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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOARD OF REVENUE

(LAND REVENUE AND IRRIGATION)

FOR THE

SECOND QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE 1947

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 10, Press, 15th April 1947

Accounts—Taluk—Revised Manual of Taluk Accounts—General—Register No. 7—Amendment—Issued.

SIR GERALD PRIESTLEY, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Collector of Bellary, dated 20th January 1947, C. No. 9194-46 H-1.

Resolution—No. 10, Press, dated 15th April 1947.

The Board issues the following amendment to the Revised Manual of Taluk Accounts (General) :—

1933 Edition, page 9, paragraph 14, sub-paragraph 4.

1944 Edition, page 7, paragraph 14, sub-paragraph 4.

For the existing sub-paragraph 4 of paragraph 14, *substitute* the following :—

" Files relating to this register should be kept together in the order of their serial numbers. The following classes of files should be permanently retained: (1) Those relating to resumption of inams or to changes in their description, and (2) those relating to transfer of porambokes to ayan and vice versa. The remaining files may be destroyed after a period of three years, excluding the year in which they were finally closed.

The files to be permanently retained should have a docket sheet attached to them, and kept in a separate bundle so as to be readily distinguishable from the other files. In the case of resumption of inams or changes in their description and in the case of transfer of porambokes to ayan and vice versa, the subdivision sketch and statement should, after all action has been taken under the 8-A Register, be kept in the original files just as in the case of subdivisions relating to accepted darkhasts."

(True extract)

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN,
Joint Secretary.

To the Collector of Bellary.
Copy to all other Collectors.
" the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 12, Press, 26th April 1947

Survey—Frontier boundaries—Inspection—Lengths to be marked—Amendments to the Appendices of B.P. No. 98, Press, dated 13th November 1929, and B.P. No. 51, Press, dated 28th May 1931—Issued.

SIR GERALD PRIESTLEY, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation.

READ—Reports from the Collectors.

Resolution—No. 12, Press, dated 26th April 1947.

The inspection of the frontier boundaries between the Madras Presidency and Indian States or the French Settlements is being done periodically once in three years with reference to the orders issued in G.O. No. 1795, Revenue, dated 7th August 1928. The Board checks the inspections by reviewing annually the reports submitted by Collectors. In their reports, the Collectors give the length of the boundary assigned for inspection during the year, the length actually inspected and the arrears left uninspected. This procedure, however, did not furnish a correct idea of the exact portion of the boundary inspected during the year. It was therefore proposed to maintain sketches of the various boundaries marking therein the lengths to be inspected every year. Sketches of the boundaries were accordingly prepared in duplicate and were forwarded to Collectors concerned and they were requested to mark therein the length of the boundary assigned for inspection in a particular year and also to mark the length of any boundary that had been omitted and also to report the designation of the officers who were entrusted with the work of inspection, retain one copy and resubmit the other along with their reports.

The sketches received from them were examined in the Central Survey Office in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests, wherever necessary. As the lengths furnished by Collectors were not in accordance with those mentioned in B.P. No. 98, Press, dated 13th November 1929, and B.P. No. 51, Press, dated 28th May 1931, the Collectors were requested again to verify the lengths of the boundaries and submit amendments, wherever necessary, to the above Board's Proceedings.

The amendments were received together with the sketches and they were again sent to the Central Survey Office for verification. After verification and acceptance by Collectors, the lengths furnished were accepted by the Board. The Board accordingly issues the following amendments to B.P. No. 98, Press, dated 13th November 1929, and B. P. No. 51, Press, dated 28th May 1931:—

Appendix I to B.P. No. 98, Press, dated 13th November 1929.—For the existing entries under Kurnool and Salem districts *substitute* the following :—

Description of the boundary.	Length of the boundary. M.	F.	Agency to which the work of verification has been entrusted.
Kurnool.			
Kurnool and Hyderabad ..	1	5	District Forest Officer, Kurnool West.
Kurnool and Banganapalle State.	7	7	Do.
Salem.			
Salem-Mysore	39	5	District Forest Officer, Salem North.

Appendix II to B.P. No. 98, Press, dated 13th November 1929.—For the existing entries under the districts of Kurnool, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem, South Kanara and Malabar *substitute* the following :—

Description of the boundary.	Length of the boundary. M.	F.	Agency to which the work of verification has been entrusted.
Kurnool.			
Dhone and Banganapalle ..	22	7	Tahsildar of Dhone.
Do. ..	5	1	Deputy Tahsildar of Peapalli.
Kurnool and Hyderabad ..	16	6	Tahsildar of Kurnool.
Nandikotkur and Hyderabad.	2	3	Tahsildar of Nandikotkur.
Sirvel and Banganapalle ..	4	1	Tahsildar of Sirvel.
Nandyal and Banganapalle ..	14	7	Tahsildar of Nandyal.
Koilkuntla and Banganapalle.	45	1	Tahsildar of Koilkuntla.
Do.	56	4	Deputy Tahsildar of Owk.
Boundary adjoining Ramavaram Panchayat Reserve.	6	5	Do.
Tanjore.			
Tanjore and Pudukkottai ..	10	4	Tahsildar of Tanjore.
Mayavaram-Karikkal ..	14	4	Tahsildar of Mayavaram.
Pattukkottai and Pudukkottai	83	3	Tahsildar of Pattukko tai.
Arantangi and Pudukkottai ..	10	0	Tahsildar of Arantangi.
Nannilam Karikkal	61	0	Tahsildar of Nannilam.
Tinnevelly.			
Nanguneri and Travancore ..	32	0	Deputy Tahsildar of Radhapuram.
Tenkasi and Travancore ..	46	7	Tahsildar of Tenkasi.
Anjengo and Travancore (back waters).	2	2	Tahsildar of Anjengo.
Coimbatore.			
Kollegal-Mysore	39	5	Tahsildar of Kollegal.
Coimbatore-Cochin	2	4	Tahsildar of Coimbatore.
Pollachi-Cochin	18	3	Tahsildar of Pollachi.
Gobichettipalayam and Mysore.	24	0	Deputy Tahsildar of Satyamangalam.
Salem.			
Salem and Mysore	48	2	Deputy Tahsildar of Denkanikota, 9 miles and 3 furlongs. Tahsildar of Hosur, 38 miles and 7 furlongs.
South Kanara.			
Puttur-Mysore	30	0	Deputy Tahsildar of Beltangadi.
Coondapoor, Mysore, Hannur-Magne, Hebbige, Kotishirur and Nagodi villages.	18	4	Tahsildar of Coondapoor.
Mulpatta land in Mudur village. Unreserved land in Hallihole village.	2	6	District Forest Officer, South Kanara.
Malabar.			
Wynad and Mysore	9	4	Tahsildar of Wynad.
Palghat and Cochin	33	3	Tahsildar of Palghat.
Do. ..	57	3	Deputy Tahsildar of Alattur.
Do. enclosures ..	24	4	Tahsildar of Palghat.
Do. do. ..	8	5	Tahsildar of Alattur.
Ponnani-Cochin	26	1	Tahsildar of Ponnani.
Do. ..	32	1	Deputy Tahsildar of Chowghat.
British Cochin and Cochin and Travancore.	14	5	Revenue Divisional Officer, Cochin.

