M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 54.

(2) Date of repair 5-6-39.

(3) Initials of the Referencer

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

---

## Government of Madras.

Financial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 21 Press ~~Mis.~~

23-25

Dated 14-1- 1861.

B/no. 23-25 27/28

***Not to be folded or roughly handled***

## *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, 14th January* 1861.

No. 23. Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, under date the 7th November 1860, No. 11,266.

Read letter from the Civil Finance Commission, to C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Fort William, the 8th October 1860, No. 143.

At the termination of our labors, our General Report on the expenditure we are required to scrutinize, will embrace every topic and head under which proper economy can, according to our ideas, be effected; meanwhile, it is desirable that we should not defer any suggestions regarding expenses which can be immediately reduced.

2nd. Accordingly we beg to direct the attention of the Supreme Government to the advisability of an immediate reduction of the number of Chuprassees or Peons now entertained in the country.

3rd. The latest books of Establishment in the Civil Audit office show that there are in all India no less than 13,767 men employed under these denominations, in Civil Offices alone, at a total monthly cost of Rupees 66,928 or Rupees 8,03,136 per annum.

They are divided as follows:—

| | Number. | Cost per mensem. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | RS. | A. | P. |
| Bengal... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...... | 3,041 | 14,367 | 10 | 8 |
| North Western Provinces ... .. ... ... | 2,705 | 11,902 | 8 | 0 |
| Punjab... ... ... ... ... ... ... ..... | 1,054 | 5,513 | 0 | 0 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,932 | 10,323 | 0 | 0 |
| Bombay... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...... | 4,052 | 18,165 | 10 | 10 |
| Oude... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 449 | 2,429 | 0 | 0 |
| Hyderabad ... ... ... ... ... ... ...... | 164 | 1,022 | 15 | 6 |
| Nagpore... ... ... ... ... .. ... ... | 80 | 413 | 0 | 0 |
| Pegue and Tenasserim... ... ... ... ...... | 216 | 2,015 | 0 | 0 |
| Straits Settlements... ... ... ... ... ... | 74 | 776 | 10 | 2 |
| | 13,767 | 66,928 | 7 | 2 |

4th. These men are employed solely as we have premised, in the Civil, that is to say, in Judicial and Revenue Offices of India and at the private Residencies of the Civil Officers of Government. They are therefore exclusive of all Tehseldaree and other Peons whose names are borne on the Establishments to which they respectively belong, and of Chuprassees attached to the Military Offices and Departments. Moreover, though we have included all the men we have been able to discover, yet we apprehend that there may be many others, borne on temporary Establishments whose existence is not ascertainable from our records.

5th. We feel that no comment is needed upon this large item of expenditure further than that we regard it as one that should be at once reduced as well from motives of economy as from the comparative uselessness of the men themselves. It is moreover well known that they never live on their pay, indeed it is absolutely impossible that they can do so. They are expected to be, and invariable are, well dressed; they live well and they receive in the Mofussil generally 4 Rupees per mensem. In the Presidency they receive 5 and 6 a month, but this is quite indequate to meet the expenses of food and clothing and the rent of a hut in an expensive town. We therefore feel that we are not libelling them as a body, in saying that possibly not one of their number earns an entirely honest livelihood, while their petty exactions are proverbial among the natives of the country. We do not go so far as to say that many of them are employed for purposes not strictly public, but we are very sure that their number exceeds the actual requirements of the service; and attached as they often are to private Residencies in the interior their presence does not always serve any really useful object, but on the contrary they become the channels through which people can obtain access to the District Officer and thus acquire an influence in the eyes of the Natives which would not otherwise pertain to men of their class. We addressed a circular to the several Offices in Bengal Proper and the replies are, as we naturally expected they would be, very conflicting; one Judicial Officer for instance says that he has in all but 13 men, of whom 11 only are at his private residence and that he considers that any reduction of their number would lead to a loss of dignity and importance that would not be compensated for by the saving accruing from the dismissal of a few men; while another Officer urges that Chuprassees are an utterly useless body, fit for nothing, lazy and inefficient, and that their total extinction would be highly beneficial.

6th. Without wishing to adopt an extreme view either way, we are of opinion that the body of Chuprassees is far too large for the public work required of them and that they should be very materially reduced, and with this view we beg to propose a regular scale by which the allowance of Peons shall be fixed to each office, at the same time recommending that should the scale be approved and adopted, it be made *absolute* and no deviation allowed from it on any grounds whatever, in the shape of extra, or contingent or temporary Establishments, which at once leave a loophole for various abuses which it is most difficult to check.

7th. We will with this end in view divide our proposed scale into the following heads:

1.—Secretaries to Government.
2.—Political Agents and Residents.
3.—Commissioners.
4.—Judges, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen and Moonsiffs.
5.—Collectors and Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners.
6.—Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and Assistant Commissioners.
7.—Deputy Magistrates and Collectors.
8.—Assistants.
9.—Assistant Surgeons.
10.—Registers of Deeds.
11.—Salt Agents.
12.—Miscellaneous.

8th. As regards the first of the above heads, we observe that there are in Calcutta 6 Secretariat Offices, that the number of Peons attached to them varies from 12 to 32 at a monthly cost varying from 76 to 180 Rupees. The necessity of a large establishment in the Secretariat Offices is supported by the consideration that the work required of them is continual, and that notwithstanding the apparently liberal allowance of hands, boxes are frequently delayed from a want of men to carry them. While we admit the truth of this position, we submit that some saving might be effected by economizing the labor of Chuprassees, so that Peons may not be detached on comparatively unimportant work without sufficient regard to method, bulk or locality. We would also submit that the adoption of a system to prevent the loitering of Chuprassees on the road when conveying important despatches would conduce economy.

9th. Again we would submit that Jemadars and their Naiks are not really required, we would therefore recommend that such appointments be abolished, and we would venture to submit for consideration whether for the actual requirements of each Secretariat at the Presidency, supposing the work to be distributed with an eye to economy of labor, six Chuprassees should not be sufficient. We would further suggest that young and active men only be employed for a service which should at all times have activity at command and may frequently require hard running.

10th. We now pass into the Peon Establishment of Political Agents and Residents and also those of Commissioners, remembering however that from the multiplicity of their duties the former may require a larger number of this description of servants than the latter. The constant work of distributing boxes and letters which requires so many men in Secretariat offices at a Presidency town does not apply to this class of Officers, who make use of the Post office for nearly all their communications; we are of opinion that *five* Peons for Residents and *four* for

Commissioners ought to be amply sufficient for actual public purposes. We would here observe that night attendance is not a valid reason for more men than are required during the day, for although in nominal attendance during the night they invariably sleep with or without permission, and night work is very rarely, if ever, required of them.

11th. Passing into the Peon Establishment of Judges and their Subordinate Civil Officers, we would observe that the duties of these offices are performed entirely in office. They are not required to perform camp tours and they have none of that miscellaneous business which requires the employment of messengers. Their correspondence is daily received and despatched by post and the services of Peons are therefore required only to keep order in the Courts.

12th. The opinion of the Judge of Gya, who is an advocate for an allowance for messengers may be properly quoted in this place.

> "I have always found them the Servants of the Court Amlahs, as they consider themselves part and parcel of the Establishment. As Magistrate, I found them perfectly useless to me as Police men; as Collector, I found them useful only in taking my box to office. I know of no single instance where valuable information has been received from them particularly during the Mutinies. I am of opinion, therefore, that certain allowances should be granted to Officers who would then appoint their own messengers. This plan would satisfy the service (except those Officers who employ Chuprassees as Nurse maids), and would result in a very considerable saving to the State and to the pockets of the public frequenting our Courts."

13th. Considering the duties which fall to the Peons attached to Civil Courts, we believe the following scale to be a reasonable one:

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil and Session Judges | 3 |
| Additional ditto | 3 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 2 |
| Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs | 1 |

14th. Collectors and Magistrates, in the Regulation and Deputy Commissioners in the non Regulation Provinces, require more Chuprassees than Commissioners or Judges whose duties are entirely confined to Office work. We cannot however admit that so many as 36 are requisite which we observed to be the case in the District of Hooghly, and we are borne out in this opinion by the fact of the Collector and Magistrate of Noacally District having only 13 men. A fixed allowance of 6 Chuprassees should, we think, suffice for every Collector and Magistrate, 4 for every Joint Magistrate and 1 for every Deputy Collector and Assistant. The Office duties should be collectively performed by these Peons who will not have too much to do if they are used *only* for purely official work. The Collector and Magistrate having high administrative duties may require the constant attendance of a Peon. Thus with our scale he could have four for office work and two for attendance at his residence. This we submit should suffice.

