disposal of the ordinary work of the Member remaining at Head Quarters.

6. Again the work of the Board is such as requires a great deal of reference to previous files of correspondence and Acts or other books of reference. To do satisfactory work without these is impossible; to carry them over rapid and extended tours is almost equally difficult, and would involve much additional expense. It has been already pointed out in Board's Proceedings No. 720 dated 8th November 1887 that if the bulk of a Member's work could be taken with him and disposed of, it would practically occupy his whole time and render attention to the special objects of the journey extremely difficult.

7. There is one other point which has not been hitherto dealt with. The Board entertain a very decided opinion that there is little or no practical advantage to be gained from indefinite touring by a Member of the Board. A special subject may well require local investigation and discussion, and a visit by one of

the Members of the Board may often lead to a more rapid and satisfactory conclusion than could be attained by a protracted correspondence. The vast majority, however, of business matters can be dealt with more precisely and satisfactorily on paper than by word of mouth. The returns furnished to the Board enable them to judge how the work of each office is performed, and if there is reason to suppose that a special subject could be more satisfactorily investigated and settled by a personal visit, or if there is reason to think that the administration of a particular office should be locally enquired into, then the advantage of one of the Lamb Revenue Commissioners going on tour for the purpose, would be apparent, and should be undertaken, even though the despatch of other work might suffer as consequence. Touring, however, without a definite object would, in the Board's opinion, rarely lead to any practical benefit and would invariably and necessarily be accompanied by very grave disadvantages.

8. If, instead of the Board being
constituted as at present, the Presidency
was divided into 4 or 6 Divisions,
each having a Commissioner to reside
in it and supervise its administration.
as the system suggested in 1878 by
Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, it would be as
easy for the Commissioners to trans-
act in their divisions as for Collectors
to do so in their districts. They could
transact with their whole office establish-
ments and all necessary records for
reference. But such an arrangement
is out of the question for a single Land
Revenue Commissioner who has ^{the} whole
Presidency to visit. That it really never
was contemplated by Government is to
some extent shown by the provision of
only a single clerk to accompany the
Commissioner on his tour; while the
idea of his carrying about the current
records relating to all the manifold
important matters of administration
of 22 districts, wherever he goes, has only
to be stated to be rejected. If a Collector
requires

requires the Ca he does for a single
district, what is the Land Revenue
Commissioner to do for 22 districts? It is
therefore, and such experience as the Com-
missioners have had proves it, that a
Commissioner on tour can only dispose
of such Board matters as can be
dealt with on a perusal of a file for-
warded through the post and in the
disposal of which a little delay is not of
much moment. As a necessary consequence,
the now-touring Commissioner has his work
doubled, with the result that both officers
fall into arrears and if the tour of the
touring Commissioner lasts for 2 or 3 months,
as it will may, the result, would certainly
be most serious.

9. It is only necessary to imagine one
Member starting on a tour to examine
into the working of the rules regarding
grazing fees in the forests of Ganjam,
Bragapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Bellary,
Cuddapah and Kurnool (preparatory
to the other Member's going on tour as soon
as he returns) and taking advantage
of his being in each district to look
carefully into the working of such important
matters.

Act II of 1883, it is hereby notified that the B? of Revenue, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, have made the following rules with regard to the distribution and reservation of their business:-

(1) When either of the Land Revenue Commissioners is on tour, the other Commissioner of Land Revenue may dispose of any urgent business falling under any subject assigned to the Commissioner on tour, and may also by himself dispose of any urgent business ordinarily reserved for disposal by the two Commissioners of Land Revenue jointly.

(2) When any Member of the Board is on tour, the Members not on tour may by themselves dispose of any business ordinarily reserved for disposal by the Full Board.