Appendix to B.P. No. 51, *Press, dated* 28*th May* 1931.—*For* the existing entries against the districts of Kurnool, Tanjore and Salem *substitute* the following :—

Description of the boundary.	Length in miles.	Year in which last verified.	Year in which the next verification should be done.
Kurnool.			
Owk sub-taluk of Koilkuntla-Banganapalle.	$1\frac{1}{8}$	1929	1959
Unsurveyed area in Koilkuntla-Banganapalle.	..	1928	1958
Tanjore.			
Arantangi-Pudukkottai State.	$31\frac{7}{8}$	1926-28	1958
Pattukkottai and Pudukkottai State.	84	1924-28	1958
Salem.			
Boundary abutting on non-Government surveyed areas of Bagalur and Berikai estates and Mysore.	$42\frac{1}{2}$	1917	1947
Boundary abutting on non-Government unsurveyed areas of Bagalur and Berikai estates and Mysore.	$32\frac{5}{8}$	1917	1947
Boundary abutting on the Agraram villages of Nandimangalam, Mottam Anumapalli, Morasur and Mysore.	$2\frac{5}{8}$	1923	1953
Krishnagiri-Mysore	$11\frac{1}{8}$	1917	1947

(True extract)

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN,
Joint Secretary.

Superintendent.

To the Collectors of all districts except Guntur, Nellore, Madras and Chingleput (Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars).
Copy to the Assistant Director of Central Survey Office.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Chief Conservator Forests.
„ Forest Panchayat Officer.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 13, Press, 21st May 1947

Stamps—Checks against fraud—Board's Standing Orders—172—Paragraph 6—Note 3—Amendments—Issued.

S. Ranganathan, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

A. D. Crombie, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Excise and Director of Prohibition.

Read—the following papers :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue, No. L. 5102/46, dated 2nd March 1947.

G.O. Ms. No. 1108, Revenue, dated 9th May 1947.

Resolution—No. 13, Press, dated 21st May 1947.

With the approval of the Government, the Board issues the following amendments to its Standing Orders :—

Board's Standing Orders, Volume IV—S.O. No. 172—*Paragraph* 6—*Note* 3—(i) *Renumber* the existing note as note 3 (1).

(ii) *S.O. No.* 172-6—*Note* 3 (*ii*).—*For* the existing first three sub-paragraphs, *substitute* the following :—

Every officer presiding over a Court or office and receiving a document liable to stamp duty under the Court Fees Act and stamped with adhesive stamps should, after satisfying himself that the document is properly stamped and that the stamps are properly affixed without overlapping, see that a date stamp is applied to it in such a manner as to cover or touch some part of the stamps but not in such a way as to obliterate the entries on these or to render the detection of forgeries more difficult. The stamps should then be cancelled by punching out the figure head. The punch used for this purpose should be large enough completely to remove the figure-head.

If the document is insufficiently stamped the date-stamp should not be applied to the stamps on it nor should the stamps be cancelled by punching out the figure-head, The document should be returned to the parties concerned for resubmission properly stamped. Generally speaking time should not be granted for the payment of deficit stamp duty on plaints, execution petition , etc., except for strong reasons to be recorded in writing, e.g., non-availability of stamps with the local stamp-vendors.

Stamps affixing to documents in excess of legal requirements should be punched. No refund or renewal can be granted where the amount of the excess value is less than one rupee. In cases where the value of the excess stamps is not less than one rupee the party concerned will be allowed refund of their value after deducting one anna in the rupee or fraction of a rupee. He should be given a certificate in Form A given in Appendix XIII to the effect that he is entitled to receive back their value less discount within 90 days at a specified Treasury, an advice in Form B given in Appendix XIII being at the same time sent to treasury officer. The certificate will become null and void after the expiry of ninety days and refund will not be admissible thereafter. The renewal of the certificate or the issue of a fresh or duplicate one on any ground whatsoever is prohibited. Stamps themselves should on no account be removed from the document and returned to the parties. In making payments the treasury officer should as far as possible follow the instructions in Standing Order 99 of the Madras Stamp Manual.

(iii) *S.O. No.* 172-6—*Note* 3 (*ii*) *as amended by* (*ii*) *above.*—*Enter* the following as a new sub-paragraph (4) :—

The Presiding Officer of the Court will note under his initials the date and number of the certificate on the stamps affixed in excess so as to prevent fraud.

(iv) *S.O. No.* 172-6—*Note* 3.—*Enter* the following as new paragraph 2 under the note :—

2. (i) The Divisional Officer or the Special Deputy Collector, as the case may be, should check once in every week the daily register of Court fees with a fair percentage of the documents filed during the week and verify that all the stamps entered in the register are intact and have been properly defaced and cancelled under section 30 of the Court Fees Act. A running notefile should be opened for this purpose and it will be looked into by the Collector at the time of the annual inspection of the office.

