

L. & M.
8,000-19-11-00.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 15 L

DATED 6-1-97

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Secretary to Govt. L & M Departt.

Recording certain papers relating
to the appointment of ———.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

NOTE FOR 1

Local & Munl. (189 6) Department.

CURRENT No. 3442 L nt.

From
The Public Dept

his Order No. 15 Luns d/6-1-97

Recorded

No. 13/3

132
4/1/97

4/1/97

Dated 4th Dec^r 1896.

Received 17th u

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Communicating reback
from certain despatches from
the Secretary of State and
letter from the Govt of India
re the creation of the appoint-
ment of a third Secretary to
Govt on a salary of Rs. 2500
a month.

44/
4/1/97
4/1/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURRENT NO. 34422

Read the following paper:-

From the Government of India, Home Department, No. 929, dated 25th November 1896.

In continuation of the telegram from this office No. 712, dated the 25rd September last, I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of ~~the~~ the Despatches to and from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India regarding the creation of the appointment of a third Secretary to the Government of Madras

To Secretary of State, No. 185 (Financial) dated 14th July 1896. on a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month.
From---do---No. 164 (Finl.) dated 24th Sept. 1896.

Enclosure.

Copy of Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 164, Financial, dated 24th September 1896.

I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter dated the 14th July No. 185, and in view of the great increase of work in the office of the Chief Secretary at Madras, I sanction the creation of a third Secretaryship to that Government, with a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month.

ORDER:-

NOTE FOR

Office

*Please get me the
originals of the pp
referred to*

18/12/96

Herewith submitted

18/12/96

*Returned
SP*

18/12/96

*Representative sent
18/12*

[L. & M.]

Local & Munl. (189) Department

D. O. No. 28

D. O.

From The Hon Mr. A. J. Arundel

No.

Dated 17/12

Received 19/12

Registered

Enclosures /

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

*Forming for necessary action
extracts from a despatch from the
Rt Hon the Secy of State for India
and from a letter from the Govt of
India reg. the distribution between
Provincial & Local & Munl Funds
of the cost of the Secy to Govt
Lo in Dept.*



Ld. No. 28

Fort St. George,
17th December 1896.

My dear Forbes,
With reference to G.O. No. 1313, Public, of 14th December 1896, I am directed to send you a copy of the second paragraph of the despatch and letter therein referred to with the request that on the expiration of one year from the date on which the appointment of Secretary Local and Municipal Department

came

Copy of letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 929, dated 25th November 1896.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Secretary of State's Despatch, I am to request that it may be reported to the Government of India, after a year's experience, whether the Government of Madras still remain of opinion that the distribution of the cost of the appointment in the proportion of 4/5ths to the Local and Municipal Fund and 1/5th to the Provincial Revenues fairly correspond with the amount of work in the Local and Municipal Department as compared with that in the Educational and Legislative Branches, and that, if not, suggestions may be made for a change in the arrangement.

Enclosure

Copy of despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 164 Financial, dated 24th September 1896.

2. I further approve of the proposal that only a portion of the charge shall be debited to Provincial funds and that the bulk of it shall be borne by the funds of the Local Boards and Municipalities, the work connected with which will constitute the larger part of the business to be allotted to the new Secretary. In view of the demands upon his time ^{that} will necessarily be made by the drafting of Bills and attendance on Select Committees, I feel some doubt whether the Provincial & funds should not be required to defray a larger portion of the salary than one-fifth; but this is a point the determination of which I leave to your Excellency in concert with the Government of Madras.

1
Ld. No. 28/96

No. 202, PUBLIC, 8TH FEBRUARY 1896.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Letter from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to lay before the Government of India, with the request that it may receive early consideration, the question of the necessity for strengthening the staff of the officers of the Indian Civil Service employed in the Secretariat of this Government.

2. A representation on the same subject was made in my letter, No. 476, Public, dated 17th June 1891, which contained the specific recommendation that an additional Under Secretary on Rs. 1,200 per mensem should be appointed to assist the Chief Secretary. This proposal met with the approval of the Government of India and was forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State with its support. It was, however, disallowed by Lord Cross in his despatch, No. 219, Financial, dated 5th November 1891. His Lordship wrote that he was most reluctant to sanction any additional appointment in the Secretariat if that could be avoided and expressed the opinion that it might be possible to reduce the work of the Chief Secretary at Madras by following the course adopted in Bombay of transferring to the Military Department the Marine and Ecclesiastical business and arranging for the performance of the Financial work by the Revenue Secretary. If additional assistance was still required, His Lordship intimated that it should take the form of the appointment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant. This despatch was communicated to the Madras Government in December 1891, and after a further careful consideration of the question His Excellency the Governor in Council deemed the measures suggested to be impracticable and decided for the time being to take no further action in the matter. The work in the Chief Secretariat has, however, continued to increase in amount and the necessity for introducing some measure of permanent relief has again forced itself upon the notice of Government.