But even if this arrangement could be made itself as legal, there will still remain the practical difficulty that in a tour of any length the arrears of now-urgent work which will have accumulated during the touring members' absence will be so enormous that a serious block of work is inevitable.

munshi on Rs 15
Attender on Rs 12
Pans on Rs 8 each
on Rs 7
Madalaki on Rs 6.
all per mensem 71 Rs

11. As regards the extra establishment that will be required, the Land Revenue Commissioners consider that for the more limited touring which alone they consider to be practicable in present circumstances, one clerk on Rs 50 per month will be sufficient in addition to the clerk on Rs 100 already sanctioned. The menial establishment of one man and 4 poms provided for travelling, as notified by Government in their order N^o 6821 dated 10 November 1887, has been absorbed in the Board's office to cover the deficiency resulting from the transfer of the whole of the menial establishment of the Cutcherry department to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlements and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture under the authority of G. O. N^o 184 dated 12 March 1886, notwithstanding that two-thirds of the Cutcherry Clerk remained under the Land Revenue Commissioners. In these circumstances, none of the menials provided for touring are really available for that purpose and it will be necessary to sanction

1 Mushi on Rs 15

1 Attendi on Rs 12

2 Peons on Rs 8 each

1 Peon on Rs 7

Total per mensem Rs 50

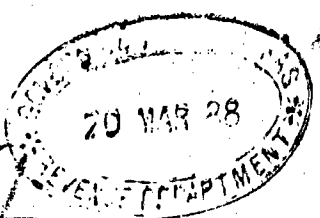
(True Extract)

W D Benson
Acting Secretary

To,
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

C No 2075 of 1885

Revenue 1885. Def A
Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue),
MADRAS. No 208



To

The Secretary to Gov
Revenue Department

20 MAR 28

Proceedings, dated 17 March 1885

No. 273 Mis. Routine. Enclosures.

Subject.

Submitting remarks as to
the short-coming of the
Revenue Commissioners during
the period from 1st April to
December 1887.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current Nos 2037, 2049 + 2082

From

The Board of Revenue

Dated

188 .

FOR ORDERS.

Chs 2049 may it is sub-
mitted be recorded.

In Chs. 2037 the Board pro-
pose the issue of a general
notification under the Board
of Rev. Act (II of 1883) direct-
ing that when one Land Revenue
Commissioner is on tour the
other Comm^r may dispose of
any ~~of the~~ urgent business of
his absent colleague and may
also by himself dispose of
any urgent business ordinarily
reserved for both Comm^{rs};
and that when any member
of the Board is on tour
the members not on tour
may dispose of business
reserved for a full Board.

In this connection at-
tention is invited to the note
for orders and the minutes
of the Hon. Mr. Hutchins
attached to the original
of O.M. No. 23 of 27 Feb 88.
It is submitted that this
general notification goes too
far and that the object
aimed at can only be
obtained by legislation. There
can be no doubt that the
absence of a member may
frequently cause grave in-
convenience or lead to orders
being issued without due legal
authority. It is suggested
therefore that the Act shd
be amended at an early
date.

In Chs. 2082 the Board
deal with the whole question
of touring. They state
at the commencement that

Why is legislation necessary?
that the law requires apparently
is a special order in each case,
but I am by no means sure that
some general rule, say not be
laid down, if necessary, & each
distribution be made subject
thereto.

But supposing the 1st member
contemplates a tour to
last a fortnight in Madura &
initially. What is there to hinder
his doing the greater part of the
work of those districts ^{(excluding, necessarily, such}
tour on the spot? The remainder of
his subjects might be temporarily
assigned to his colleague or colleagues
for it wd help considerably if the
Secty & 2nd Commr, who are also
members of the Board & each take
in other important subjects tem-
porarily in add to their own.
I see no objⁿ to the 2nd & 3rd member
deciding what are urgent papers,
and so I see that the touring member
wd be offered for them into the approving
reserving power to him to go any of
his own subjects.

