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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

P. W. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1260 W	Press.
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	27.5.1980	107.

107.
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1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

27th May 1880, No. 1,260 W.

General.
Establishment.

Read the following paper:—

No. 65. From Lieutenant H. D. LOVE, R.E., Principal of the Civil Engineering College, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Chepauk, 14th May 1880, No. 74 C.

ADVERTING to your No. 1,311, dated 10th May 1880, I trust it may be found practicable to furnish employment for the European Military Students (to a number not exceeding four) who will pass out of the College on or about 1st June.

2. I fully recognise the priority of claim to employment possessed by subordinates who have been thrown out of employ over the Civil Students of the College, but I would point out that the Military students occupy a somewhat different footing; for under, it is believed, a Government Order of distant date, all who have hitherto entered the College have done so under the distinct understanding that, should they prove fit, they will be appointed to the Public Works Department (*Vide* for instance *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, page 340, paragraph 8).

3. Unless therefore the men now passing out can be provided, within a reasonable period, with employment, I fear that a breach of faith will be involved.

4. Should you be of opinion that this claim cannot be met, I shall be obliged by an early reply to that effect, in order that the question may be submitted for the orders of Government.

No. 66. ORDER THEREON, 27th May 1880, No. 1,260 W.

EMPLOYMENT in the Public Works Department will be found for the Soldier Students in question.

2. The Chief Engineer will in due course review the normal requirements of the department as regards this class of subordinates, reporting if future limitation in their supply is desirable.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
" Educational Department.
" Military do.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.
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GENERAL
ESTABLISHMENT.

Govt. of Madras
PUBLIC WORKS.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
PUBLIC WORKS ESTABLISHMENT.

G. O. No. 1200 W.

MAY.
Nos. 65-66.

31st May 1883. The Chief Engineer
Public Works Establishment. In reply to your letter of 1st March 1883, relative to the appointment of Apprentices, I am directed to observe that assuming the normal scale of the Upper Subordinate Establishment to be—

27th May 1883, No. 1361 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General
Establishment.

READ—again letter from the Government of India, dated 10th January 1883, No. 65 G., recorded with G.O., dated 22nd February 1883, No. 580 W.

READ—also the following papers:—

From G. H. W. WALKER, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (General), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated Fort William, 10th January 1883, No. 66 G.

In reply to your letter, No. 3055 W., of 18th November 1882, intimating that the appointment of five Apprentice Supervisors and ten Apprentice Overseers annually to the Department necessarily causes an excess over the sanctioned scale of Upper Subordinates, and requesting that instructions be issued to accept such excesses, I am directed to refer you to paragraph 2 of Public Works Department letter, No. 65 G., of this date, and to state that an investigation should be made as to the probable number of vacancies likely to occur annually in the Upper Subordinate Establishment and the appointment of Apprentices regulated accordingly.

2. The result of the investigation should be reported to the Government of India.

From the same Officer, dated 26th January 1883, No. 141 G.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that, although in November last, the sanctioned scale of Upper Subordinates for the Madras Presidency was in excess of sanction by eight men, three more appointments have been since made, making a total of 196 Upper Subordinates against the sanction of 185, or 11 men in excess of scale.

2. This clearly indicates that the Government of Madras are still making appointments to the Upper Subordinate class, though the sanctioned establishment was exceeded some months ago. I am, therefore, directed to invite your attention to Public Works Department letter, No. 66 G., dated 10th January 1883, and connected correspondence on this subject, and to request that no further appointments be made to the Upper Subordinate Establishment until the scale is reduced to its sanctioned strength.

From the same Officer, dated Fort William, 13th March 1883, No. 414 G.