15th. We see no reason why Assistant Surgeons should be allowed any Chuprassees. The Return shows that all are in the habit of having one, some two, and in some instances we observe 4. Civil Surgeons are invariably referees. Letters are sent to them and seldom originate with them, and we are of opinion that the State derives no advantage from the outlay which they incur by providing Peons for their service.

16th. We observe that Registers of Deeds are, as a general rule, furnished with one or more Chuprassees. This we regard as an objectionable practice and recommend its discontinuance. Registers of Deeds charge certain fees which are intended to remunerate them and to *cover all costs*; it follows, therefore, that they are not warranted in putting the State to any expense on account of Chuprassees more than they would be in debiting the Government with the salaries of Mohurers, or cost of stationery. Moreover; the services of Peons are but little required in this branch of public duty.

17th. Salt Agents appear to require a larger number of Peons than would otherwise be necessary, in order to guard their Treasure Chests; we would with reference to this circumstance recommend that Government Treasure with Salt Agents be kept whenever practicable in the hands of respectable Native Bankers. The amounts held at one time by Salt Agents are never very large and by making a Native Banker of name the custodian of such money and negotiating all remittances through him, there would be little or no risk of loss to the Government, while the guards would be saved and a little impetus given to Native enterprise by giving weight to the character and the credit of the Banker so employed.

18th. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" we would include all Offices that have not been enumerated above, such as for instance the Account and Audit Offices, Educational Department, Civil Engineering, &c. &c. &c. For these Offices we have, in fixing our proposed scale, given *six* as the maximum that should ever be allowed and have in most instances gone below that number.

19th. We observe that a very common suggestion on the part of local Officers is that in he event of a numerical decrease of Peons being deemed advisable. their rate of pay should be increased. We do not recommend the adoption of such a principle, feeling confident that so long as orderly Peons are permitted to hold the position which they now do, the addition of one or even of 20 per mensem to their salaries will not act as a preventive to petty malpractices on their part; whereas, if they are used as common messengers alone, 4 Rs. a month will be sufficient and cheap uniform might be provided to them to give them an appearance of neatness.

20th. All Jemadars and Duffadars should in our opinion be dispensed with as useless sinecures unnecessary for any official purpose.

21st. In conclusion we beg to refer you for further detailed information to the annexed statement, it shows a proposed reduction in Lower Bengal alone of 1,523 men at an annual cost of Rupees 86,700 and estimating at a like ratio for the other Presidencies and Governments, we calculate that the total saving to the State from this one item of expenditure will not fall far short of 3½ lacs per annum.

22nd. Our preceding remarks have primary reference to the Bengal Presidency but they apply equally to all Districts in India, and we recommend that the scale be adopted with very *slight* modifications under all Local Governments.

We have, &c.

(Signed) R. TEMPLE, *President.*
( „ ) H. SANDEMAN, } *Members, Bengal.*
( „ ) R. H. HOLLINGBERRY, }

---

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above mentioned letter and of its enclosure be forwarded to each of the Local Governments specified in the margin,* with an intimation, that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that a very considerable reduction is clearly practicable; but that before passing final orders the Government of India is desirous of knowing the opinion of the Local Governments as to the scale of numbers and pay, and the Rules which should be laid down for the future.

** Bengal.*
*Madras.*
*Bombay.*
*North West Provinces.*
*Punjab.*
*Straits Settlements.*

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

---

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 14th January 1861, No. 20.

With an Extract from their Proceedings in the Financial Department, 7th November 1860, the Government of India forward a copy of a letter from the Civil Finance Commission, dated 8th October 1860, on the number of Chupprassees or Peons now entertained in the country and the reduction to be made in it. His Excellency the Governor General in Council intimates his belief that a very considerable reduction is clearly practicable; but before passing final orders the Government of India is desirous of knowing the opinion of the Local Governments as to the scale of numbers and pay, and the Rules which should be laid down for the future.

**2. The Madras Government** observe that as respects Peons in the several Public Offices at the Presidency, the labors of the Civil Finance Commission have been already anticipated. At the beginning of the year just past, on the suggestion of the Honorable the Governor Sir C. Trevelyan, a Circular was addressed to all Heads of Offices or Departments calling upon them to state:—

I. What persons were attached to their respective Offices in the position of Peons, Dhaláits, &c., and at what rates of pay.

II. Whether they were all fit for duty.

III. Whether arrangements might be made by a more regular employment of the Post Office or otherwise, for diminishing their *work*; and,

IV. Whether, all things considered, a smaller number would suffice.

3. The several replies received were disposed of about six months since, when such reductions as appeared feasible, were ordered. No further proceedings now seem called for as respects these Offices. The great difference between the local circumstances of the two Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Madras renders impracticable the adoption of any uniform scale or scale approaching to uniformity for the two places.

NOTE.—*In Calcutta it is understood that, generally speaking, the Government Offices and houses of the Government servants attached to them lie within short distances of each other. In Madras the Public Offices are in many cases far apart, some in Black Town, some in the Fort, some in the Chepauk Premises, and some still further in the interior, while Public Officers live and must live at least 3 miles from their Offices and not unfrequently at much greater distances.*

4. In the Provinces, the suggestions of the Civil Finance Commission have also been anticipated as regards the Peons attached to Revenue Officers. Mr. Pelly, Member of the Board of Revenue, who has for some time been engaged in revising the Revenue Establishments in the several Districts consequent on the separation of the Revenue and Police Departments, has, among his other measures, framed an uniform scale of Peons to be allowed to the Revenue Functionaries of the several grades, the Collector, Sub-Collector, Head Assistant Collector, and Deputy Collector. The scale has been approved by Government and ordered for adoption. It will be reported to the Government of India in due course with the various other arrangements involved in Mr. Pelly's scheme.

Here again then nothing remains to be done.

5. The same remark does not apply to the Peons of the Judicial Department in the Provinces. The Government therefore resolve to furnish a copy of the Civil Finance Committee's letter to the Sudder Court, and to request them to ascertain and report what number of Peons are maintained at the several Zillah Courts and at the Courts Subordinate to them—of what grades and rates of pay, and what reduction may be made in them—as also to submit an uniform scale of Peons to be entertained in the Courts of the several grades under this Presidency.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
*Chief Secretary.*

---

No. 25. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Fort Saint George, 14th January 1861, No. 21.

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department dated the 7th November last, No. 11,266, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Civil Finance Commission on the number of Chupprassees or Peons now entertained in the country, and the reduction to be made in it. His Excellency the Governor General in Council intimates his belief that a very considerable reduction is clearly practicable; but before passing final orders His Lordship is desirous of knowing the opinion of the Local Governments as to the scale of numbers and pay, and the Rules which should be laid down for the future.

## Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, 14th January 1861.

2. I am desired to state for the information of the Government of India that as respects Peons in the several public Offices at the Presidency, the labors of the Civil Finance Commission have been already anticipated. At the beginning of the year just past, on the suggestion of the Honorable the Governor Sir C. Trevelyan, a Circular was addressed to all heads of Offices or Departments at Madras calling upon them to state:—

I. What persons were attached to their respective Offices in the position of Peons, Dhaloits, &c., and at what rates of pay.

II. Whether they were all fit for duty.

III. Whether arrangements might be made by a more regular employment of the Post Office or otherwise, for diminishing their work; and

IV. Whether all things considered, a smaller number would suffice.

3. The several replies received were disposed of about six months since, when such reductions as appeared feasible, were ordered. No further proceedings now seem called for as respects these Offices. The great difference between the local circumstances of the two Presidency towns of Calcutta and Madras renders impracticable the adoption of any uniform scale, or scale approaching to uniformity for the two places.