(ii) Under note 3 (iv) only Head Clerks of Divisional Offices are entrusted with the duty of cancelling stamps under section 30 of the Court Fees Act As this responsibility is personal to them and cannot be delegated to any other clerk subordinate to them they alone should be allowed to receive petitions and plaints filed under the Madras Estates Land Act. The subject clerk dealing with the Estate Land Act work should never in any circumstances be allowed to receive them either in camp or at headquarters. In camps, therefore, the Revenue Divisional Officer, should himself receive and cancel them. In the case of a Special Deputy Collector's Office, the Head clerk, or the chief ministerial officer specially designated for the purpose, should receive them if the Special Deputy Collector is away from headquarters. The Special Deputy Collector himself should receive them when he is at headquarters. A notice should be hung up outside the office and a circular should be issued to all the estates intimating the names and designations of persons who are authorized to receive petitions and plaints.

(iii) Court certificates for the value of the Court Fee Stamps filed should be granted only over the signature of the Special Deputy Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer as the case may be, after the existence and value of the stamps in the concerned files have been verified and found correct and a cross check made with the entries in the daily register of Court Fees received. Mukhtyars and other agents to landholders should be instructed to submit a bill of costs in duplicate for the value of the stamps filed along with every petition or plaint on every occasion so that when the documents bearing the stamps are submitted for orders, the Court could conveniently verify the number and the value of the stamps, check whether they have been properly defaced or not and then sign the bill of costs. As the office copy of the bill is retained in the file, there will be no danger of any subsequent claim in respect of the same stamps being passed. Consolidated certificates in respect of a large number of stamps filed at different times in different suits should not be granted. There should be a separate certificate for each case and the office copy should be filed with the records of that case. No court certificates should be issued in the case of papers and documents not actually taken on file and retained in the records of the Court, e.g., plaints returned for rectification of defects or for presentation to another Court, etc.

(iv) When a file is disposed of and before it is sent to the record-room the subject clerk and the headclerk should note on the docket sheet the description and the value of the stamps inside the file and certify that all of them have been properly defaced and cancelled. The Record-keeper should then verify and affix the initials on the docket.

(v) The Record-keeper should at once cancel the stamps by punching a second-time with the wad-cutter diamond punch and certify on the docket to that effect, before finally depositing the file in the Record room.

(vi) The Record-keeper shall also examine the stamps, report if they are incorrect, note any erasures or suspicious appearances they may present, and be held responsible for their safe custody thereafter. If a record or any document forming part of a record is taken from the record-room for any purpose it shall be his duty to denote to whom and for what purpose, it has been delivered and on its return, to examine it and ascertain if it is in the same condition in which it was issued from his office, and if it is not in the same condition bring the fact to notice.

(vii) The Revenue Divisional Officer or the Special Deputy Collector as the case may be, should once every month make a cross-check of a certain number of files after disposal and see that all the relevant rules and instructions have been properly observed.

(True extract)

C. VIVEKANANDAMURTHY,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Collectors of all districts with copies for Revenue Divisional Officers and Special Deputy Collectors.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 14, Press, 26th May 1947

Mines—Mining leases—Supply of electric power—Incorporation as a condition in the lease deed—Amendments to the Madras Mining Manual—Issued.

SIR GERALD PRIESTLEY, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1746, Development, dated 2nd August 1937.
Board's Reference L. No. 5563/46-2, dated 5th March 1947.
G.O. Ms. No. 2152, Development, dated 14th May 1947.

Resolution—No. 14, Press, dated 26th May 1947.

With the prior approval of the Government, the Board issues the following amendments to the Madras Mining Manual :—

(1) *Page* 143—*Part VII of the Standard form of mining lease*—*Insert* the following as clause (17), the subsequent clauses being *re-numbered* :—

"The lessee shall take supply of electric power from the Government for the working of the mine or mineral in the event of such electric supply being made available at the point and to the extent required by the lessee at the tariffs in force in the area at the time."

(2) *Page* 181—*Part VII of the Standard form of mining lease for mica* :—

Insert the following as clause (17) and *re-number* the subsequent clauses :—

"The lessee shall take supply of electric power from the Government for the working of the mine or mineral in the event of such electric supply being made available at the point and to the extent required by the lessee, at the tariffs in force in the area at the time".

(True extract)

C. VIVEKANANDAMURTHY,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Collectors of all Districts.
,, Secretary to the Government, Development Department.
,, Chief Engineer for Electricity, Madras.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 15, Press, 14th June 1947

Encroachment—Land—Temple poramboke—Azmoish—List to be put up at Jamabandi—Action taken to be reviewed by Collectors—Instructions to Collectors and amendments to Board's Standing Order—Issued.

S. Ranganathan, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Commercial Taxes.

Read—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1317, Revenue, dated 31st May 1947.

Resolution—No. 15, Press, dated 14th June 1947.

With the approval of the Government, the Board issues the following instructions to Collectors and also the Amendments to its relevent Standing Orders :—

Instructions to Collectors.

The Board has had occasion to notice that active steps are not taken to prevent encroachments on temple porambokes. It would appear that temporary sheds are at first erected for festivals. This is a normal use of the temple porambokes to which no objection need be made. Then some artizan such as a blacksmith or a washerman, suggests that a particular shed need not be pulled down but rented to him. No notice is taken of this apparently temporary occupation. Similarly after several years the erection of a small brick house in the place of the shed passes unnoticed. When finally a cinema or some other striking building is constructed which catches the eye of the authorities, substantial evidence of ownership has accumulated and the Government find themselves helpless. In order to safeguard ownership of the State in such porambokes, the Board directs that all such porambokes should be azmoished every year and all occupations thereon other than purely temporary ones connected with festivals or religious ceremonies should be treated as encroachments. A separate list of encroachments detected should be put up at Jamabandi before the Jamabandi Officer and the action taken to remove such encroachments other than the purely temporary ones connected with festivals or religious ceremonies should be reviewed by the Collector at the end of every fasli. Collectors are requested to give effect to these instructions from fasli 1357.

Amendment to Board's Standing Orders.

Board's Standing Orders—Volume I—Page 109—Standing Order No. 26—Insert the following as paragraph 13 :—

13. *Temple porambokes.*—In order to safeguard the ownership of the State in temple porambokes all such porambokes should be azmoished every year and all occupations thereon, other than purely temporary ones, connected with festivals or religious ceremonies, should be treated as encroachments. A separate list of encroachments detected in the course of the fasli should be put at Jamabandi before the Jamabandi Officer. The action taken to remove such encroachments other than those purly temporary ones connected with festivals or religious ceremonies should be reviewed by the Collector at the end of every fasli.