Before new legislation is attempted let
it be clearly ascertained that it is indis-
pensable & exactly where the
present law fails after consulting
the advt^{rs}.

both the said Rev. members
(Messrs Thomas & Carsten) are
personally fond of touring,
and that they would like
nothing better than to examine
forests and investigate dis-
puted points of procedure.
But, ^{they} then go on to say, the
work is so heavy that the
absence of one of the members
would involve the accumula-
tion of a huge mass of
arrears at headquarters.
The papers received by the
Board, before its reorganization,
in the first 11 months of the
year 1886-87 numbered 24,487
while the number received
by the two Land Revenue
Commissioners alone in the
first 11 months of 1887-88
was 21,495. It is therefore
utterly impossible for one
member to do the work of
his absent colleague in

In this connection addition to his own, and attention is invited to on the other hand if the for orders and the touring member binds to do of the Hon. Mr. H. his work while travelling attached to the or it would practically occupy his whole time and of O.M. No. 23 of render attention to the special It is submitted the object of the journey extremely difficult. The Board general notification. The Board next dwell on the uselessness far and that the of ~~an~~ indefinite touring and aimed at can only say that the vast majority obtained by legislation that the vast majority can be no doubt of business matters can be absence of a member dealt with more precisely frequently cause ~~of~~ and satisfactorily on paper convenience or bad than by word of mouth; being issued without but if there is reason to authority. It is suppose that a special therefore that the subject could be ~~dealt~~ be amended at an ~~with~~ more satisfactorily investigated by a personal date. visit, or if there is reason to think that the administration of a particular officer should be locally inquired into.

In C.No. 2082 deal with the whole of touring. They at the commencement

FOR OR

then the advantage of one of the L.R. Comrs. going on tour for the purpose would be apparent and should be undertaken (sic) even though the despatch of other work might suffer in consequence.

A reference is then made to the possibility of touring if there were 4 or 6 territorial Commissioners instead of the present system, but a Land Revenue Commr cannot take about with him the records relating to the whole Presidency, and can only dispose of such papers as can be dealt with on perusal of a file forwarded thro' the post. If the tour lasts for 2 or 3 months as it well may the result would certainly be most serious.

The Board also doubt whether

the note forwarded with
C. No. 2039 is legal as its
effect would be to leave
the Secretary and one Member
without any concurrence
of the Full Board or pre-
vious sanction of Govt.
to decide from time to
time what were urgent
subjects to be dealt with by
the Home Commissioner.

But even if this arrange-
ment is legal the accumula-
tion of non-urgent work
would be enormous.

It is submitted that it
is never the intention of
Govt. that a Com.
shd. be absent from head-
quarters for so long a
period as 2 or 3 months.

The great advantage of
tours is that the members
of the Board are thereby
kept in touch with the

Certainly not
that

district officers who would
thus have an opportunity
of giving expression to views
and opinions which for many
reasons could not be ad-
vanced in ordinary official
communications. This
object could be effected by
a short visit to the head-
quarters of a district, and
in the case of all districts
which are on the line of
railway such a tour would
take need never extend be-
yond 10 days, and in many
cases would occupy a much
shorter period. The Board
appear to contemplate a
detailed examination of the
work of district officers
but save in very exceptional
circumstances ^{any} such minute
inspection is neither ne-
cessary nor desirable.
If a Collector is to ensure
attendance on each Count

for a month or six weeks
the period indicated by
the Board as that required
for the inspection of a district
his legitimate work much
seriously suffer. Moreover
it is not advisable that
Collector should be in-
spected in this way, for it
could not but result in
lessening that feeling of
responsibility which now
exists and which it is
eminently desirable to
maintain. But in a visit
to the head quarters of a
district and occasionally
to those of a division the
Commr could discuss many
important matters with the
Collector and could satis-
fy himself that the re-
cords were properly arranged
and that no delay was
permitted to occur in the
despatch of official busi-
ness. To show how much
kept in

can be effected in a short
time the recent tour of the
Hon. Mr. Hutchins in the
Godavari & Krishna may be
instanced. Although there
is no railway communication
it is believed that in a
fortnight the Hon.ble Member
travelled from Madras to
Coconada then to Rajahmundry
and back to Madras through
the Godavari & Krishna districts
and in that short time in-
spected nine courts and
visited a number of important
Public Works. Then again
the Commissioner of Salt
Abkari & separate Revenue
whose work is certainly much
heavier than that assigned
to Mr. Thomas can with-
out difficulty visit all
parts of his charge which
includes Orissa Coast.