3. Until recently * the following departments have been under the direct control and personal superintendence of the Chief Secretary :—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Judicial. | (6) Educational. |
| (2) Public. | (7) Ecclesiastical. |
| (3) Financial. | (8) Legislative. |
| (4) Marine. | (9) Local and Municipal. |
| (5) Political. | |

In 1850 when there were two officers to deal with these departments, only 2,864 communications were received, the same number being disposed of. Twenty years later the figures had risen to 9,776 and 8,009, respectively, and in 1875 the work had increased to such an extent that the appointment of an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative and Judicial branches was sanctioned. Since that year there has been no

* The only alteration has been the transfer of Marine business to the Public Works Secretariat; the other departments remain under the Chief Secretary's control.

*This means the first
in the final report.*
came into existence the Chief
Secretary may be furnished with
a note containing particulars
of the year's work which will
enable the Government to form
the opinion which the Government
of India has called for.

Yours sincerely,

A. Arnold

addition to the strength of the Civilian officers of the Chief Secretariat, but the following table will make it apparent how enormous has been the increase in the work with which they have to deal :—

Year.	Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
1874	* 13,081	* 10,920	* 24,001
1890	24,778	19,481	44,259
1891	26,143	21,650	47,793
1892	26,338	20,907	46,245
1893	24,987	21,248	46,185
1894	27,714	22,916	50,630
1895	27,765	23,275	51,040

Note.—These figures exclude demi-official communications and routine references, the total number of which in the year 1895 was some 4,300; in 1874 they probably did not exceed 2,000.

The foregoing figures indicate that the work devolving on the officers of the Chief Secretariat has almost, if not quite, doubled during the last twenty years. Statistics of this description cannot, of course, gauge with accuracy the exact extent of the advance in business, but they may fairly be accepted as conclusive proof that there has been an enormous increase in the volume of work. Three other circumstances have also to be taken into consideration in the attempt to measure this advance. Firstly, as a consequence, perhaps, of general progress or of improvements in administration, the personal business of the Chief Secretary is continuously increasing. Time taken up in interviews cannot be shown in a return of work, but the present Chief Secretary, whose experience extends over nearly eight years, has found this branch of his work to be getting heavier every year. Secondly, the alterations in the constitution of the Legislative Council in consequence of the passing of Indian Councils Act, 1892, and the introduction of the system of interpellation, have brought about a most material advance in business which is the more felt as the work involved is of a character requiring very careful scrutiny and the promptest attention. Thirdly, the general increase in work falling on Members of Council has rendered it essential that papers circulated to them should be accompanied by office-notes of a more detailed description than was necessary in former days and the preparation and scrutiny of such notes casts a heavier burden upon the Chief Secretary and his Under and Assistant Secretaries.

During recent years, every effort has been made to cut down unnecessary returns and references to Government and the delegation of authority to subordinate officers is a matter which has received unremitting attention, but experience has shown that changes in this direction cannot be effected to such an extent as to reduce the amount of work devolving on the Government office; they merely serve to retard the rate at which business advances.

4. What has already been said constitutes in the opinion of Government sufficient demonstration that the Chief Secretariat is in pressing need of relief. Further evidence of this is to be found in the fact that, in spite of the unremitting efforts of the officers concerned, it has been found necessary to appoint special officers to assist the Chief Secretary and his Under Secretary on no less than three occasions during the last two years. An officer of the standing of Collector was placed on deputation for this purpose for four months in 1895, while a junior Civilian has on two occasions been similarly appointed for a total period of nearly seven months. Notwithstanding these temporary additions to the staff, it has, however, been found impossible to keep the work current, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has therefore again been obliged to place a senior officer on deputation to assist the Chief Secretary, while special measures have been taken temporarily to relieve his Under Secretary of a portion of his legitimate duties.

5. In view of the facts set out above, the necessity for some permanent measure of relief will be apparent. It now remains to discuss whether the steps suggested in Lord Cross' despatch would constitute an adequate remedy.

The transfer to the Military Department of the Marine and Ecclesiastical business is no longer practicable as that department has been abolished with effect from the date of the introduction of the Army Re-organization Scheme, in consequence of

which further work has devolved upon the Chief Secretary inasmuch as he has now to deal with questions relating to Volunteers and Cantonments which were formerly disposed of by the Secretary to Government in the Military Department. The Marine Department has, however, recently been transferred to the Public Works Secretariat. But this is a measure which hardly affords any appreciable relief, for the number of papers received in the Marine Department does not amount to four per cent. of the total receipts in the Chief Secretariat and the number of disposals is less than two per diem.

The Revenue Secretary, who has in addition to conduct the business of the Pension Department, has already so much to do that any addition to his work is out of the question, and for this reason His Excellency the Governor in Council deems it unnecessary to set out further objections to the suggested transfer of the Financial Department to that officer's control. Lastly, after the most careful consideration of the question, the Government has been unable to see its way to any further transfer of work.