Pages 149–154.—Appendix II—Standing Order No. 12–6—Jamabandi Check Memorandum for Government villages (as amended by Correction Slip No. 40, dated 6th February 1934)—Insert the following as question No. 30-A.—

(*a*) Have all temple porambokes been azmoished in the fasli ?

(*b*) Has the list of encroachments on such porambokes been put up separately ?

(*c*) Has action been taken to remove such encroachments other than those purely temporary ones connected with festivals or religious ceremonies.

(True extract)

T. K. Sankaravadivelu Pillai,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Collectors of all districts.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 16, Press, 19th June 1947

Statistics—Agricultural—Crop reports on pepper and ginger—Anna estimates—Amendments to the Manuals of Village Accounts Special for Malabar and South Kanara and to the Manual of Taluk Accounts Special for Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris—Issued.

SIR GERALD PRIESTLEY, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies), R. Dis. No. S. 1233/47, dated 30th May 1947.

Resolution—No. 16, Press, dated 19th June 1947.

The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to print the following correction slips to the Manual of Village Accounts Special for Malabar and South Kanara and to the Manual of Taluk Accounts Special for Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris and to supply them to those to whom the Manuals have been supplied :—

Page 5—*Statement No.* 1—*Instructions paragraph* 7 *as amended in B.P. Mis. No.* 796, *dated* 26*th May* 1945—*Crops —Condiments and Spices.*—A. After item 27 " Tamarind " " (*Tamarindus Indicus*) " *insert* the following as items 28 and 29, respectively :—

28. Pepper (*Piper Nigrum*).

29. Ginger (*Gingiber Officinale*).

B. *Renumber* the existing items 28 to 57 as 30 to 59.

Page 32, *Enclosure A to No. I—Form III—Industrial crops*—A. *Insert* after item 4 the following :—

5 (*a*) Pepper.
(*b*) Ginger.

B. *Renumber* the existing item 5 as item 6.

Page 19—*Register No.* 2—*Form—Note I as amended in B.P. Mis. No.* 796, *dated* 26*th May* 1945.—A. *Insert* the following as items 28 and 29 after item 27 ' tamarind ' :—

28. Pepper.

29. Ginger.

B. *Renumber* the existing items 28 to 60 as 30 to 62.

Page 73—*Return No. I—Season Report, Section III—Form—Industrial crops.*—A. *Insert* the following after item 4 :—

5. (*a*) Pepper.
(*b*) Ginger.

B. *Renumber* the existing item 5 as item 6.

Page 114—*Statistical Return G—Form as revised in B.P. No.* 330, *R.S., dated* 10*th December* 1915 *and B.P. Mis. No.* 796, *dated* 26*th May* 1945—*Condiments and Spices.*—A. *Insert* the following after item 27 as items 28 and 29, respectively :—

28. Pepper.

29. Ginger.

B. *Renumber* the existing items 28 to 56 as 30 to 58.

(True extract)

V. VIVEKANANDAMURTHY,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 18, Press, 26th June 1947

Statistics (Agricultural)—Returns relating to agricultural statistics—Form amplification—Amendments to the Manual of Taluk Accounts (General)—Correction slip issued.

Sir GERALD PRIESTLEY, Esq., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies), R. Dis. No. S. 1856/47 (C.S.), dated 27th May 1947.

Resolution—No. 18, Press, dated 26th June 1947.

The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to print the following correction slips to the Manual of Village Accounts (General), Special for Malabar and South Kanara and to the Taluk Accounts (General), (Special) for Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris and to supply them to those to whom the Manuals have been supplied :—

(1)

Pages 8 *to* 10, *Statement No.* 2, *Instructions, paragraph* 7.—*Add* the following at the end of the paragraph :—

Land cultivated with cholam, varagu, korra, samai, etc., should be entered under "kharif" if sown during the period June to October and under "rabi" if sown during the period November to May. Cumbu, ragi and maize need not be classified as kharif or rabi.

(2)

Page 4, *Statement No.* 1, *Instructions.—Add* the following at the end of the first sub-paragraph :—

Land cultivated with cholam, varagu, korra, samai, etc., should be entered under "kharif" if sown during the period June to October and under "rabi" if sown during the period November to May. Cumbu, ragi and maize need not be classified as kharif or rabi.

(3)

Page 4, *Statement No.* 1, *Instructions.—Add* the following at the end of the second sub-paragraph :—

Land cultivated with cholam, varagu, korra, samai, etc., should be entered under "kharif" if sown during the period June to October and under "rabi" (second crop) if sown during the period November to May. Cumbu, ragi and maize need not be classified as kharif or rabi.

(4)

Page 45, *Register No.* 2, *Form.*—(*a*) *Note* 1 : *For* items 1, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11, *substitute* the following :—

1. *Paddy*—
   (*a*) First crop.
   (*b*) Second crop.
   (*c*) Third crop.
   (*d*) Total.
4. *Cholam*—
   (*a*) Khariff.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
8. *Varagu.*
   (*a*) Khariff—
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
9. *Korra*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
10. *Samai*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
11. *Cereals—Others*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.

(*b*) *Add* the following at the end as Note 7 :—

NOTE (7).—As regards paddy, all land cultivated for the first time in the fasli should be entered under first crop and all land cultivated for the second or third time under second or third crop. As regards cholam, korra, varagu, samai and other minor millets, the figures of acreage should be classified as "kharif" if sown during the period of June to October and as "rabi" if sown during the period November to May. Cumbu, ragi and maize need not be classified as kharif or rabi. As regards pulses, the figures should be classified and reported in the revised form according to the instructions issued in Board's Proceedings R. Dis. S. No. 1511/45, dated 12th May 1945.

(5)

Pages 117-119, *Statistical return G, Form.*—(*a*) *For* items 1, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 under "Cereals", *substitute* the following :—

1. *Rice*—
   (*a*) First crop.
   (*b*) Second crop.
   (*c*) Third crop.
   (*d*) Total.
4. *Cholam*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
8. *Varagu*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
9. *Korra*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
10. *Samai*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
11. *Others*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.