NOTE.—*In Calcutta it is understood that generally speaking, the Government Offices and houses of the Government servants attached to them lie within short distances of each other. In Madras the Public Offices are in many cases far apart, some in Black Town, some in the Fort, some in the Chepauk premises, and some still further in the interior, while Public Officers live and must live at least 3 miles from their Offices and not unfrequently at much greater distances.*

4. In the Provinces the suggestions of the Civil Finance Commission have also been anticipated as regards the Peons attached to *Revenue* Officers. Mr. Pelly, Member of the Board of Revenue, who has for some time been engaged in revising the Revenue establishments in the several Districts consequent on the separation of the Revenue and Police Departments, has among his other measures, framed an uniform scale of Peons to be allowed to the Revenue functionaries of the several grades, the Collector, Sub Collector, Head Assistant Collector and Deputy Collector. The scale has been approved by Government and ordered for adoption. It will be reported to the Government of India in due course with the various other arrangements involved in Mr. Pelly's scheme. Here also nothing remains to be done.

5. The same remark does not however apply to the Peons of the Judicial Department in the Provinces, and the Government have therefore furnished a copy of the Civil Finance Committee's letter to the Sudder Court, and requested them to ascertain and report what number of Peons are maintained at the several Zillah Courts and at the Courts Subordinate to them—of what grades and rates of pay, and what reduction may be made in them—as also to submit an uniform scale of Peons to be entertained in the Courts of the several grades under this Presidency.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
*Chief Secretary.*

Exd. F. Cartledge.

---

No. 11266

Extract from the Proceedings of the Govt. of India in the Financial Department under the 7th November 1860

Recd the following

No. 143.

From

The Civil Finance Commission

To

C. H. Lushington Esquire
Secretary to the Government of India
Financial Department

Dated Fort William the 8th October 1860.

Sir,

At the termination of our labours, our general Report on the expenditure we are required to Scrutinize, will embrace every topic and head under which proper economy can, according to our ideas, be effected, meanwhile it is desirable that we should not defer any suggestions regarding expenses which can be immediately reduced—

2nd Accordingly we beg to direct the attention of the Supreme Government to the advisability of an immediate reduction of the number of Chuprassies or Peons now entertained in the Country—

3d The latest Books of Establishment

in

in the Civil Audit Office shew that there are in all India no less than 13767 men employed under these denominations in Civil Offices alone at a total monthly cost of Rs 66928 or Rs 803136 per annum.

They are divided as follows -;

| | Number | Cost per mensem | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 3041 | 14367 | 10 | 8 |
| North Western Provinces | 2705 | 11902 | 8 | " |
| Punjab | 1054 | 5513 | " | " |
| Madras | 1932 | 10323 | " | " |
| Bombay | 4052 | 18165 | 10 | 10 |
| Oude | 449 | 2429 | " | " |
| Hyderabad | 164 | 1022 | 15 | 6 |
| Nagpore | 80 | 413 | " | " |
| Pegue and Tenasserim | 216 | 2015 | " | " |
| Straits Settlements | 74 | 776 | 10 | 2 |
| | 13767 | 66928 | 7 | 2 |

4th These men are employed solely as we have premised, in the Civil, that is to say, in Judicial and Revenue Offices of India and at the private residencies of the Civil officers of Government. They are therefore exclusive of all Tehseldaree and other Peons whose names are borne on the Establishments to which they respectively belong and of Chaprassees attached to the Military Offices and departments. Moreover though we have included all the men we have been able to discover, yet we apprehend that there may be many others, borne on temporary Establishments whose existence is not ascertainable from our records.

5th We feel that no comment is needed upon this large item of expenditure further than that we regard it as one that should be at once reduced as well from motives of economy as from the comparative uselessness of the men themselves. It is moreover well known that they never live on their pay indeed it is absolutely impossible that they can do so. They are expected to be and invariable are well dressed, they live well and they receive in the Mofussil generally 4/ per mensem. In the Presidency they receive 5/ & 6/ a month, but this is quite indequate to meet the expenses of food and Clothing and the rent of a hut in a expensive town. We therefore feel that we are not libelling them as a body, in saying that possibly not one of their number earns an entirely honest livelihood, while their petty exactions are proverbial among the natives of the country. We do not go so far as to say that many of them are employed for purposes not strictly public; but we are very sure that their number exceeds the

actual

ctual requirements of the Service and attached as they often are to private residencies in the interior their presence does not always serve any really useful object, but on the contrary they become the Channels through which people can obtain access to the district Officer and thus acquire an influence in the eyes of the natives which would not otherwise pertain to men of their class – We addressed a circular to the several offices in Bengal proper and the replies are, as we naturaly expected they would be, very conflicting; one Judicial Officer for instance says that he has in all but 13 men, of whom 11 only are at his private residence and that he considers that any reduction of their number would lead to a loss of dignity and importance that would not be compensated for by the saving accruing from the dismissal of a few men, while another officer urges that Chuprassies are an utterly useless body, fit for nothing lazy and inefficient, and that their total extinction would be highly beneficial –

7th. Without wishing to adopt an extreme view either way, we are of opinion that the body of Chaprassies is far too large for the Public work required of them and that they should be very materially reduced, and

and with this view we beg to propose a regular scale by which the allowance of Peons shall be fixed to each office, at the same time recommending that should the scale be approved and adopted, it be made absolute and no deviation allowed from it on any grounds whatever, in the shape of extra, or Contingent or temporary Estabts. which at once leave a loophole for various abuses which it is most difficult to check –

8th. We will, with this end in view divide our proposed scale into the following heads –

1 Secretaries to Government
2 Political Agents and Residents
3 Commissioners
4 Judges, Princl. Sudder Ameen, Sudder ameen & moonsiffs.
5 Collectors & Magistrates & Depy Commrs.
6 Joint Magistrates & Depy Collrs. & Asst. Comrs.
7 Deputy Magistrates and Collectors
8 Assistants
9 Assistant Surgeons
10 Registers of Deeds
11 Salt Agents
12 Miscellaneous

9th. As regards the first of the above heads, we observe that there are in Calcutta 6 Secretarial offices, that the number of Peons attached to them varies from 12 to 32 at a monthly cost varying from

76 to 180/. The necessity of a large establishment in the Secretariat offices is supported by the consideration that the work required of them is continual, and that notwithstanding the apparently liberal allowance of hands boxes are frequently delayed from a want of men to carry them; While we admit the truth of this position, we submit that some saving might be effected by economizing the labour of Chaprassies so that Peons may not be detached on comparatively unimportant work without sufficient regard to method, bulk or locality. We would also submit that the adoption of a system to prevent the loitering of Chaprassies on the road when conveying important despatches would conduce to economy ×

10th Again we would submit that Jemadars and their Naibs are not really required, we would therefore recommend that such appointments be abolished, and we would venture to submit for consideration whether for the actual requirements of each Secretariat at the Presidency supposing the work to be distributed with an eye to economy of labour Six Chaprassies should not be sufficient. We would further suggest

that

that young and active men only be employed for a service which should at all times have activity at command and may frequently require hard running—

11th We now pass into the Peon Establt of Political Agents and Residents and also those of Commissioners, remembering however that from the multiplicity of their duties the former may require a larger number of this description of Servants than the latter. The constant work of distributing boxes and letters which requires so many men in Secretariat offices at a Presidency town does not apply to this class of officers, who make use of the Post office for nearly all their communications we are of opinion that 5 Peons for Residents and 4 for Commissioners ought to be amply sufficient for actual Public purposes. We would here observe that night attendance is not a valid reason for more men than are required during the day, for although in nominal attendance during the night they invariably sleep with or without permission and night work is very rarely, if ever, required of them—

12th Passing into the Peon Establishment of Judges and their subordinate Civil officers, we would observe that the duties of these offices are performed

entirely

ntirely in office. They are not required to perform Camp tours and they have none f that miscellaneous business which requires the employment of Messengers. Their correspondence is daily received and despatched by post and the services of Peons are therefore required only to keep order in the Courts.

13th. The opinion of the Judge of Gya who is an advocate for an allowance for messengers may be properly quoted in this place.