at all events he does so -
without difficulty or
not I cannot say - & I suppose
the Land R.C. could adopt
the same course as regards
containing papers, secondly he

for have not received com-
plaints from him that
the his tours caused an accu-
sation of papers so
enormous that a serious
block of work is inevitable
and it is possible for
him to travel and still
keep his work up to date.
The Commr of Land Revenue
should be able to make
at least a few short
tours. But the answer
of the Land Revenue Commr
to this argument is ap-
parently that they are
much harder worked than
the other members of the
Board and they imply that
their present work is to
the work of the old Board
as 21,495 is to 24,481 i.e.
as 43:49. But this can
not be the case for the
kept in touch with

old Board dealt with Abkari
Customs
Salt, Opium, Settlements, and
Agriculture - none of which
subjects go to the Land Rev.
Commr. A very large num-
ber of the 21,495 papers dis-
posed of by the L.R. Commr
must be routine papers and
the fact that they approxi-
mate so closely to the number
dealt with by the old Board
must be due to the small
number of routine papers
in the excluded subjects.
Such papers indeed would
have been disposed of under the
former system by the
Commissioners of Salt and
the Director of Rev. settle-
ment as Heads of their
respective Departments.
That relief has been given
in important papers is clear
from the fact that the monthly
volumes of the Procs. of the

L.R. Commrs are less than half as bulky as the monthly volumes of the Board prior to reorganization for the bulk of these volumes depends upon the quantity of matter printed and speaking roughly, ~~to~~ ^{the} ~~found~~ ^{only} important papers are printed. The last volume of the L.R. Commr. Procs, which is in the office is that for Dec. 1887. The number of ~~the~~ papers printed in full (excluding Forests & Ct. of Wards wh. do not enter into the comparison) in that volume is 90: in the Board's volume for Dec. 1886 the number of papers printed in full (excluding Forests & Ct. of Wards) is 190 or more than double.

The no. of papers in the miscellaneous series was

<u>Dec 1886</u>	<u>Dec 1887</u>
698	541

The view advanced above is further borne out

Press series
Misc
Routine

by the figures from the 1st April to 31st Dec. in each year:

Apr to Dec	Apr. to Dec.
<u>1886</u>	<u>1887</u>
1980	892
7070	5401
4302	3431

It will be seen that the proportion of relief is very much greater in the case of the Press series than in any others.

It is submitted that the L.R. Commrs shd be informed that the Govt. adhere to their opinion that the Commrs shd. visit the districts under their charge more than they have done hitherto, but that it is not intended that their tours should be ~~of~~ ^{become} ~~of~~ ^{fixing} ~~of~~ ^{traps} in Tanjore.

2. and Madras or shooting
ha expeditions in the forests
of Panaji or Coimbatore.

Secondly it is submitted
that Act II of 1883 sh. be
once be amended.

There is one other question
requiring orders ~~and that viz~~
the special establishment
required to accompany a
Comm^{rs} on tour. A
clerk on Rs 100, a much
and four peons were provided
for this purpose when the
Board's establishment was
reorganized (vide the places
marked with tape and pencil
in the accompanying file)

~~But~~ The Comm^{rs} now ask
for a second clerk on ~~Rs 100~~
Rs 50 a month but they

Should be prolonged to anything like
two or three months or that.
His inspections should be
such as those which a Colo^{el}
or D. Officer should make of a
Taluk or Division.

I suppose the aim of the for
one of the members
to visit most districts for
a short time once a year
if possible.

It does not seem to have occurred
to them that the Salt &
Lett Comm^{rs} might take
advantage of their visits to
disturb the work as far as
vizay or Canara to make
inquiries or inspections as to the
state of record rooms &
other subjects for the D Comm^{rs}
letting them know the result.
They would be quite as competent
as a D Res. Comm^{rs}.

advance no reasons for this
addition. With regard to
the menial establishment
they say that it has been
absorbed into the general
office, and they therefore
ask for sanction for the
entertainment of

1. Muchinson Rs 15.
1. Attender (in 12) 8 each
2. peons 7. 50
Total 50

It is submitted that no
extra establishment whatever
should be sanctioned. All
the office work connected
with a travelling Comm^{rs}
papers will be done at
Madras and he can re-
quire nothing more than a
clerk to keep his papers
in order and see to their
despatch and a few peons
to guard his office boxes

Seal his covers and up-
hold his dignity. Each
Comm^r has 4 peons and
he can take all of them
with him if he chooses,
without disturbing any of
the 4 ~~open~~ peons specially
sanctioned for travelling but
who have naturally been
absorbed by the office.