(*b*) *Add* the following as Note 2 :—

NOTE (2).—As regards paddy, all land cultivated for the first time in the fasli should be entered under first crop and all land cultivated for the second or third time under second or third crop. As regards cholam, korra, varagu, samai, etc., the figures of acreage should be classified as "Khariff" if sown during the period June to October and as "rabi" if sown during the period November to May. Cumbu, ragi and maize need not be clasified as kharif or rabi. As regards pulses, the figures should be classified and reported in the revised form according to the instructions issued in Board's Proceedings R. Dis. S. No. 1511/45, dated 12th May 1945.

(6)

Page 19, *Register No.* 2, *Form as amended by B.P. No.* 19, *dated 7th March* 1930.—(*a*) *Note* 1 : *For* items 1, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11, *substitute* the following :—

1. *Paddy*—
   (*a*) First crop.
   (*b*) Second crop.
   (*c*) Third crop.
   (*d*) Total.
4. *Cholam*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
8. *Varagu*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
9. *Korra*—
   (*a*) Karif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
10. *Samai*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.
11. *Cereals—Others*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.

(*b*) *Add* the following at the end as Note 3 :—

NOTE (3).—As regards paddy, all land cultivated for the first time in the fasli should be entered under first crop and all land cultivated for the second or third time under second or third crop. As regards cholam, korra, varagu samai, etc., the figures of acreage should be classified as "kharif" if sown during the period June to October and as "rabi" if sown during the period November to May. Cumbu, ragi and maize need not be classified as kharif or rabi. As regards pulses, the figures should be classified and reported in the revised form according to the instructions issued in Board's Proceedings R. Dis. S. No. 1511/45, dated 12th May 1945.

Page 114, *Statistical Return G, Form as amended by B.P. No.* 330, *R.S., dated* 10*th December* 1915.—(*a*) *For* item Nos. 1, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 under cereals, *substitute* the following :—

1. *Rice*—
   (*a*) First crop.
   (*b*) Second crop.
   (*c*) Third crop.
   (*d*) Total.

4. *Cholam*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.

8. *Varagu*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.

9. *Korra*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.

10. *Samai*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.

11. *Others*—
   (*a*) Kharif.
   (*b*) Rabi.
   (*c*) Total.

(*b*) *Add* the following as Note 1 below the form :—

NOTE (1).—As regards paddy, all land cultivated for the first time in the fasli should be entered under first crop and all land cultivated for the second or third time under second or third crop. As regards cholam, korra, varagu, samai, etc., the figures of acreage should be classified as "kharif crop" if sown during the period of June to October and as "rabi" sown during the period November to May. Cumbu, ragi and maize need not be classified as kharif or rabi. As regards pulses, the figures should be classified and reported in the revised form according to the instructions issued in Board's Proceedings R. Dis. S. No. 1511/45, dated 12th May 1945.

(True extract)

C. VIVEKANANDAMURTHY,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 19, Press, 30th June 1947

Land acquisition—Delays in disposal—Measures to prevent—Instructions issued.

SIR GERALD PRIESTLEY, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation.

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Commissioner of Land Revenue and Commercial Taxes.

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Resolution—No. 19, Press, dated 30th June 1947.

The Board finds that delays in the disposal of land acquisition cases which were bad before the war have become worse since then. These delays may be mainly attributed to the ignorance on the part of the temporary and untrained Revenue staff appointed to replace the more experienced men who have been taken away for more onerous duties connected with food and other war-time controls, of the instructions in the Land Acquisition Manual and in particular lack of appreciation of the action to be taken at each stage of the Land Acquisition Proceedings. Part of the trouble is due to the fact that the instructions are to be found only scattered piecemeal through the Land Acquisition Manual. The Board therefore issues the following consolidated instructions for the guidance of the officers dealing with land acquisition cases, so that delays may be avoided to the maximum extent possible.

2. There are four distinct stages in all land acquisition as follows:—

(i) The draft notification stage, i.e., the stage up to the submission of the draft notification under section 4 (1) of the Act;

(ii) the draft declaration stage, i.e., the stage up to the submission of the draft declaration under section 6 of the Act;

(iii) the award stage, i.e., the stage up to the passing of the award under section 11 of the Act; and

(iv) the post award stage ending with the incorporation of the changes in the village accounts and the issue of the notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act.

3. Delays are most frequent in the first and the last stages of acquisition.

4. *Stage* (i).—It is very important that the notification under section 4 (1) of the Act should be published as early as possible as it serves the double purpose of conferring power on the officers to enter on the land and do all the acts necessary for the purpose of the acquisition and preventing the tendency on the part of the owners of land to inflate the price of land taking advantage of the necessity for the acquisition.

A frequent source of delay in this stage is the imperfect filling up of the form of requisition for land—Form 1 in Appendix XII of the Land Acquisition Manual by the department requiring the land. If one or other of the particulars or certificates in the form is omitted, much time is taken up in correspondence for supplying the omission. In some districts delay is counted against the Land Acquisition Officer from the date of receipt of the imperfect form of requisition thus throwing the responsibility of getting the omissions supplied on the Land Acquisition Officer and not on the requisitioning department. The Board considers that until and unless the requisitioning department furnishes all the information possible on all the points mentioned in the requisition form no application should be entertained and that till such a properly filled up form is received by the Land Acquisition Officer correspondence between him and the requisitioning department should be closed at convenient stages. The attention of the requisitioning department may be drawn, if necessary, to paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 90 which provides that in regard to the selection of sites for acquisition joint inspection may be made by the officers of the department requiring the land and those of the Revenue Department even before submitting the application for the acquisition of the land, i.e., long before the issue of the notification under section 4 (1) of the Act.

In the application for the acquisition of land the applying department should certify that provision has actually been made in the budget for the cost of acquisition. This implies that the requisitioning department should have an idea of the cost of acquisition before sending its application, presumably based upon a preliminary valuation of the land made by the department on the information available before it. It will be useful to ask the department to furnish in the application its estimate of the cost of acquisition and the basis for the estimate. This will save a lot of unnecessary correspondence in regard to provision of funds.