"I have always found them the
"servants of the Court Amlahs, as they consider
"themselves part and parcel of the Establishment
"As Magistrate I found them perfectly useless
"to me as Police men, as Collector I found
"them useful only in taking my box to Office
"I know of no single instance where valuable
"information has been received from them
"particularly during the Mutinies I am of opinion
"therefore that certain allowances should
"be granted to officers, who would then appoint
"their own messengers. This plan would
"satisfy the Service (except those officers
"who employ Chapprassis as Nurse maids
"and would result in a very considerable
"saving to the state and to the pockets of
"the Public frequenting our Courts."

14th. Considering the duties which

fall

fall ~~of~~ to the Peons attached to Civil Courts we believe the following scale to be a reasonable one;

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil and Session Judges | 3 |
| Additional Ditto | 3 |
| Princl. Sudder Ameens | 2 |
| Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs | 1 |

15th. Collectors and Magistrates, in the regulation and Deputy Commissioners in the non-regulation Provinces, require more Chaprassies than Commissioners or Judges whose duties are entirely confined to office work - we cannot however admit that so many as 36 are requisite which we observe to be the case in the District of Hooghly and we are borne out in this opinion by the fact of the Collector and Magistrate of Noacolly District having only 13 men. A fixed allowance of 6 Chaprassies should, we think, suffice for every Collector and Magistrate, 4 for every Joint Magistrate and 1 for every Deputy Collector and Assistant. The Office duties should be collectively performed by these Peons who will not have too much to do if they are used only for purely official work. The Collector and Magistrate having high administrative duties may require the constant attendance of a Peon. Thus with our scale he could have four for office work and two

for

or attendance at his Residense. This we submit hould suffice—

6th We see no reason why assistant Surgeons should be allowed any Chaprassies. he return shews that all are in the habit of having one, some two, and in some instances we observe 4. Civil Surgeons are invariably eferees, letters are sent to them and seldom riginate with them, and we are of opinion hat the state derives no advantage from the outlay which they incur by providing Peons for their Service—

17th We observe that Registers of deeds are, as a general rule furnished with one or more Chaprassies this we regard as an objectionable practice and recommend its discontinuance. Registers of Deeds charge certain fees which are intended to remunerate them and to cover all costs; it follows therefore that they are not warranted in putting the state to any expense on account of Chaprassies more than they would be in debiting the Government with the salaries of Mohurers, or cost of stationery. Moreover the Services of Peons are but little required in this branch of public duty—

18th Salt Agents appear to require a larger number of Peons than would otherwise be necessary, in order to guard

their

their Treasure Chests, we would with reference to this circumstance recommend that Government Treasure with Salt Agents be Kept whenever practicable in the hands of respectable native Bankers. The amounts held at one time by Salt Agents are never very large and by making a Native Banker of name the Custodian of such money and negotiating all remittances through him, there would be little or no risk of loss to the Government while the guards would be saved and a little impetus given to native enterprise by giving weight to the Character and the credit of the Banker so employed—

19th Under the head of "Miscellaneous" we would include all offices that have not been enumerated above such as for instance the Account and Audit offices, Educational Department, Civil Engineering &ca &ca &ca For these Offices we have in fixing our proposed scale, given 6 as the maximum that should ever be allowed and have in most instances gone below that number—

20th We observe that a very common suggestion on the part of local officers is that in the event of a numerical decrease of Peons being deemed advisable, their rate of pay should be increased. We do not recommend the adoption of such a principle

Feeling

feeling confident that so long as orderly Peons are permitted to hold the position which they now do, the addition of one or even of 20 per mensem to their salaries will not act as a preventive to petty malpractices on their part, whereas if they are used as Common Messengers alone, 4/ a month will be sufficient and Cheap uniform might be provided to them to give them an appearance of neatness.

21st All Jemadars and Duffadars should in our opinion be dispensed with as useless sinecures unnecessary for any official purpose

22d In conclusion we beg to refer you for further detailed information to the annexed statement, it shews a proposed reduction in lower Bengal alone of 1523 men at an annual cost of Rupees 86700 „ „ and estimating at a like rate for the other Presidencies and Governments, we calculate that the total saving to the state from this one item of expenditure will not fall far short of 3½ lacs per Annum—

23d Our preceding remarks have primary reference to the Bengal Presidency but they apply equally to all Districts in India and we recommend that the scale be adopted with very slight modifications under all Local Governments—

We have &ca
Sd/ R. Temple President
(") H. .. Sandeman } Members
(") R. H. Hollingbery }

---

List Not to be printed

## Bengal General

| | Present No. of Peons | Present Amount of Wages | | Proposed No. of Peons | Proposed amount of wages | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Legislative Council | 30 | 180 | .. | 26 | 156 | .. |
| Financial Secy's Office | 12 | 76 | .. | 6 | 36 | .. |
| Foreign — D° | 25 | 171 | 49 | 6 | 36 | .. |
| D° Native Correspondence Dept. | 5 | 31 | 74 | .. | .. | .. |
| Home Secretary's Office | 35 | 218 | 8. | 23 | 121 | .. |
| Military — D° | 22 | 140 | .. | 12 | 72 | .. |
| Public Works D° | 21 | 132 | .. | 12 | 72 | .. |
| Accountant General (Fr. dice) | 15 | 85 | .. | 9 | 45 | .. |
| Board of Examiner | 8 | 28 | .. | 3 | 15 | .. |
| Calcutta Assay Office | 2 | 11 | .. | 2 | 11 | .. |
| Calcutta Mint Committee | 2 | 12 | .. | 2 | 12 | .. |
| Mint Master | 7 | 38 | 37 | 5 | 25 | .. |
| Civil Auditor's Office | 8 | 43 | 37 | 5 | 25 | .. |
| Director General of Post Offices | 2 | 12 | .. | 2 | 12 | .. |
| Electric Telegraph Departt. | 85 | 437 | 8. | 30 | 230 | .. |
| General Treasury | 19 | 113 | .. | 13 | 52 | .. |
| Supreme Court | 32 | 173 | 29 | 32 | 173 | 29 |
| Bengal Secretariat | 32 | 180 | 44 | 16 | 80 | .. |
| Accountants Office | 9 | 48 | .. | 6 | 30 | .. |
| Director of Public Instn. | 8 | 47 | .. | 3 | 15 | .. |
| Inspector of Schools S. Bengal | 2 | 11 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. |
| D° — of East Bengal | 2 | 11 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. |
| D° — of Behar | 2 | 8 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. |
| D° — N. E. Bengal & Assam | 2 | 9 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. |
| Presidency College | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. |
| Carried forward | 388. | 2281 | 102 | 238 | 1273 | 29 |

## Bengal General

| | Present No of Peons | Present Amount of wages | Prop$^{d}$ No of Peons | Proposed Amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B$^{t}$ F$^{d}$ | 388 | 2289 10 2 | 238 | 1273 2 9 |
| Hindoo School | 1 | 7 . . | 1 | 5 . . |
| Gov$^{t}$ Patshalla | 1 | 5 . . | 1 | 5 . . |
| Madrissa College | 2 | 11 . . | 1 | 5 . . |
| Sanscrit College | 2 | 11 . . | 1 | 5 . . |
| Normal School | 1 | 5 . . | 1 | 5 . . |
| Civil Engineering College | 2 | 10 . . | 1 | 5 . . |
| Medical College | 3 | 15 . . | 2 | 10 . . |
| Stationery Office<br>Stamps Sup$^{d}$ D$^{o}$ | 2 | 10 . . | 2 | 10 . . |
| Board of Revenue L.P. | 40 | 236 . . | 20 | 100 . . |
| Superintendent & Remembrancer of Legal Affairs | 3 | 16 . . | 2 | 10 . . |
| Stamp Collector's Office | 2 | 10 . . | 1 | 5 . . |
| Coroners Office | 4 | 24 . . | 1 | 5 . . |
| Court of Small Causes | 29 | 170 . . | 6 | 32 . . |
| Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut | 37 | 208 . . | 24 | 120 . . |
| | 517 | 3020 10 2 | 302 | 1595 2 9 |