In reply to your letter, No. 572 W., of 22nd February 1883, and subsequent telegram of 1st March 1883, relative to the appointment of Apprentices, I am directed to observe that assuming the normal scale of the Upper Subordinate establishment to be—

Civilians	...	...	145
Soldiers	...	...	40

which is about the present proportion, and assuming also that the civilians will commence their service at about the age of twenty-two and retire at the age of fifty-five

years, it appears to the Government of India that the civilian establishment will be adequately maintained at its normal strength by the admission of six annually at the outside. With an establishment of 145 or 150 regularly maintained on the above basis, it is likely that two or three annually would disappear by casualties, while the balance, making up the annual number of six on the average, would retire after

* Six until the excess is absorbed.
Ten after the do.

surviving to their fifty-fifth year. It would appear, therefore, that the numbers proposed by the Madras Government

for annual admission would cause an excess of sanctioned scale, and it is considered very undesirable that any more appointments should be guaranteed to civilians passing out of the Madras Civil Engineering College than are actually required to maintain the sanctioned number of Civil Upper Subordinates at full strength. The estimate of number of vacancies likely to occur may very well be kept as low as it reasonably can be, because any occasional deficiency in numbers is easily remedied.

2. In regard to the inconvenience to the College which the Government of Madras anticipates from reducing the numbers of permanent appointments to the Upper Subordinate Establishment, I am to suggest that it would be a good plan to hold out prospect of good temporary appointments in the Public Works Department to the students passing out of the College. It seems not impracticable that, if it were generally made known that employment on good pay awaited, carrying with it no claim to pension or guarantee of continuance, but, as a matter of fact, fairly regular and continuous, is to be obtained under Government in the Public Works Department, a sufficiency of well-qualified applicants would soon be forthcoming and that a want which is now felt by the College would be supplied. I am also to impress on the Government of Madras the advisability of discontinuing as much as possible direct appointments from the College to the grade of Supervisor in the permanent Upper Subordinate Establishment, as such appointments have a tendency to discourage and check the promotion of good and hard-working Overseers.

3. In regard to the last paragraph of your letter, in which an endeavour is made to show that, on account of the deficiency of Assistant Engineers, the excess of Upper Subordinates is rather apparent than real, I am to point out that fifteen Upper Subordinates appear to be required to fill the fifteen posts for which Assistant Engineers are not available. Excluding absentees there are 167 sanctioned posts for Upper Subordinates, and to fill these posts 150 out of 125 Upper Subordinates should remain, which is more than enough after allowing for absentees. In any case the large number of absentees from the Engineer Establishment must be quite exceptional and cannot be allowed as a ground for keeping up the establishment of Upper Subordinates above sanctioned strength.

From the same Office, dated Simla, 19th April 1883, No. 570 G.

In reply to your letter, No. 976 W., dated 30th March 1883, on the subject of the appointment of Apprentice Overseers, I am directed to state that, so long as the Upper Subordinate scale is above sanctioned strength, the Government of India considers that no more permanent appointments should be made. As regards any hardship to those Apprentices for whom permanent appointments cannot, under this ruling, be provided, I am to observe that the practical training they have received as Apprentices is a distinct gain to them, and should fit them for temporary appointments, either as Engineers or Upper Subordinates according to their capacities, as suggested in this office No. 414 G., dated 13th March.

2. The number of six annual recruitments for civilians was named by the Government of India as the number probably required to maintain the establishment at its sanctioned strength, being based upon data usually taken for such calculations. Because the Government of Madras appeared to desire, for the convenience of the Engineering College, to fix an annual number; but, if it is found that this number is insufficient to fill the annual vacancies, the local Government is at liberty to appoint more at its discretion; if, on the other hand, six annual appointments cause an excess, a fewer number must be appointed. All that the Government of India desires is

that the sanctioned scale of Upper Subordinates shall not be exceeded, or, at any rate, that any excess shall be very temporary.

From Lieutenant H. D. LOVE, R.E., Principal, Civil Engineering College, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated 19th January 1883, No. 466 C.

Adverting to G.O., No. 108 W., dated 11th January 1883, communicated to me from your office, it is presumed that the appointments referred to in paragraph 2 are to the permanent establishment, and will not interfere materially with the nomination of new Apprentices.

2. The batch of students of the College Second Department expected to pass out in May 1883 contains two British non-commissioned officers who entered the College under the guarantee furnished in Madras Army Regulations, paragraph 525, Clause VI. In addition to these, I hope you will find it possible to nominate a few (if only two or three) Civilian Apprentice Overseers, as the importance of the regular annual appointment of this class of men can, as a means of securing a steady supply of good material for the College and subsequently for the Public Works Department, scarcely be over-estimated.