The Land Acquisition Officers may also insist on the requisitioning departments furnishing in the application itself the certificates prescribed in Boards' Standing Order No. 90, paragraph 7 as to whether the possibility of any further land being required in the near future for expansion or development of the project or scheme in question has been duly considered and whether the proposals provide for such contingencies.

The most fruitful source of delay in this stage is the tendency in most districts to gather all sorts of unnecessary details in regard to the land to be acquired before the submission of the draft notification under section 4 (1) of the Act. According to paragraph 2 of Chapter V, Part III of the Land Acquistation Manual this notification can be published " with such particulars as are necessary for *identifying* the land and the locality in which it is situated ". These particulars are the survey number (part or whole) of the land to be acquired, the names of the interested persons and the approximate extent required. The boundaries of the land need not be specified either in the section 4 (1) notification or in the section 6 draft declaration but are required only for filling up the last section of the award proceedings. The insistence on full particulars and complete accuracy at this stage causes most of the delays. In some districts even the subdivision work is done at this stage and the subdivisions records are submitted along with the draft section 4 (1) notification, whereas it is only at the award stage that correct subdivisions, boundaries valuation, etc., are required. Much delay can be avoided if these superflous particulars are postponed to a later stage. When full and complete particulars are furnished by the requisitioning department in the application for the acquisition the draft notification under section 4 (1) should be prepared in the Land Acquisition Officer's office itself, instead of in the taluk office, and submitted to the Collector. There should be no lengthy correspondence with subordinates. It ought to be possible to prepare the draft notification in the Land Acquisition Officer's office itself, after suitable verification of the particulars furnished by the requisitioning department. Such a verification will not be necessary in cases where there has been a joint inspection of the site prior to the requisitioning.

At the time of inspection of the land for the preparation of a notification under section 4 (1) of the Act, information as to whether the village is proprietary, or not, and whether surveyed or not, should also be furnished. If it is an unsurveyed proprietary village a notification under section 17 (*b*) (ii) or under section 5 read with section 17 (*b*) (ii) should be prepared and submitted for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* at the same time as the notification under section 4 (i) of the Land Acquisition Act is published. If it is a cadastrally surveyed village, particulars as to the year of survey and availability of sketches should also be furnished. If sketches are not readily available, the Central Survey Officer, Madras, should be addressed for the supply of the necessary sketches.

5. In cases in which the urgency provisions of the Act are invoked where the section 4 (1) notification and the draft declaration under section 6 have to be submitted together, the Land Acquisition Officer should satisfy himself that there is no objection to the acquisition. The valuation statement and the subdivision records should also be obtained as soon as the requisition for the land is received.

6. *Stage* (ii).—As soon as the 4 (1) notification is submitted to the Collector the Land Acquisition file should be sent to the Tahsildar for transmission to the Revenue Inspector for the preparation of the subdivision records and preliminary valuation statement after the publication of section 4 (1) notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Sketches, if any, received from the Central Survey Office should at the same time be furnished to the Revenue Inspector. He may be asked to inspect the land and to submit a complete report regarding the objections to the acquisition, the availability of any alternative site and other related matters. Simultaneously, the Revenue Divisional Officer should inform the acquiring department that the records have been forwarded to the Revenue Inspector and ask the department to send their authorized representative for making the joint inspection if necessary and for selecting any other alternative site, the date of inspection being fixed in consultation with the Revenue Inspector. The joint inspection should not, however, be insisted upon as a matter of routine in every case. There need be no joint inspection if the land required is identifiable and no alternative sites are to be considered. If in any case, the plot proposed for acquisition is not identifiable, the Revenue Inspector may himself issue the notice and get the departmental officer to inspect jointly with him. Joint valuation statement should also be prepared at this time in respect of the proposed site, and if any alternative site is selected, for that site also. If the alternative site is preferred at this stage, the draft withdrawal notification in respect of the site already notified should be submitted at once together with a fresh 4 (1) notification for the alternative site. It should ordinarily not take the Revenue Inspector more than five days to submit the subdivision records and the preliminary valuation statement to the Tahsildar if there should be no joint inspection. A fortnight may have to be allowed where joint inspection is found necessary.

The survey work may be done by the Taluk Surveyors and the Revenue Inspector jointly so as to avoid defects in survey. Before commencement of survey, notification under section 6 of the Survey and Boundaries Act should be published in the village and the fact should be certified by the village officers in the notice form. In unsurveyed proprietary areas, the area to be acquired should be measured as independent survey fields with connexions to surveyed boundaries where necessary, as in the case of roads, and channels and with topo details in the vicinity exhibited in the sketches. Villages surveyed under soil block survey should be considered as unsurveyed. In cadastrally surveyed estates, or in ryotwari areas the area under acquisition will be marked as subdivisions in copies of the previous survey sketches obtained locally or from the Central Survey Office. The subdivisions newly formed in cadastrally surveyed estates should have independent plottable data. Two kinds of subdivision records should be prepared (1) the temporary subdivision sketches showing all the subdivisions newly formed according to holdings and (2) the permanent sketches showing the amalgamation of the subdivisions after acquisition. The temporary sketches are for award purposes, and the permanent sketches are for incorporation of changes after the award. Two sets of temporary sketches and statements, and three sets of permanent sketches and statements should be prepared for ryotwari areas; for proprietary areas, the same number of temporary sketches should be prepared but the number of permanent sketches should be four. The notification forms under section 6 of the Survey and Boundaries Act should be enclosed in the subdivision file. A certificate of demarcation should be furnished in each of the sketches, as also the names of the landholders adjoining the area acquired. In estate areas, the names of the proprietors should also be noted.

When errors in measurement or area are detected in old survey, prompt action should be taken for their rectification simultaneously with the subdivision work. Thus, if there is an error in area, the correct area should be computed in field and revised field maps in duplicate and draft notices as required in Boards' Standing Order No. 34-B, paragraph 7, should be submitted separately but simultaneously with the subdivision records for obtaining Collector's orders regarding the alteration. Similarly, in the case of measurement errors, the village field measurement books should be rectified, and sketches illustrating the corrections should be submitted simultaneously with the subdivision records.