## Bengal Revenue

| | Present N$^{o}$ of Peons | Present Amount of wages | Proposed No of Peons | Proposed Amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal & Behar Special Comm$^{r}$ | 2 | 10 . . c | 2 | 10 . . |
| Opium Commissioner | 6 | 33 . . c | 4 | 20 . . |
| Sunderbuns Commissioner | 16 | 64 . . c | 8 | 32 . . |
| Dinapore Abkaree Depart$^{t}$ | 10 | 50 . . | 6 | 30 . . |
| Backergunge Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Baraset Dy Collectorate | 6 | 33 . . | 4 | 20 . . |
| Beerbhoom Collectorate | 7 | 28 . . | 7 | 28 . . |
| Behar Collectorate | 9 | 34 . . | 6 | 24 . . |
| Bograh Dy Coll$^{r}$ | 6 | 24 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Burdwan Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 14 | 56 . . |
| Burdwan Dy Coll$^{r}$ at Bancoorah | 6 | 24 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Noacolly Dy Collectorate | 4 | 16 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Bhaugulpore Collectorate | 7 | 28 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Calcutta Collectorate | 5 | 25 . . | 5 | 25 . . |
| Calcutta Toll Collectorate | 4 | 20 . . | 2 | 10 . . |
| Chittagong Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Cuttack C$^{d}$ D$^{n}$ Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 7 | 28 . . |
| Cuttack S$^{r}$ D$^{n}$ Khoordah Coll$^{te}$ | 8 | 32 . . | 12 | 48 . . |
| Dacca Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Dinagepore Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 7 | 28 . . |
| Furreedpore Dy Collectorate | 6 | 24 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Hooghly Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 12 | 4 . . |
| Jessore Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Maldah Dy Collectorate | 6 | 24 . . | 8 | 32 . . |
| Carried forward | 180 | 757 . . | 185 | 719 . . |

The number of Chuprassi's entered in the proposed scale under the head of Collectors are intended both for Magistrates Collect

| | Present No. of Peons | Present Amount of wages | Propd No. of Peons | Proposed Amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bt fd | 180 | 757 . . | 185 | 719 . . |
| Midnapore & Hidgelee Collte | 9 | 36 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Mymensing Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 14 | 56 . . |
| Nuddea Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Patna Collectorate | 17 | 78 . . | 12 | 52 . . |
| Pubna Dy Collectorate | 6 | 24 . . | 4 | 30 . . |
| Purnia Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Rajshahye Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Sarun Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Rungpore Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 10 | 40 . . |
| Shahabad Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 9 | 36 . . |
| Sylhet Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 11 | 44 . . |
| Tipperah Collectorate | 9 | 36 . . | 14 | 56 . . |
| Tirhoot Collectorate | 7 | 28 . . | 14 | 56 . . |
| Twenty four Pergs Collectte | 19 | 78 . . | 16 | 64 . . |
| Rungpore or Gowalparah N E parts | 5 | 21 3 8 | 10 | 40 . . |
| Dy Surveyor General of Bengal | 2 | 12 . . | 1 | 5 . . |
| & Behar Special Dy Surveyor | 4 | 20 . . | 2 | 10 . . |
| Durrung Collectorate | 2 | 13 . . | 2 | 12 . . |
| Kamroop Collectorate | 6 | 30 4 . | 6 | 30 . . |
| Luckimpore Collectorate | 4 | 16 . . | 2 | 8 . . |
| Nowgong Central Assam Collte | 1 | 6 4 . | 7 | 35 . . |
| Seebsaugur or Upper Assam Collte | 2 | 12 . . | 2 | 12 . . |
| Cachar Superintendency | 1 | 4 . . | 1 | 4 . . |
| Chotanagpore Commr | 3 | 12 . . | . | . . |
| Carried forward | 349 | 1471 7 8 | 338 | 1555 . . |

of Bengal Revenue & Judicial

2

| | Present No. of Peons | Present amount of Wages | Present No. of Peons | Proposed amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bt fd | 349 | 1471 7 8 | 338 | 1555 . . |
| Hazareebaugh Pl Asstt Commr | 12 | 45 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Lohardugga Do Do | 11 | 44 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Maunbhoom Senior Asstt Commr | 8 | 32 5 8 | 10 | 40 . . |
| Arracan Provinces Commrnt | 12 | 78 . . | 11 | 55 . . |
| Ramree | 4 | 26 . . | 6 | 30 . . |
| Sandoway | 4 | 26 . . | 4 | 26 . . |
| | 400 | 1722 13 4 | 427 | 1738 . . |

## Judicial

| | Present No. of Peons | Present amount of Wages | Present No. of Peons | Proposed amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioner of Patna Dn | 13 | 64 2 10 c | 4 | 16 . . |
| " Bhaugulpore Dn | 7 | 32 2 10 c | 4 | 16 . . |
| " Rajshahye Dn | 7 | 32 . . c | 4 | 16 . . |
| " Chittagong Dn | 7 | 32 . . c | 4 | 16 . . |
| " Dacca Dn | 7 | 32 . . c | 4 | 16 . . |
| " Nuddea Dn | 7 | 36 . . c | 4 | 16 . . |
| " Burdwan Dn | 7 | 32 . . c | 4 | 16 . . |
| " Cuttack Dn | 6 | 24 . . c | 4 | 16 . . |
| Supdt of Tributary Mehals | 17 | 100 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Backergunge Judge's Court | 17 | 66 . . | 7 | 28 . . |
| Beerbhoom Do | 13 | 52 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Behar Do | 18 | 72 2 10 | 10 | 40 . . |
| Bhaugulpore Do | 11 | 44 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Burdwan East Do | 11 | 44 . . | 7 | 28 . . |
| " West Do | 12 | 48 . . | 7 | 28 . . |
| Chittagong Civil Court | 21 | 83 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Carried forward | 181 | 797 8 6 | 88 | 352 . . |

| | | Present No. of Peons | Present Amount of wages | Proposed No. of Peons | Proposed Amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. Fd. | | 183 | 797 8 6 | 88 | 352 . . |
| Cuttack Cent: Dn. | Civil Court | 13 | 52 5 8 | 7 | 28 . . |
| Dacca | Do. | 14 | 56 2 10 | 9 | 36 . . |
| Dinagepore | Do. | 16 | 60 . . | 8 | 32 . . |
| Hooghly | Do. | 16 | 56 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Jessore | Do. | 12 | 48 . . | 7 | 28 . . |
| Midnapore | Do. | 16 | 64 8 7 | 7 | 28 . . |
| Moorshedabad | Do. | 12 | 48 . . | 6 | 24 . . |
| Mymensing | Do. | 21 | 82 . . | 9 | 36 . . |
| Nuddea | Do. | 10 | 40 5 8 | 4 | 16 . . |
| Patna | Do. | 13 | 52 2 10 | 6 | 24 . . |
| Purneah | Do. | 22 | 84 . . | 8 | 32 . . |
| Rajeshahye | Do. | 14 | 59 . . | 9 | 36 . . |
| Rungpore | Do. | 20 | 80 . . | 8 | 32 . . |
| Sarun | Do. | 11 | 44 14 2 | 7 | 28 . . |
| Shahabad | Do. | 9 | 74 . . | 7 | 28 . . |
| Sylhet | Do. | 18 | 72 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Tipperah | Do. | 10 | 40 . . | 7 | 28 . . |
| Tirhoot | Do. | 23 | 83 2 10 | 7 | 28 . . |
| Twentyfour Pergs. | Do. | 18 | 72 . . | 13 | 52 . . |
| Tirhoot Addl. Judge's Court | | 5 | 20 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Twenty four Pergs. | Do. | 8 | 39 . . | 4 | 16 . . |
| Carried forward | | 492 | 2025 3 1 | 233 | 932 . . |

6

25

| | | Present No. of Peons | Present Amount of Wages | Proposed No. of Peons | Propd. Amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. Fd. | | 492 | 2025 3 1 | 233 | 932 . . |
| Backergunge | Criminal Court | 23 | 96 . . | | |
| Bancoorah | Do. | 7 | 28 . . | | |
| Barraset | Do. | 17 | 72 . . | | |
| Beerbhoom | Do. | 15 | 60 2 10 | | |
| Behar | Do. | 25 | 103 8 7 | | |
| Bhaugulpore | Do. | 18 | 78 7 2 | | |
| Bogorah | Do. | 13 | 56 . . | | |
| Burdwan | Do. | 23 | 96 . . | | |
| Cachar Superintendency | | 8 | 34 . . | | |
| Champarun | Criminal Court | 8 | 32 . . | | |
| Chittagong | Do. | 10 | 40 . . | | |
| Cuttack | Do. | 22 | 88 . . | | |
| Dacca | Do. | 24 | 96 . . | | |
| Dinagepore | Do. | 20 | 80 . . | | |
| Fureedpore | Do. | 20 | 80 . . | | |
| Hoogly | Do. | 33 | 136 . . | | |
| Howrah | Do. | 13 | 53 . . | | |
| Jessore | Do. | 16 | 64 . . | | |
| Maldah | Do. | 19 | 76 . . | | |
| Midnapore | Do. | 22 | 88 2 10 | | |
| Monghyr | Do. | 9 | 36 . . | | |
| Moorshedabad | Do. | 22 | 92 . . | | |
| Carried forward | | 879 | 3610 8 6 | 233 | 932 . . |