If anything more is required
it is submitted that the
Comm^r must find it from
the staff already sanctioned.
The entertainment of add^l
establishment would require
the sanction of the Fin^l
Dept.

12/24/85
One of the main grounds for this
organization of the Bd. was that
this would enable the members of
the newly constituted Bd. to travel
about.
The Bd. Rev. Comm^r now make a demand
upon being called upon to travel.
I submit that Govt. must either yield
or put their foot down and

For orders

Cnos 2037, 2049 & 2111
certainly
P.H.

Re: Lowering of the Land
Revenue Commission

from Mr. Meester
from Mr. Hutchins

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated

188

FOR ORDERS.

I concur in the suggestions
made in this note of
the Commission's are
made & understand
that it is that the Govt
expect of them in the
way of touring there should
be no real difficulty.

The sanction for the
travelling establishment
can be modified so as
to allow of a revised es-
tablishment without
increase of cost.

The proposal to amend
Act II of 1883 should be
put into shape

11 May

I agree generally with the
remarks I have noted in the
margin. Of course indefinite travelling
is not required. Where there is a will
there is a way & the demand for extra
travelling peons shows what preposterous
objections are put forward. I took one peon
to the Delta districts but found him or useless that I often wished I had a peon behind me

insist upon there has been complied
with without any further argument.
It is quite possible for the Comm^r to
tour: when I worked under the same
roof as the Bd. none of the members were
overworked or anything like it.
They can now manage to take 5 days
when they wish to see a race and
catch fish and if they can do this
there is no reason why they could not
go on a tour for a fortnight or three
weeks. A salary of Rs 100 for a
travelling clerk is much more than
is really required: a house on Rs 100
would do equally well the other
Rs 40 might be spent on a second
clerk, if wanted, and a mucki.

The question
whether legislation
is really required
can first be settled. If may
be possible to take up the salt
convenient in instance - & take up
enquiries relating to other reports
than enough worth of their
own 11 May

Re: Touring of the Land
Revenue Commission

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read

Chos. 2087, 2082

7
Incl. Order of 18 June 1920

The foregoing papers relate to the question of the inspection tours by the Land Revenue Comm. and as it is quite impossible for them to comply with the wishes of Govt. on this matter.

2. The Comm. state that they have no personal disinclination to travel and that nothing could be more agreeable to them than to visit the forests and make frequent and extended tours for the purpose of investigation. But they go on to explain that the work of the Land Revenue Dept. of the Board is so heavy that it is now simply impossible for them to do so.

CE/5 RC/12/5 RC/16/5
R/12/5 R/14/5 R/17/5

possible for one member at
headquarters to take the
work ^{from doing} more than the
urgent work of his absent
colleague. ^{by himself} On the other
hand the Comm^{tee} cannot
take about with him the re-
cords relating to the whole
of the Press, and he can
therefore while on tour, dispose
of only such papers as can
be dealt with on perusal of
a file forwarded thro' the
post. Thus if the tour lasts
for two or three months, as
it will may the Comm^{tee}
would return find on his
return "an utterly overwhelm-
ing mass of office arrears"
and "the result would be
most serious." The legal
objection that is thought to
exist to one Comm^{tee} doing any
of the work assigned under
the Act to his absent colleague
is not noticed, but it is added
that even if this is overcome
"there will still remain the
practical difficulty that

in a tour of any length
the arrears of non-urgent work
which ^{that} will have accumulated
during the touring member's
absence will be so enormous
that a serious block of
work is inevitable"

3. H.E. the C in C. regrets
that he is unable to admit the
force of any of these objections
which seem to be largely found-
ed upon a misconception of
the nature of the touring re-
quired and upon erroneous
conclusions based upon the
number of papers received
regarding the relative amount
of work of the Land Rev. Dept.
of the Board. It was never
the intention of Govt. that
a Land Rev. Comm^{tee} shd. be
absent from head-quarters
for so long a period as two
or three months or that he
should make the detailed
examination of the work
of district officers which appears
to be contemplated by Inco^{rs}.