From the Principal, Civil Engineering College, dated 9th February 1883, No. 517 C.

ORDER—dated 9th May 1883, No. 1361 W., Public Works.

Previous to October 1880 appointments of Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department were made direct to the permanent establishment, the practical training of men going on simultaneously with their regular service.

2. In G.O., No. 2317 W., dated 6th October 1880, it was decided to adopt the provisions of the Government of India Code under which first appointments would be in the grade of Apprentice, the Apprenticeship to last twelve months, during which a practical course of instruction was to be gone through. The men thus appointed were regarded as supernumeraries and paid from the Civil Engineering College Budget. The numbers in these grades, originally fixed at six Apprentice Overseers annually, were subsequently raised to ten Overseers and five Supervisors. In fixing the scale at these figures, the needs of the Civil Engineering College, rather than those of the Department of Public Works, were regarded, the College paying for the practical instruction afforded.

3. It was, however, subsequently decided that the charge shall fall against the Public Works Department, and the practical effect has been that the sanctioned scale of the Upper Subordinate Establishment has been exceeded by the appointment of men who, having passed through their practical course, were nominated to permanent appointments.

4. Proposals have been made to the Government of India for meeting the difficulty—among others the reduction of the number of Apprentice appointments annually so as to gradually absorb the existing excess and provide on the permanent establishment for certain men who have now passed their practical course and are at present awaiting appointment.

5. The Government of India, however, decline to recede from the position that the sanctioned permanent scale shall not be exceeded, and there is thus no alternative but to appoint the men, eight in number, who have passed, or will shortly complete, their apprenticeship, to the temporary establishment. This will accordingly be done, the men being absorbed on the permanent establishment as vacancies occur.

4
2nd Mar 1883, No. 1361 W., Public Works.

6. It may, under this arrangement, take one or two years before any fresh appointments can be made direct to the permanent establishment, and the effect on the entrances into the Civil Engineering College and the future supply, both permanent and temporary, to be derived therefrom will no doubt be injurious. There is no alternative, however, but to adopt the course here laid down. It is necessary moreover that the number to be appointed annually as Apprentice Overseers should in future be strictly limited to the needs of the department at the time.

7. The Government entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Government of India regarding the direct appointment of Supervisors. Such appointments will in future be but very sparingly made.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Examiner of Public Works Accounts,
To Superintending Engineers,
To the Educational Department.

with copy of G.O. No. 580 W., 21st Feb. 1883

Ed. J. W. Fischer,
Spore Copies

Govt. of (1883) Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

2004

Part

C.O., 6th May 1883 No. 1361 W.

MAY.

Passing orders with reference to the ap-
pointment of — to the Public Works Depart-
ment.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—dated 23rd May 1884, No. 1291 W., Public Works.
113 of the Public Works Code, passed

ORDER—dated 23rd May 1884, No. 1291 W., Public Works.

Under paragraph 113 of the Public Works Code, passed military students of the Civil Engineering College who have satisfactorily undergone one year's apprenticeship are brought on the permanent upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department in the first grade of overseers. By this arrangement all second and third grade overseers, of whatever length of service, are superseded year by year. If the upper subordinate establishment were at its normal strength, the number of casualties would probably admit of the promotion of a certain proportion of second and third grade overseers, notwithstanding the direct appointment annually, to the first grade, of passed military students. At present, however, the establishment is in excess of scale; and as the period within which the supernumeraries can be absorbed will be prolonged by the annual appointment of soldier apprentices, the promotion of second and third grade overseers is most injuriously retarded.

careful consideration of this question and full discussion with the

2. After careful consideration of this question and full discussion with the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, it would appear that the best way of affording relief and regulating the flow of promotion would be to increase annually the proportionate scale of first-grade overseers by the number of military students brought on to the establishment; i.e., whenever a number of passed military apprentices are brought on the permanent strength of the department as overseers, first grade, the scale of that grade should be at once increased by an equivalent number, and the third grade reduced to a corresponding extent.

3. The present sanctioned scale of overseers is as follows:—

First grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Second "	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Third "	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
						Total	92

4. In the year 1883, six military men were brought on as overseers, first grade, two of whom have since been remanded to military duty, leaving four still on the list. The proportion of first-grade overseers will accordingly now be fixed at 32, the proportion of second-grade overseers at 33, and the proportion of third-grade overseers at 35.