The requisite number have been filled under the head of Collections

300

# Revenue + Judicial

| | Present No. of Peons | Present Amount of wages | Propd. No. of Peons | Proposed Amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. Fd. | 877 | 3610 8 6 | 233 | 932 0 |
| Mymensing Criminal Court | 16 | 64 0 0 | | |
| Noacolly — Do. | 8 | 32 0 0 | | |
| Nuddea — Do. | 24 | 96 0 0 | | |
| Pubna — Do. | 16 | 64 5 9 | | |
| " Cantonment Joint Magte. Court | 4 | 16 0 0 | | |
| Pubna Criminal Court | 22 | 88 0 0 | | |
| Purneah — Do. | 20 | 80 0 0 | | |
| Rajshahye — Do. | 22 | 88 2 10 | | |
| Rungpore — Do. | 21 | 88 0 0 | | |
| Sarun — Do. | 25 | 104 5 6 | | |
| Shahabad — Do. | 22 | 88 5 9 | | |
| Sylhet — Do. | 20 | 80 2 10 | | |
| Tipperah — Do. | 20 | 80 0 0 | | |
| Tirhoot — Do. | 22 | 92 2 11 | | |
| Twenty four Pgs. — Do. | 22 | 88 0 0 | | |
| **Judicial Branch** | | | | |
| **Commiſsioners at** | | | | |
| Aſsam | 13 | 70 0 0 | | |
| Arracan | 7 | 51 0 0 | 4 | 16 0 |
| Gowalparah | 11 | 60 0 0 | 4 | 16 0 |
| **Princl. Aſsist. Commrs.** | | | | |
| Arracan Provinces | 12 | 65 0 0 | 4 | 20 0 |
| Kamroop | 8 | 48 0 0 | 4 | 16 0 |
| Luckimpore | 5 | 28 0 0 | 4 | 16 0 |
| Carried forward | 1219 | 5082 2 1 | 253 | 1016 0 |

The requisite number have been filled under the heads of Collectors

300

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward — | 1219 | 5082 | 2 1 | 253 | 1016 | " " |
| Political Asstt Commrs | | | | | | |
| Cossiah Hills | 4 | 24 | " " | 4 | 16 | " " |
| Seebsaugor | 4 | 20 | " " | 4 | 16 | " " |
| Nowgong | 7 | 37 | " " | 4 | 16 | " " |
| Rawtee | 6 | 36 | " " | 6 | 30 | " " |
| Junior Asstt Commrs | | | | | | |
| North Cachar | 3 | 18 | " " | 3 | 18 | " " |
| Durrung | 3 | 18 | " " | 3 | 18 | " " |
| Total — | 1246 | 5235 | 2 1 | 277 | 1130 | " " |

Carried forward

Brought forward

## Hydrabad

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrabad Resident including his Assistants | 20 | 148 " " | | 9 | 54 " " |
| " Commissr's Office | 20 | 132 " " | C | 4 | 20 " " |
| " Medical School | 1 | 4 15 6 | | 1 | 5 " " |
| " Exam Commrs Office | 13 | 74 " " | C | 4 | 20 " " |
| " West Berar Dy Commrship | 26 | 162 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| " " 1st Asstt's Office | 4 | 22 " " | | 1 | 5 " " |
| " Raichore Doab Dy Commrship | 28 | 170 " " | | 10 | 50 " " |
| " " 1st Asstt Office | 13 | 67 " " | | 1 | 5 " " |
| " Dharasio Dy Commr | 25 | 136 " " | | 10 | 50 " " |
| " " 1st Asstt Office | 5 | 29 " " | | 1 | 5 " " |
| " Chief Engrs Office | 9 | 58 " " | | 5 | 25 " " |
| Total | 164 | 1022 15 6 | | 54 | 279 " " |

## Nagpore

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore Dy Commr | 26 | 135 " " | 12 | 60 " " |
| Raipore Ditto | 13 | 68 " " | 8 | 40 " " |
| Chandah Ditto | 13 | 66 " " | 8 | 40 " " |
| Bhandarra Ditto | 13 | 68 " " | 8 | 40 " " |
| Chindwarra Ditto | 11 | 56 " " | 8 | 40 " " |
| Chief Engr Ditto | 4 | 20 " " | 3 | 15 " " |
| Total | 80 | 413 " " | 47 | 235 " " |

Carried forward

---

| | Present Number of Peons | Present Amount of Wages | | Proposed Number of Peons | Proposed Amount of Wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | | | |
| Tenasserim and Martaban Commr and all other offices at Amherst | 50 | 545 " " | C | 27 | 270 " " |
| Dy Commr office at Tavoy | 10 | 100 " " | | 5 | 50 " " |
| " at Mergui | 14 | 140 " " | | 5 | 50 " " |
| " at Martaban | 9 | 90 " " | | 5 | 5 " " |
| Custom House at Martaban | 4 | 40 " " | | 2 | 20 " " |
| | 87 | 915 " " | | 44 | 440 " " |

## Pegu

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioners Office at Pegu | 10 | 84 " " | C | 5 | 40 " " |
| Supdt. of Forest of a | 42 | 396 " " | | 20 | 160 " " |
| Dy Commr at Rangoon | 15 | 120 " " | | 8 | 64 " " |
| " of Tounghoo | 4 | 32 " " | | 3 | 28 " " |
| " of Bassein | 12 | 96 " " | | 7 | 56 " " |
| " of Prome | 12 | 96 " " | | 7 | 56 " " |
| " of Henzadah | 12 | 96 " " | | 7 | 56 " " |
| " of Tharrawady | 7 | 56 " " | | 7 | 56 " " |
| Magistracy of Rangoon | 9 | 72 " " | | 5 | 40 " " |
| Custom House at Bassein | 4 | 32 " " | | 2 | 16 " " |
| " at Moulmein | 2 | 20 " " | | 2 | 20 " " |
| | 129 | 1100 " " | | 73 | 588 " " |

Carried forward

## Oude

| | Present number of Peons | Present amount of wages | | Proposed number of Peons | Proposed amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chief Commr. office | 32 | 204 " " | C | 31 | 177 " " |
| Commissioner of Lucknow | 13 | 70 " " | C | 6 | 30 " " |
| — " — of Baraitch | 13 | 70 " " | C | 4 | 20 " " |
| — " — of Khyrabad Do. | 13 | 70 " " | C | 5 | 25 " " |
| — " — of Bassain Do. | 13 | 70 " " | C | 5 | 25 " " |
| Judicial Commrs. office | 1 | 10 " " | C | 1 | 10 " " |
| Civil Judge at Oude | 18 | 98 " " | | 4 | 20 " " |
| City Magistrates office | 9 | 48 " " | | 6 | 30 " " |
| Deputy Commr. office at Lucknow | 28 | 150 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| — " — at Mohunda | 24 | 130 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| — " — at Oonao | 24 | 130 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| — " — at Sultanpore | 24 | 130 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| — " — at Pertabghur | 24 | 130 " " | | 9 | 45 " " |
| — " — at Seetapore | 24 | 130 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| — " — at Baraitch | 24 | 120 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| — " — at Darriabad | 22 | 110 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| — " — at Roy Barrily | 24 | 130 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| — " — at Fyzabad | 22 | 100 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| — " — at Gondah | 24 | 130 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| — " — at Hurdui | 24 | 130 " " | | 8 | 40 " " |
| Chief Engineer Oude | 7 | 38 " " | | 4 | 20 " " |
| Executive Engineer at Lucknow | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Fyzabad | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Gondah | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Seetapore | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Roy Barrily | 2 | 10 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Sultanpore | 7 | 32 " " | | 4 | 20 " " |
| Carried forward | | | | | |