At the same time notices under section 5-A of the Act should be issued by the Land Acquisition Officer to all the individuals interested in the lands, including those discovered during the enquiry by the Revenue Inspector fixing the date for the presentation of the objections, if any, allowing 30 days from the date of publication of the notification and 15 days from the service of the individual notices. Sufficient time should be allowed for the service of the notices so as to see that there is a clear interval of 15 days between the date of service and the date of enquiry. Notices may be issued after the receipt of the final report of the Revenue Inspector about all persons interested in the land.

The Tahsildar should make his own verification of the valuation statement and get the subdivision records scrutinized by the District Surveyor and submit his report to the Land Acquisition Officer as soon as possible before the date fixed for enquiry under section 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act.

In the case of lands in unsurveyed estate it should be ascertained whether the lands have been correctly localized and whether the Government have interest in the survey independent of the acquisition.

After the expiry of the date fixed for submission of objection petitions and the receipt of the Tahsildar's report, the Land Acquisition Officer should in all except very simple cases, proceed to inspect the site applied for. This will give him an opportunity to examine on the spot all the objections against the acquisition of the site applied for and also all the other alternative suggestions. He will also have an opportunity to check up the valuation with reference to sections 23 and 24 of the Land Acquisition Act. During his inspection, the Land Acquisition Officer should pay special attention to trees, structures, etc., existing on the land. The draft declaration may be submitted to the Collector by the Land Acquisition Officer after this inspection and the enquiry under section 5-A.

If the Tahsildar and the Land Acquisition Officer agree with the valuation, the department or authority on whose behalf the acquisition is being made, must be asked to deposit funds or to provide for additional funds as the case may be. If the acquisition is for a local body or a company, the demarcation of the land should be done by them within three weeks after the publication of the 4 (1) notification or in the alternative, the local body or company should pay the cost therefor. The Revenue

Divisional Officer should, therefore, invariably intimate the fact of publication of the 4 (1) notification to the local body or the company and also the demarcation charges which will have to be paid by it in default of its attending to the demarcation. If no action is taken within three weeks for the demarcation of the land, the acquisition should automatically be considered as withdrawn. In cases of acquisition for private institutions, it is important that the conditions of alienation of the lands after acquisition should be settled. The fact of such settlement should be reported when the draft declaration is submitted. If the institution does not agree to the conditions, the acquisition should be withdrawn and no declaration under section 6 need be submitted.

It is again in this stage that the survey sketch should be technically scrutinized and the accurate area determined. The Tahsildar should see that the Revenue Inspector submits the subdivision sketches immediately he gets the file. It will be useful to prepare the sketches in triplicate so that the duplicate sketches may be sent for scrutiny and one copy kept in the office file.

The defects generally noticed in the subdivision files relating to land acquisition at the preliminary scrutiny for accuracy of the sketches and certification of the areas leading to the draft declaration state are as follows:—

(1) Non-publication of notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* under section 17 (*b*) (ii) or under sections 5 and 17 (*b*) (ii) of the Survey and Boundaries Act in acquisitions in unsurveyed proprietary areas.

(2) Failure to enclose in the subdivision files the notifications published in the village under sertion 6 (1) with certificates by the village officers of the fact of publication in the village.

(3) Failure to prepare sketches in the manner required in Board's Standing Order No. 90 (13) (v) for unsurveyed proprietary areas, and especially the omission of topographical details in the vicinity.

(4) Failure to furnish independent plottable data for the acquired subdivisions in cadastrally surveyed estates the survey of which is not maintained at the cost of the Government.

(5) Detection of survey errors of measurement or area in the parent fields or subdivisions which are subdivided for acquisition; and failure to take prompt action for their rectification simultaneously with the subdivision work. For example, if the Revenue Inspector detects an error in the recorded area, he generally fails to follow the procedure prescribed in Board's Standing Order No. 34-B, paragraph 7, but submits the file for the District Surveyor's preliminary scrutiny and it is later left to the District Surveyor to return the file and point out the procedure to be followed. Similarly, when measurement errors are noticed, sketches illustrating the corrections with certificates of correction in the village copy of the field measurement book are not separately submitted.

(6) Failure to furnish certificates of demarcation in the subdivision sketches.

(7) Failure to note in the sketches the names of adjoining landholders to whom 9 (2) notices under the Survey and Boundaries Act have to be issued at a later stage.

(8) Failure to submit subdivision sketches (for cadastrally surveyed proprietary areas) in authentic copies of the sketches of the previous survey. Cases have been noticed where only a private survey had been done in an estate, but the Revenue Inspector, nevertheless, measured the new subdivision on the basis of that survey.

(9) *Failure to distinguish between a cadastral survey and a soil block survey.*—Many cases have been noticed where laborious work was done by the Revenue Inspectors in measuring subdivision on the basis of the soil block survey whereas he should have ignored the soil block survey and treated the village as unsurveyed for cadastral purposes.

(10) Failure to submit both the temporary and permanent subdivision sketches for preliminary scrutiny temporary subdivision sketches for the award and permanent sketches for incorporation of changes.

7. *Stage* (iii).—Usually there is no delay in this stage. As soon as the draft declaration is published, the notice under sections 9 and 10 of the Act should be issued for publication and service, fixing the date of the award enquiry. Care should be taken to see that there is a clear interval of fifteen days between the date of publication of the notice under section 9 (1) and the date of enquiry. At the same time, it should be verified, whether the department on behalf of which the acquisition has been instituted has deposited the cost of acquisition. If it is a Railway department the debit may be raised in the treasury account and the award may be passed as soon as the award enquiry is over.

8. *Stage* (iv).—The delays in the last stage of the proceedings range from six months to one year and over.

I. Delays in this stage are mainly caused by the following defects:—

(1) Omission to make correct certificates in the sketches of incorporation of changes in the village accounts.

(2) Omission to issue 9 (2) notices under the Survey and Boundaries Act on the adjoining landholders and omission to file their acknowledgments.

(3) Submission of fresh sketches for final scrutiny in place of the previously scrutinized sketches which are misplaced in the taluk offices or filed with land acquisition correspondence file.

(4) Failure to publish 13 notification immediately after the expiry of three months after the service of the 9 (2) notices.