5. The proportion of first-grade overseers will accordingly now be fixed at 32, with effect from July 1883; and four promotions from the second and third grades will be made from that date.

6. The scale will then be:—

[illegible]

23rd May 1934, No. 1201 W., Public Works.

7. There are at present only two military apprentices undergoing practical training; and these men will, in the ordinary course, come on to the permanent establishment in July, 1934. Immediately they are absorbed into the first grade, the proportion of that grade will be raised to $32 \div 2 = 34$, and the number of the third grade reduced to 39.

8. Under the arrangements now sanctioned, the numbers of the three grades will necessarily vary year by year; but a reasonable flow of promotion to overseers of the lower grades will be secured.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To Superintending Engineers.
To the Consulting Architect to Government.
" General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Educational Department.

Ed. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

GENERAL
ESTABLISHMENT.

Govt. of 1884 Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated May, 1884.

And.

Each

G.O., 23rd May 1884. No. 1291 W.

MAY.

Upper Subordinate Estab-
lishment

Sanctioning certain arrangements to obviate the hardship caused to students of the second and third grades by their promotion being blocked by the passed military students of the Civil Engineering College being annually brought on the 1st grade permanently.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
OOTACAMUND, 12th September 1871.

No. 190.

No. 2319.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Public Works Department.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 26.

Sir,—I am directed to submit the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working and re-organization of the Department of Public Works, together with the Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and the Civil Members of Council; and before describing in detail the organization which this Government have decided on recommending, I am to briefly notice the more prominent objections to the existing system and the local circumstances which prevent the adoption of an organization exactly in accordance with those principles which it is known have the approval of the Government of India for other parts of the country.

2. The Government of India are aware that the existing organization corresponds in a great measure with the departmental arrangement in the rest of India, that is, that this Presidency, aggregating nineteen Collectorates, is divided into eight divisions, each under charge of a Superintending Engineer. The division consists, on an average, of two Collectorates, but in some cases there are three Collectorates in a division, and each Collectorate is sub-divided into from three to seven executive charges, locally termed ranges. Each range is in charge of an Executive or Assistant Engineer or of an Upper Subordinate, that is a Sub-Engineer or a Supervisor; the officers holding the most responsible charges, and the subordinates those of less importance, either from extent or the nature of the works in progress, but all Range Officers of whatever class have the same powers and responsibilities in their respective ranges, and are alike directly in communication with the Superintending Engineer as regards the designing and execution of works, and with the Controller in respect to the accounts which are forwarded to that officer without the intervention of the Superintending Engineer or any other Departmental Officer. By this arrangement it was intended that the control of the accounts should be with the Account Office, and that of the works with the Superintending Engineer.

3. Owing, however, to the very great area comprised in the divisions over which the Superintending Engineers have charge, it has been found practically impossible for them to visit all parts of their divisions as frequently as is necessary to ensure a proper supervision of the works in progress, and as a natural consequence, being unable to visit all, they have practically been in the habit of giving their chief attention to those ranges in which the most important works are being carried out and the largest expenditure incurred, while those very ranges, being in charge of the Officers of the Engineer establishment, are in some respects those in which there was least need for general supervision. Recent disclosures, more-

over, in Tinnevely, where one of the most experienced of the Sub-Engineers has been discovered to have been engaged in an extensive system of defrauding the Government by collusion with contractors, and has been convicted in the District Court of fraud and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, has strengthened the conviction which for some time past has been entertained by this Government and by the most experienced officers, both of the Public Works Department and of the Revenue Department in this Presidency, that some change in the organization, by which the Executive Agent will be brought under close departmental supervision, is absolutely necessary.