| | Present number of Peons | Present amount of wages | | Proposed number of Peons | Proposed amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | | | |
| **Oude Court** | | | | | |
| Garrison Engineer | 3 | 15 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| Cantonment at Gonda | 5 | 28 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| Oude Road Division | 9 | 56 " " | | 5 | 25 " " |
| | 449 | 2419 " " | | 186 | 979 " " |
| **Thuggy office** | | | | | |
| General Supdt. of Thuggy | 19 | 100 8 " | | 6 | 30 " " |
| Asst. Genl. Supdt. at Lucknow | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Belgram | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Ellichpore | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Lahore | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Hyderabad | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Agra | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Nagpore | 9 | 48 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Midnapore | 4 | 20 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| — " — at Patna | 2 | 10 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| Dacoity Commr. at Hoogly | 7 | 38 " " | | 2 | 10 " " |
| | 65 | 336 8 " | | 26 | 130 " " |
| **Political** | | | | | |
| Resident at Baroda | 19 | 125 " " | | 5 | 20 " " |
| — " — at Napul | 4 | 25 " " | | 4 | 24 " " |
| Coorg Commr. & Superintendency | 29 | 116 " " | C | 20 | 120 " " |
| Political Agent at Bhopaul | 9 | 58 " " | | 7 | 44 " " |
| — " — at Gwalior | 13 | 52 " " | | 7 | 34 " " |
| — " — at Kota Harowtee | 12 | 76 " " | | 8 | 42 " " |
| — " — at Rawah | 31 | 148 " " | | 11 | 44 " " |
| — " — at Turkish Arabia | 8 | 98 " " | | 4 | 48 " " |
| — " — at Munipore | 7 | 58 " " | | 4 | 32 " " |
| Carried forward | | | | | |

for the Secretary

|  | Present number of Peons | Present amount of wages | Proposed number of Peons | Proposed amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward |  |  |  |  |
| **Political Contd** |  |  |  |  |
| Darjeeling Supdt Office | 13 | 70 " " | 6 | 36 " " |
| Political Agent at Upper Assam | 16 | 99 " " | 6 | 36 " " |
| Agent Govr Genl Central India | 31 | 181 " " | 10 | 60 " " |
| Political Asst for Bundelkund | 3 | 26 " " | 4 | 20 " " |
| Bheel Agent Bhopawur | 4 | 20 " " | 4 | 20 " " |
| Dy Ditto | 6 | 30 " " | 4 | 20 " " |
| Agent Govr Genl Moorshedabad | 12 | 81 " " | 8 | 48 " " |
| Ex Ameers of Scinde and Seik Sirdar | 22 | 120 " " | 12 | 60 " " |
| Agent Govr Genl E Frontier | 16 | 108 " " | 8 | 52 " " |
|  | 257 | 1544 " " | 132 | 760 " " |
| **Chotanagpore** |  |  |  |  |
| Commissioner's Office | 20 | 116 " " c | 10 | 50 " " |
| Dy Commr of Chotanagpore |  |  |  |  |
| Hazareebaugh Principal Asst Commr | 33 | 136 59 | 10 | 50 " " |
| Maunbhoom Do | 22 | 88 " " | 10 | 40 " " |
| Lohardagga Do | 30 | 120 " " | 8 | 32 " " |
| Singbhoom Senr Asst Commr | 16 | 80 " " | 8 | 40 " " |
| Konda Junr Asst Commr | 5 | 22 " " | 4 | 20 " " |
| Sumbulpore Commr | 11 | 43 " " | 8 | 32 " " |
| " Extra Asst Commr | 6 | 24 " " | 4 | 20 " " |
|  | 143 | 628 59 | 62 | 284 " " |

|  | Present number of Peons | Present amount of wages | Proposed number of Peons | Proposed amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Opium** |  |  |  |  |
| Behar Opium Agent's Office | 31 | 136 " " | 10 | 40 " " |
| Chuprah Sub Deputy Opm Agency | 4 | 14 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Gyah Ditto | 4 | 14 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Sarun Ditto | 4 | 14 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Betiah Ditto | 4 | 14 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Hajeepore Ditto | 4 | 14 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Motiharee Ditto | 4 | 14 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Patna Ditto | 4 | 14 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Behar Ditto | 4 | 14 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Tehta Ditto | 4 | 14 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Tirhoot Ditto | 6 | 21 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Monghyr Ditto | 17 | 76 " " | 10 | 40 " " |
| Benares Opium Agency | 4 | 16 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| " Sub Dy Opium Agency | 4 | 16 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Azimghur Ditto | 4 | 16 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Cawnpore Ditto | 4 | 16 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Futtehpore Ditto | 4 | 16 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Gazeepore Ditto | 8 | 32 " " | 5 | 20 " " |
| Goruckpore Ditto | 4 | 16 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Selempore Ditto |  |  |  |  |
|  | 126 | 495 " " | 59 | 236 " " |
| **Salt** |  |  |  |  |
| Chittagong Salt Agent | 14 | 56 " " | 4 | 16 " " |
| Hidgellee Do | 25 | 104 " " | 4 | 16 " " |
| Tumlook Do | 19 | 73 102 | 4 | 16 " " |

Carried forward

for the Secretary

## Salt Contd.

| | Present number of Peons | Present amount of Wages | Propose number of Peons | Propose amount of Wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tumlook Salt Chowkees | 4 | 14 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Western Salt Chowkees | 6 | 24 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Arracan Do. | 4 | 20 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Backergunge Do. | 6 | 24 2 9 | 2 | 8 " " |
| Barrepore Do. | 6 | 24 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Bagundy Do. | 8 | 32 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Bhooloooah Do. | 8 | 32 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Calcutta Do. | 6 | 30 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Chittagong Do. | 6 | 24 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Controller of Do. | 10 | 54 " " | 4 | 16 " " |
| Ballasore Do. | 10 | 60 " " | 4 | 16 " " |
| Cuttack Cent. Dn. Do. | 8 | 32 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| " Southern Dn. Do. | 8 | 32 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Jellasore Do. | 4 | 20 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Jessore Do. | 14 | 56 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| Midnapore Do. | 6 | 24 2 10 | 2 | 8 " " |
| Sulkeah Do. | 4 | 20 " " | 2 | 8 " " |
| | 176 | 735 6 9 | 60 | 200 " " |

## Southal Purgunnah

| | Present number of Peons | Present amount of Wages | Propose number of Peons | Propose amount of Wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Comr. & his assts. | 35 | 175 " " | 25 | 125 " " |
| | 35 | 175 " " | 25 | 125 " " |

## Marine

| | Present Number of Peons | Present Amount of wages | Proposed Number of Peons | Proposed Amount of wages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marine Supdt's Office | 17 | 97 " " | 6 | 30 " " |
| Beach Establt. of Cuttack | 4 | 20 3 7 | 2 | 10 " " |
| Boat Office Establt. | 3 | 16 " " | 1 | 5 " " |
| Chittagong Port Establishment | 2 | 16 " " | 1 | 8 " " |
| Dock yard at Kidderpoor | 1 | 16 " " | 1 | 6 " " |
| Harbour Master's Deptt. | 2 | 10 " " | 2 | 10 " " |
| Light house at False point | 2 | 10 " " | 1 | 5 " " |
| Marine Court President | 2 | 10 " " | 1 | 5 " " |
| Master Attendant's Office | 14 | 74 " " | 6 | 30 " " |
| Naval Store keeper's Office | 2 | 11 " " | 2 | 10 " " |
| Shipping office Do. | 3 | 27 " " | 2 | 10 " " |
| Steam Depart. attached to Marine Supdt's Office | 4 | 21 " " | 2 | 10 " " |
| " " to Engr. in workshop | 2 | 11 " " | 2 | 10 " " |
| Irrawaddy Flotilla Office at Rangoon | 6 | 52 " " | 4 | 32 " " |
| Master attendant and Naval Store keeper at Rangoon | 2 | 16 " " | 2 | 16 " " |
| Naval Dockyard | 2 | 20 " " | 2 | 20 " " |
| Tenasserim Provinces & Steamer Pluto | 6 | 60 " " | 4 | 40 " " |
| | 76 | 477 3 7 | 21 | 257 " " |
| Grand Total | 3950 | 20,247 10 2 | 1805 | 8,982 2 9 |

Signed R.W. Hollingbery
for the Secretary

Financial Department – Fort William – The 7th Novr 1860

Order. –

Print

Ordered that a copy of the abovementd letter and of its enclosure be forwarded to each of the Local Governments specified in the margin,x with an intimation that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that a very considerable reduction is clearly practicable, but that before passing final orders the Government of India is desirous of knowing the opinion of the Local Governments as to the scale of numbers and pay and the Rules which should be laid down for the future. –

x Bengal
Madras
Bombay
N.W. Provinces
Punjab
Straits Settlements

(A true Extract)

Secy. to the Govt of India

Nº [illegible]
30.