(5) Failure to carry out the changes in the taluk accounts immediately after final scrutiny.

It is also seen that the subdivision accounts are not sent immediately after the award is passed and that subordinate officers (Tahsildars, Taluk Surveyors and Revenue Inspectors) are allowed to take their own time. The chief object of the post-award action is to fix the responsibility for maintaining the survey marks and to legilize the survey. It is therefore necessary that notices under sections 9 (2) and 10 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act should be served as early as possible on the persons interested. This object can be served by serving the notices as soon as the changes are carried out in the revenue accounts of the village. Before the expiry of the statutory period of three months from the date of service of the notice, the work relating to the final scrutiny of the subdivision records, carrying out changes in the taluk copy of the accounts, etc., can be attended to. The notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act can be issued for publication on the expiry of the statutory period. Even allowing a fair margin to each of the offices, the check memorandum can be submitted within five months from the date of award, and the land acquisition file can be closed finally in one year normally. The following instructions are given for guidance from stage to stage:—

II. As soon as the award is passed the Land Acquisition Officer should take steps to make payments to the awardees, to take possession of the lands, to hand them over to the department on behalf of which proceedings are instituted, and to submit proposals to the Collector for payment of compensation otherwise than in cash where such cases exist.

If the awardees are present, the contents of the award should be made known and the compensation amount tendered to them immediately The notice of the award under section 12 (2) of the Act to the absent awardees should be served without delay as any objections can be filed within six weeks of the service of the notice or within six months from the date of the award whichever period shall first expire.

The sketches and subdivision statements should be dealth with by the Tahsildar in taluk register in Nos. 7 and 8-A if new survey fields or subdivisions are involved and in No. 7 register only in other cases, and immediate steps should be taken to incorporate the changes.

The subdivision files should contain sketches scrutinized (in preliminary scrutiny) by the District Surveyor. In either case 9 (2) notices under the Survey and Boundaries Act have to be issued unless entire fields or subdivisions completely demarcated previously have been acquired. In cases dealt with in No. 7 register the subdivision file need not be sent to the District Surveyor for a final scrutiny, but the village and taluk accounts should be corrected as laid down in the Manual of Taluk Accounts, and notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act should be published three months after the expiry of the service of the 9 (2) notices. In cases involving subdivisions, the file should be dealt with under an 8-A number for the incorporation of changes in the village accounts and issue of 9 (2) notices. In all cases of issue of 9 (2) notices, the acknowledgments should be kept in the subdivision files and the taluk clerk should make a note of the acknowledgments and date of service of 9 (2) notices, before the files are sent to the District Surveyor for final scrutiny. A draft notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act should also be enclosed in the file before they are sent to the District Surveyor for final scrutiny.

On receipt back of the files after final scrutiny the taluk accounts and maps should be corrected. The District Surveyor should submit to the Collector at the end of every month a statement of subdivision under land acquisition cases, pending plotting in the taluk offices. If the land record draughtsman cannot conveniently attend to the plotting in time, the District Surveyor may advise the tahsildar to have the plotting done by the taluk surveyor or a survey knowing clerk. The tahsildar should on no account excuse himself on the plea that the plotting has not been done. On the expiry of the three months' time since the service of 9 (2) notices, the tahsildar should have the final notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act published in the district gazette. The publication of the notification should not be delayed on any account unless the file has not been finally scrutinized by the District Surveyor. Such cases should be reported to the Land Acquisition Officer and the Collector, and special steps should be taken to have the defects, if any, rectified.

The Tahsildar, on receipt of orders from the Land Acquisition Officer, should take immediate steps to incorporate the changes in the village copy of the accounts and to serve notices under section 9 (2) or 10 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act as the case may be.

In the cases involving subdivisions, the Tahsildar will send the subdivision accounts for the final scrutiny of the District Surveyor.

The District Surveyor should scrutinize the sketches finally and make arrangements to plot the subdivisions or new fields in the taluk copy of the field measurement book.

The District Surveyor may be made to inspect, (1) all cases of new subdivisions, (2) those cases involving new fields where the areas under acquisition are more than one acre in extent and (3) such cases where a large number of discrepancies are noticed at the time of preliminary scrutiny and check the sketches. The registers maintained by the District Surveyor and the subdivision and special registers maintained by the land record staff must be submitted to the Collector for check every fortnight.

As soon as this notification is published in the district gazette he should furnish particulars to Land Acquisition Officer for answering the land acquisition check memorandum and resubmit to him the subdivision accounts.

The Land Acquisition Officer should complete the land acquisition check memorandum when all action has been taken and submit a copy of it to the Collector.

In exceptional cases involving large number of fields or subdivisions where the Revenue Inspector cannot attend to the work in addition to his regular duties, proposals should be submitted making out a clear case for appointing a special staff. It should be reported whether the cost should be borne by the Provincial Government or by a local body or institution. In the latter case the content of the body to deposit the charges on account of the special establishment should be obtained.

9. It would appear that land acquisition files are generally dealt with as ordinary files. In view, however, of the elaborate procedure that is prescribed by the Acts and Rules, all subordinate officers should treat land acquisition files as urgent at all stages of the acquisition proceedings.

10. The Land Acquisition Officers should pay due and proper attention to land acquisition cases and scrutinize the taluk files during their camps. Most of the unnecessary delays can be avoided thereby. Personal instructions by Collectors will improve matters considerably. The Collectors are also requested to instruct Revenue Divisional Officers and tahsildars to make an entry in the personal files of tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors respectively about their knowledge of land acquisition work and whether they attend promptly to the disposal of land acquisition cases. The Collectors should make similar entries in the personal file of Revenue Divisional Officers or Special Deputy Collectors for Land Acquisition Works. It should be made clear to all officers that their proficiency and promptness in land acquisition work will be specifically commented upon in their personal files.

11. The Board expects that these instructions will go a long way to minimize delays in land acquisition cases.

(True extract)

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN,
Joint Secretary.

To the Collectors of all districts.
,, Special Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers and Land Acquisition Officers.
,, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, etc.

Copy to Stock File.

W. R. S. SATTHIANATHAN,
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V. N. KUDVA,
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Secretary.

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN,
Joint Secretary.