4. In drawing up a scheme intended to supply this want, His Excellency in Council would have been glad, for the sake of a general conformity, if it could have been managed that the proposed establishment should have comprised the several grades of Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, and Assistants, but there is such a remarkable preponderance of evidence in favour of a District Engineer for each Collectorate being the local head of the department, and this Government are so unanimous in the opinion that no other organization is suited for the requirements of this Presidency, that they have arrived at the conclusion that it is expedient to omit the grade of Superintending Engineer, and to place at the head of the Public Works Department in each Collectorate a District Engineer, who is to carry on his duties in close concert with the Administrative Head of the District, and on professional subjects is to correspond direct with the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works. The plan of having the local head of the Department in each district an Executive Engineer, who should be subordinate to Superintending Engineer of Divisions, as at present, has been suggested, but there is the one fatal objection to it, that the Superintending Engineer would be virtually the Head of the Department in the provinces, and while in proximity to the Collector of one of the districts comprised in his division would be rarely, or never, seen by the others, which is one great source of existing complaint on the part of the Revenue authorities. With these preliminary remarks I am to describe the scheme which this Government, under all the circumstances of the case, consider the one best calculated to remedy the existing defects as follows:—

I.—That the Head of the Department shall continue to be Secretary to Government, but that he shall also be Chief Engineer and shall, in that capacity, be responsible for the designs which he submits to Government for execution, while the duty of seeing that the works are properly executed will rest with the District Engineer. It will be imperative on the Chief Engineer, in laying projects before the Government, to express his own views and opinions on the merits or demerits of each.

II.—That a Consulting Engineer for Irrigation shall be substituted for the present Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary to Government. It seems to His Excellency in Council an anomaly to have two Chief Engineers at the head of a department which, from the peculiar circumstances of the Madras Presidency, can have no divided existence. There is a practical inconvenience for the same reason in having a Joint Secretary. By making the Chief Irrigation Officer Consulting Engineer for Irrigation, the Government will retain all the advantages they now have in his careful examination of projects and his close personal supervision of their execution by frequent tours of inspection, while he will still be available for

personal consultation in the Council Chamber in connection with the Head of the Department when desirable.

III.—That the grade of Superintending Engineer shall be abolished, and that in lieu thereof a District Engineer shall be appointed to each Collectorate. The re-appointment of District Engineers will involve a recurrence to the system which existed prior to the reorganization of 1863, a system which, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, never had a fair trial, and which, so far as it related only to the District Engineers themselves, was found to work well. This system, it is believed, when somewhat modified according to the experience that has since been gained, is the only plan that, taking all the circumstances of this Presidency into consideration, will enable the working of the department to be efficiently controlled. The re-appointment of District Engineers will bring the local Head of the Department into constant and intimate communion with the Revenue Officers of the district, and will, it is confidently hoped, promote that co-operation between the two departments which is so essential to the interests of a district. The want of this harmonious action between the officers of the two departments is a defect in the present system, of which the Government have the deepest sense, and which it is impossible to remedy without circumscribing their respective duties to the same territorial limits, and thus identifying them with the same interests and imposing on them the habits of incessant personal intercourse and consultation. The contemplated changes will also provide a more effective control over the Range Officers, especially over those of the inferior grade, who, while having a responsible and to a certain extent, an independent charge, should certainly not be left without much more frequent professional advice and supervision than it is possible for a Superintending Engineer in charge of two or more Collectorates to afford. The District Engineer, it is intended, shall take the place of the present Superintending Engineer and he will exercise the same powers as they now do. Possessing a more limited charge, aided, in the majority of districts, by an Assistant District Engineer, and restricted to the duties of superintendence, this officer will be enabled to give to works in progress a degree of personal attention and supervision that has never been before attainable.

IV.—That there shall be one Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government in place of the Under Secretary lately added to the Government Office. This officer is not intended to have any separate office establishment or distinct charge. He will be associated with the Chief Engineer and Secretary in this Department, taking a share of the general business, but will be chiefly employed in assisting the Head of the Department in examining plans and estimates sent up by the District Engineers. As twenty-one officers of the latter class will take the place of the existing eight Superintending Engineers and will be subject to no intermediate correction or control, it would manifestly be impracticable for a single officer, burdened with other duties, to apply to such a mass of designs as will come before him, the accurate scrutiny and analysis which the Government would have a right to expect and which alone could save them from unprofitable expenditure. Occasions would also probably occur when it might be expedient to order inquiries into personal conduct or the local inspection of important building works or road works in progress under the authority of the District Engineers, and for this purpose the Government ought to have at their disposal an independent

officer of standing fitted to inspire confidence and respect. The Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government would, in the performance of such functions, occupy a position analogous to that which would be held by the Consulting Engineer for Irrigation in his appropriate sphere of duty.