In these circumstances, it will be evident that the grant of additional assistance cannot further be postponed without prejudice to the public interests. It is next necessary to consider whether the appointment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant would constitute a sufficient measure of relief. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council the appointment of such an officer would in no material way assist the Chief Secretary. As he would not be a gazetted officer and could not deal finally with papers entrusted to him, his work would require to be supervised by the Chief Secretary, whose labours would not be lessened and might be increased in the event of the Assistant's undertaking the disposal of papers previously dealt with by an Under Secretary; for in such cases the Chief Secretary would find it necessary to devote more careful scrutiny than heretofore to the office-notes coming up to him. Moreover, the arrangement would, as it appears to Government, be unsound in principle. It is only when papers first pass through the hands of an Under Secretary as well as those of a Native Assistant that the highly-paid time of a Chief Secretary is economised and full advantage is taken of the more highly-educated intelligence and superior knowledge which an Under Secretary should possess as compared with the clerks in a Government office.

It was for these reasons that the Government decided four years ago to take no further action upon Lord Cross' suggestion regarding the entertainment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant. The objections which existed at that time have lost none of their force during the interval and the Government considers them to be insuperable.

6. In order to provide adequate assistance to the over-worked Chief Secretary, the Government has thus no alternative but to press for the appointment of an additional officer of sufficient standing to admit of his being entrusted with complete control over certain of the departments now supervised by the Chief Secretary. The departments which could most appropriately be transferred to the control of such an officer are Local and Municipal, Educational and Legislative. So far as receipts and disposals go, the subjoined table, which is based upon the statistics of the year 1895, shows to what extent this arrangement would give relief to the Chief Secretary :—

	Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
Departments now under the Chief Secretary	26,902	22,825	49,727
" to be retained by the Chief Secretary	17,340	14,911	32,251
" to be transferred to the additional officer ..	9,562	7,914	17,476

Note.—These figures are not quite correct as no separate record is kept of certain small classes of routine papers.

The redistribution would thus reduce the Chief Secretary's work by about one-third, while the number of papers with which he has to deal would still be largely in excess of what was required in 1874 when the increase in work was deemed sufficient to justify the addition of an Assistant Secretary. In view of the considerations set out in paragraph 3 *supra*, the relief is certainly not in excess of the requirements of the case.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT showing the annual contributions required from Local Boards and District Municipalities in order to make up a sum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

District Boards.

Municipal Councils.

	Rs.		Rs.
1. Anantapur	275	1. Anantapur	32
2. Bellary	538	2. Adóni	203
3. Chingleput	635	3. Bellary	198
4. Coimbatore	841	4. Conjeeveram	93
5. Cuddapah	562	5. Coimbatore	113
6. Ganjám	680	6. Erode	38
7. Gódvári	1,690	7. Karúr	38
8. Kistna	1,427	8. Cuddapah	117
9. Kurnool	417	9. Berhampur	71
10. Madura	1,194	10. Chicacole	55
11. Malabar	1,111	11. Parlákimedi	32
12. Nellore	690	12. Cocanada	110
13. Nilgiris	129	13. Ellore	71
14. North Arcot	986	14. Rajahmundry	81
15. Salem	900	15. Bezwada	91
16. South Arcot	983	16. Guntúr	101
17. South Canara	578	17. Masulipatam	122
18. Tanjore	2,474	18. Kurnool	83
19. Tinnevely	1,092	19. Dindigul	61
20. Trichinopoly	590	20. Madura	328
21. Vizagapatam	818	21. Palni	27
		22. Periyakulam	30
		23. Calicut	155
		24. Cannanore	66
		25. Cochin	51
		26. Palghat	158
		27. Tellicherry	100
		28. Nellore	104
		29. Ongole	29
		30. Coonoor	92
		31. Ootacamund	219
		32. Gudiyáttam	37
		33. Tirupati	41
		34. Vellore	131
		35. Walajapet	35
		36. Salem	184
		37. Tirupattúr	43
		38. Vániyambádi	39
		39. Chidambaram	50
		40. Cuddalore	133
		41. Mangalore	101
		42. Kumbakónam	181
		43. Mannárgudi	58
		44. Máyavaram	96
		45. Negapatam	172
		46. Tanjore	199
		47. Palamcottah	59
		48. Srivilliputtúr	8
		49. Tinnevely	64
		50. Tuticorin	90
		51. Srirangam	62
		52. Trichinopoly	282
		53. Anakápalle	35
		54. Bimlipatam	31
		55. Vizagapatam	118
		56. Vizianagram	72
Total	18,610	Total	5,390

NOTE No. 1.—These figures are calculated at a fixed percentage on the receipts of the year 1894-95 excluding extraordinary items, such as grants or loans on account of water-supply and drainage schemes; this is the method adopted in calculating the distribution of the cost of similar charges, as for instance on account of the medical reserve staff, and the clerical establishment in the Local and Municipal Department of the Government Office.

NOTE No. 2.—There would be an additional charge on account of exchange compensation allowance varying with the rate of exchange.

Regr. No.

HOME 1896 DEPT.

[]

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, No. 202, 8th February 1896.

FEBRUARY.

Secretariat.

Addressing the Government of India in regard
to the necessity for strengthening the staff of officers
of the Indian Civil Service employed in the — of
this Government.

When given for copying

When examined

When signed

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO O. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

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IN ORIGINAL

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.

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