23

C 24 Dept.
12 b Jany/61

Financial 1860 Dept.

From

The Secy to the Govt. of India. 11266.

Dd. 7th
Recd. 27th } Novr. 1860.

No. 618.

Comg. copy of a letter fr
the Civil Finance Commiss
respecting the reduction that
may be effected in the num
ber of Peons now entertained
the Country & requesting the
expression of the opinions of th
local Govts. as to the scale
of their numbers & pay &c.

---

39

Soon

[illegible] 5 Jan/61

Financial Department.

## Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Extract from the Pro: of the Govt. of India, in the Finl. Departt.

(Here enter 7 Novr. 1860 No. 11266)

Order thereon 14 January 1861 No. 20

With an Extract from the Proceedings in the Financial Department 7 November 1860 the Government of India forward a copy of a letter from the Civil Finance Commission dated 8th October 1860, on the number of Chuprassees or Peons now entertained in the Country and the reduction to be made in it. His Excellency the

the Governor General in Council intimates his belief that a very considerable reduction is clearly practicable; but ~~that~~ before passing final orders the Government of India is desirous of knowing the opinion of the Local Governments as to the scale of numbers and pay, and the Rules which should be laid down for the future.

2. The Madras Govt. observe that as respects Peons in the several public offices at the Presidency, the labors of the Civil Finance Commission have been already anticipated. At the beginning of the year just past, on the suggestion of the Honorable the Governor

Sir

Sir C. Trevelyan, a Circular was addressed to all Heads of offices or Departments calling upon them to state:—

I. What persons ~~are~~ were attached to their respective offices in the position of Peons, Dhalaits, &c. and at what rates of pay.—

II. Whether they ~~are~~ were all fit for duty.

III. Whether arrangements might be made by a more regular employment of the Post Office or otherwise, for diminishing their work, and,

IV. Whether, all things considered, a smaller number would suffice.

3. The several replies received were disposed of about six months

since

Note.
In Calcutta it is understood that, generally speaking, the Government Offices and houses of the Government Servants attached to them lie within a short distances of each other. In Madras the public offices are in many cases far apart—some in Black Town—some in the Fort—some in the Pauth Premises—and some still further in the interior—while public officers live and must live at least 3 Miles from their offices and not unfrequently at much greater distances.

since, when such reductions as appeared feasible, were ordered. No further proceedings now seem called for as respects these Offices. The great difference between the local circumstances of the two Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Madras renders impracticable the adoption of any uniform scale or scale approaching to uniformity for the two places.—

4. In the Provinces, the suggestions of the Civil Finance Commission have also been anticipated as regards the Peons attached to Revenue officers. Mr. Pelly, Member of the Board of Revenue, who has for some time been engaged in revising the Revenue Establishments in the several Districts

consequent

consequent on the separation of the Revenue and Police Departments, has, among his other measures, framed an uniform scale of Peons to be allowed to the Revenue Functionaries of the several grades, the Collector, Sub Collector, Head Assistant Collector, and Deputy Collector*. The scale has been approved by Government and ordered for adoption. It will be reported to the Government of India in due course with the various other arrangements involved in Mr. Pelly's scheme.

Here again then nothing remains to be done.

5. The same remark does not apply to the Peons of the Judicial Department in the Provinces. The Government therefore resolve to

furnish

11th April 1860 - No. 55
Rev. Dept. p. 26

furnish a copy of the Civil Finance Committee's letter to the Sudder Court, and to request them to ascertain and report what number of Peons are ~~mentioned~~ maintained at the several Zillah Courts, and at the Courts Subordinate to them - of what grades and rates of pay, and what reduction may be made in them - as also to submit an uniform scale of Peons to be entertained in the Courts of the several grades under this Presidency.

JP

Office -
Write letter to the above
effect to the Govt of India
on this draft returning
from circulation
JP

To the Sudder Court -
with copy of the Civil Finance
Commissioner's Report,
and Mr Pelly's letter - 29th
September 1859.
Sept. 16th

1st Endorsement 10

8

24

(1)

Fin.l Department 1861.

No. 21-

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

7 No. 141-

Dated 14 January 1861

---

(47)

desp.t 16

Soon

Initials on the Proc:

No. 20

Financial Department

No. 21

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of India

Financial Depart.t

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Proceedings of the Govt. of India in the Financial Department dated the 7th November last No. 1266, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Civil Finance Commission on the number of Chuprassees or Peons now entertained in the country & the reduction to be made in it. His Excellency the Governor General in Council intimates his belief that a very considerable reduction is clearly practicable, but

but before passing final orders His Lordship is desirous of knowing the opinion of the Local Governments as to the Scale of numbers & pay, & the Rules which should be laid down for the future.

2 I am desired to state for the information of the Govt. of India that as respects Peons in the several public offices at the Presidency, the labors of the Civil Finance Commission have been already anticipated. At the beginning of the year just past, on the suggestion of the Hon'ble the Governor Sir C. Trevelyan, a Circular was addressed to all Heads of Offices or Departments at Madras calling upon them to state:—

I What persons were attached to their respective Offices in the position of Peons, Dhalaits, &c. & at what rates of pay.

II Whether they were all fit for duty

Whether

III Whether arrangements might be made by a more regular employment of the Post Office or otherwise, for diminishing their work; &

IV Whether all things considered, a smaller number would suffice.

3 The several replies received were disposed of about six months since, when such reductions as appeared feasible, were ordered. No further proceeding now seem called for as respects these Offices. The great difference between the local circumstances of the two Presidency Towns of Calcutta & Madras renders impracticable the adoption of any uniform scale, or scale approaching to uniformity for the two places.

4 In the Provinces the suggestion of the Civil

Finance

Note.

In Calcutta it is understood that generally speaking, the Government Offices and houses of the Government Servants attached to them lie within short distances of each other. In Madras the public offices are in many cases far apart - some in Black Town - some in the Fort - some in the Chepauk Premises and some still further in the interior - while public officers live and must live at least 3 Miles from their offices and not unfrequently at much greater distances.

Finance Commission have also been anticipated as regards the Peons attached to Revenue Officers - Mr. Pelly, Member of the Board of Revenue, who has for some time been engaged in revising the Revenue Establishments in the several Districts consequent on the separation of the Revenue & Police Departments, has, among his other measures, framed an uniform scale of Peons to be allowed to the Revenue Functionaries of the several grades, the Collector, Sub Collector, Head Assistant Collector & Deputy Collector - The scale has been approved by Govt. & ordered for adoption - It will be reported to the Govt. of India in due course with the various other arrangements involved in Mr Pelly's scheme - Here also nothing remains to be done -

5 The same remark does not however apply to the Peons of the Judicial Department in the Provinces, & the Govt. have therefore furnished a copy of the Civil Finance Committee's letter to the Sudder Court, and requested them to ascertain & report what number of Peons are maintained at the several Zillah Courts & at the Courts Subordinate to them - of what grades & rates of pay & what reduction may be made in them - as also to submit an uniform scale of Peons to be entertained in the Courts of the several grades under this Presidency

I have &ca

Fort St George
14th Jany 1861.

Financial 1861 Depart

No. 21

To
The Secretary to the Govt.
of India
Financial Depart

D/14 January 1861.

~~F No 112~~
Y No 475/63

Replying to the Secretary to the Govt. of India respecting the reduction to be made in the number of Peons.

23 @ 25