V.—That in lieu of the existing Executive and Assistant Engineers a number of Assistant District Engineers shall be appointed, for persons in all, exclusive of twelve Probationary Assistant Engineers. Of these forty-seven, twenty-six are intended to be employed in charge of the more important ranges of districts, while the remainder will be for general duty as Assistants to the District Engineer, being one for each Colloctorate, omitting those as per range, for which no general Assistant has been provided; while seven Assistants will be retained for special duty. The duties of the twenty six Assistants in charge of ranges do not need description. They are the same as those now discharged by Executive Engineers in other parts of India. The four or five for general duty are intended to be employed as Assistants to the District Engineer, either in supervision of a distinct portion of the District, such as the Sub-Colloctorate, or generally throughout the district, at what is necessary to aid them in preparing reports on or literary projects, and it is not intended that they shall have anything to do with the preparation of accounts. They will be employed in inspecting and reporting on works in progress, and on preparing plans and estimates of works of a superior class, and in examining those prepared by subordinates. It will be a very important part of their duty to exercise as close a supervision as is practicable over expenditure by a careful examination of station books and vouchers in the course of their frequent tours, and when an opportunity offers it will be incumbent on them to verify the monthly measurements of work done on contractors' certificates and to sign completion certificates granted under similar circumstances.

VI.—That the existing system of ranges as executive charges shall be continued, each under charge of a member of the Engineer Establishment or of an Upper Subordinate, the appointment of a first-class Overseer being allowable when such an arrangement becomes indispensable. The Government, though not insensible to the disadvantages attached to these nominations, trust that selected officers of the class referred to, when entertained on the higher salary of Rupees 100, supplied with commensurate travelling allowances, and subjected to the closer supervision of the District Engineer or his Assistant, may be found available for the efficient performance of the higher duties occasionally entrusted to them.

VII.—That the Upper Subordinates shall be increased in number to make up for the loss of the officers now in executive charge of ranges, who will be employed as District Engineers, and Assistants on general duty, and that these Upper Subordinates shall all be styled "Sub-Engineers," and be divided into four grades.

VIII.—That an Establishment of Overseers shall be constituted, divided into three grades and distributed to the several districts in the proportion of one Overseer to each taluq. These officers will, not however be, of necessity, indi-

vidually attached to each taluq, but will be available for allocation at the discretion of the District Engineer where their services may be most needed.

IX.—That a lower class of Overseers, to be called "Maistries," shall be entertained, whose sphere of duty shall be very limited, often consisting of one work only. In number they will amount to 440, and they will go far towards meeting the want long felt and specially indicated in the Commissioners' Report of an adequate establishment at the disposal of the Public Works Department for maintaining in repair the numerous small works disseminated over the country. It must not, however, be concealed that so scattered and so numerous are these works that even this large numerical increase will be insufficient unless the willing aid and cheerful co-operation of the Revenue Department is afforded. This result, it is confidently hoped, will be attained by the more intimate connection between the two departments which the District Engineer system is calculated to re-establish. The class of Maistries will afford special employment to the Natives of the country. They will take the place of the existing petty establishments, and by having a permanent situation and a definite prospect before them, it is expected that a superior class of lower subordinates will be attracted to the department. In cases in which their previous education has been such as to enable them to meet departmental requirements in examinations there will be nothing to prevent them from rising to the higher grade of Overseer. The admission of persons not Natives of India into this class will be absolutely prohibited.

To sum up, the establishment proposed by this Government consists of—

- I.—1 Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government.
- II.—1 Deputy Chief Engineer, graded as first-class District Engineer.
- III.—1 Consulting Engineer for Irrigation, to be graded as Chief Engineer, second class.
- IV.—19 District Engineers for 19 Colloctorates, divided into four grades.
- V.—2 District Engineers, 5th grade, for Bangalore and Neilgherry Hills.
- VI.—1 Consulting Architect.
- VII.—1 Executive Engineer for the Presidency.
- VIII.—47 Assistant Engineers as detailed in paragraph 4, clause V. above, in three grades.
- IX.—12 Probationary Assistant Engineers.
- X.—62 Sub-Engineers in four grades.
- XI.—187 Overseers in three grades.
- XII.—440 Maistries in three grades.
- XIII.—2 Mechanical Engineers.