Garatin and Thomas. In the
opinion of Govt. any such
minute inspection ^{save in very exceptional circumstances} is neither
necessary nor desirable, for
it would certainly tend to lessen
that feeling of responsibility
which now exists among district
officers and which ^{it is eminently}
advisable to maintain. The
principal advantage which
the C. in C. considers
will be derived from the
tour of the L. R. Commr. is
that they will thereby be
brought into more direct
personal contact with district
officers, who would thus have
an opportunity of ^{expressing} giving
expression to ^{views} and opinions
which, for many reasons,
could not be advanced in
ordinary official communi-
cations. The Commr. wd.
also be able ~~to~~ by a
brief
general examination of offices
and records ^{to ascertain whether there were} any novel points either in the amount or the nature
of the work of these

The recent journey of the Hon. Mr.
Gardiner to the Godavari & Krishna
districts which was completed
in a fortnight shows how much
inspection can be done in
short time.

21. 9 11
~~at the work of the~~
subordinates, ^{to see} and that no delay
is permitted to occur in
the despatch of official busi-
ness. All this could be
effected by a ^{short} visit to the
head-quarters of a district
and ^{perhaps on some occasions} occasionally to those of
a division, and in the case
even 3 or 4
of all districts on the line of
railway ^{might be inspected on the} such a tour of inspection
within a period of
need never extend beyond ten
days and ^{the absence of a Commissioner} in many cases it
need rarely exceed that period.
would occupy a much shorter
period. The Govt. do not ~~wish~~
desire that the tour of the Commr.
should be ^{lengthened} for it
to visits of this nature ^{to head-quarters of the Division} be desirable
may occasionally be desirable
to inspect for special reasons
that some particular place
shd. be inspected by them.
Such a visit would, however,
ordinarily be of but short
duration.

4. In the 4th para of their
Procs of the 17th March the
Land Rev. Commrs state

that they ~~feared that~~ ~~are~~ are under an erroneous im-
pression as to the amount
of work which devolves upon
them under the altered con-
stitution of the Board, and
they imply that this work
is to that of the old Board
of three members in the ratio
of 21,495 to 24,481. The
Govt. cannot admit, however,
~~for a moment~~ that the num-
ber of papers received is
a sufficient index of the
amount of work done, and
it would perhaps be sufficient
to mention the subjects which
are now disposed of by the
other two members of the
Board to show that their
contention of the L.R. Comm.
is altogether untenable. The
Board's monthly volumes for the
first nine months of the years
1886 and 1887 have ~~now~~
been examined with the follow-
ing results:

Papers disposed of by the old Board Apr. to Dec. 1886	Papers disposed of by the L.R. Comm. Apr. to Dec. 1887
Press Series 1980	892
Mis. 17040	5401
Routine 4302	3431

Forest papers are excluded from
both sets of figures as they
do not affect the question of
the ~~comparable~~ relief afforded
to the L.R. Comm. The papers
included in the Press series
form the most important
part of the work of both bodies,
and it will be seen that the
difference in this class is
more than 50 per cent. The
Govt. are of opinion that
this figure much more nearly
represents the actual ~~pro-~~
portion of work of the L.R.
Comm. bears to that of the
old Board than the figure
deduced from the total num-
ber of papers received. In
any case ~~the~~ the G.C.
feels confident that the
L.R. Comm. are not more
hardly worked than their
in the other Dept.

of the Board.

5. kept as regards the ~~un~~ alleged legal difficulty, the Govt. admit that the point is not ^{altogether} free from doubt, but they observe that it has never been raised by the Commⁿ of Sep. Revision the Commⁿ of Rev. Settlement, who are more ~~over~~; apparently able to make extended tours without any of the disastrous results ~~to work~~ which the Land Rev. Commⁿ anticipate would occur if one of them were absent for anything more than a very brief period. The draft ~~not~~ submitted by the Board will be forwarded to the Advocate Genl. for his opinion as to its legality. The Govt. are disposed to think that there is nothing in the Act inconsistent with the issue of such a general rule and making all subsequent notices regarding detailed distribution of work subject to it. In any case, the action of the Board in disposing of its work in the manner suggested is never likely

to the propriety of declaring in any specific notification regarding the arrangement of business that ~~in~~ the absence of a particular member and much of his subjects may be disposed of either at Madras by some other part. member or by himself during his tour. It appears to me that a selection from the subjects ^{assigned to} either of the 2 Rev. Commⁿ might then be transferred to the Sett. Commⁿ for a time & if such a selection is made at once a notice ^{could} be prepared at a few hours notice whenever one of the 2 Rev. Commⁿ is to start on a tour. This would give

material assistance to the remaining 2 Rev. Commissioners.

1 clerk

1 muchi

4 peons

Rs
100

15

28

143

to be impugned in a Court of law ~~for~~ any more than that the disposal of many routine papers by the various Secretaries to the Commⁿ is objected to as not being in strict accordance with the ~~law~~ Act.

b. The last point requiring orders is the establishment which the Land Rev. Commⁿ state that they require ~~for~~ to enable them to make their tours without inconvenience.

The Govt. have already sanctioned the staff noted on the margin and they see no sufficient reason for making any additions to this. They would not object however to a redistribution of the amount allotted, by substituting for example, one clerk on Rs 60 ^{or any other modification} and one on Rs 40 for the single clerk on Rs 100. The ^{chief of the Commⁿ} registering, indexing, referencing etc. of all papers forwarded to a Commⁿ, while ^{for disposal} one tour

will be done in the office
at Madras; and ~~at that~~
he will ^{only} need ~~will be a~~
Clerk to look after the
papers received and return
them to ^{the Govt.} ~~Madras~~ when ~~the~~
~~they have been disposed of.~~
Each Commr has four persons
and if those specially sanction-
ed for tours cannot be spared
he must take as many of
these four as he requires.
7. In conclusion H.E. the
G. in C. is constrained to ex-
press his regret that the L.R.
Commr did not make an
attempt to comply with the
wishes of Govt. before raising
objections which seem ~~for the~~
~~to a great extent~~ ^{to be} ~~immovable~~
~~part to be greatly~~ ^{aggravated}. It is the desire
of H.E. in C. that ~~there should~~
~~be a year or at all events once~~
~~a visit of inspection of the~~
~~in two years a visit to~~
~~nature explained above should~~
be made to every dt. in
the Presy. by one of the
Commrs. If it is found
men/

inconvenient ^{321/2} however for
~~impossible~~ ^{one} of the L.R. Commrs to
visit such distant districts
as ~~Ganjam and Canara for~~
but ~~example~~ advantage may be
taken of the ^{visits} ~~presence~~ of
the Commr of Sep. Rev. or the
Commr of ^{to such distant dts as Ganjam} ~~Rev. Sett~~ ^{and Canara}
And
those officers may be asked
to make ^{brief} inquiries regarding
such matters as record rooms,
disposal of business etc. ~~in~~
~~parting the result to the~~
and to let the L.R. Commr
know the result. In ^{addition}
~~to these annual visits of in-~~
~~spection the L.R. should also~~
~~in of course not to be understood as discouraging~~
~~not hesitate to make special~~
~~visits to the headquarters of the dt. or any other place~~
visits, whenever circumstances
may show that the personal
presence or inspection of
a Commr would prove bene-
ficial.

The Board will understand
that these orders are final
and that the Govt. ~~are~~

permit no further argu-
 ment in the matter, ~~until~~
 at least not until ~~it~~ and
 unless experience has shown
 that effect cannot be given
 to their ^{wishes} without serious in-
 jury to the ~~and~~ despatch of
 the Board's business.

Touring of the Land
 Revenue Comm^{rs}
 (draft from orders)

10 June 14 June

- 16 The Com^{rs} of A. & W.
- 16 - Com^{rs} of S. & Dep. Rv.
- 25 The Com^{rs} of N. S. & R. & R. & R.
- 1 - Hon. the advocate general with note

15/6

Hon. W. Hatchin