I., and II., III., IV. demand few explanations in addition to those already afforded. The salaries of the District Engineers have been fixed by a joint consideration of responsibility in regard to area and expenditure and of the legitimate claims of officers of such rank and standing when compared with the emoluments which officers in a similar position might expect in other parts of India. The office establishment of each district has been framed solely with regard to the quantity of office work in each. In other words, the District Engineer's salary is

from force of circumstances somewhat a personal one, whilst the office establishment is exclusively a local one. The salaries fixed are —

1st Class	1,500
2nd do.	1,350
3rd do.	1,100
4th do.	900

The first being less than the present salary of a Superintending Engineer of the 1st grade, the second and third corresponding to the salaries of Superintending Engineers of those grades, and the fourth being less than the salary of a District Executive Engineer.

His Excellency in Council feels that it may be contended that a Superintending Engineer's salary is in any case unduly high for a District Engineer whose sphere of duty will be territorially of much more limited extent. In reply to this objection I am to explain that the inability of the present Superintending Engineers to do justice to the existing extensive divisions is a capital motive for the change proposed, and, in reorganizing the department and adding to the District Engineer an extensive charge as one man is deemed capable of efficiently supervising, it would be unwise and impolitic to deprive the department of its incentives and rewards. The salaries proposed are, it is confidently believed, not excessive, if due regard be had to the nature of the duty to be performed, to the qualifications of the officers who would be appointed, to the salaries given in other branches of the public service, and to those awarded in the same branch in the other Presidencies. Indeed, under the rates now suggested, a considerable sum will for some years have to be disbursed to officers as personal allowances in compensation for the loss which they would incur if reduced to the regular emoluments appropriated to the new grades.

V. The officers in special charge of District roads & Subjects will be styled District Engineers, as they will hold an equivalent position. They will be in direct communication with the Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer as District Officers, and as Range Officers they will be in the same relation with the Controller.

VI. Does not require comment.

VII. The officer in charge of the Presidency Range is proposed to be styled Executive Engineer, as he will be subordinate to the District Engineer of Madras and Chingleput.

VIII. The Government would have been glad to have been able to provide two Assistants for general duty in each district for which one only is now estimated, and one for each of the five districts to which no Assistant has been appointed; for, under such an arrangement, they would have been in a position to require that all completion certificates should be granted by the District Engineer or his Assistant. Financial considerations, however, prohibit any suggestion for increased expenditure under this head.

IX. Does not require remark.

X. As the duties of a Sub-Engineer and a Supervisor in this Presidency are exactly similar, there is no advantage in designating them differently, and it is proposed to call them all Sub-Engineers.

XI. There is at present only one grade of Overseer. This arrangement has been found to work very badly, inasmuch as the fixed salary of Rupees 60 is too low as a general rule, and there are no means of rewarding or encouraging deserving men who, not being qualified for the charge of a range, cannot be promoted to the rank of Supervisor. It is proposed to remedy this defect by having three grades on Rupees 60, 80, and 100, respectively.

XII. The necessity for Maistries is explained above.

XIII. There is at present only one Mechanical Engineer on the Madras Establishment, whose time is entirely occupied with the Gas Works in Fort St. George. The want of another has been at times sensibly felt. As recent instances in which this embarrassment has been experienced I am to mention the duty of reporting on the steam dredges at Negapatam and superintending their repair, and that of fitting up the iron bridge over the Iyaur in Trichinopoly.

5. The total cost of the proposed establishment is Rupees 21,74,865 against the sanction for the current year of Rupees 19,83,718, being an estimated excess of Rupees 1,91,147, an excess which appears to be quite unavoidable if a really efficient establishment capable of properly superintending expenditure and preventing fraud on an extensive scale is determined on. Considering that a greatly increased expenditure of Local Funds on Public Works may now be expected, and that a proportionate amount of establishment cost will be debitable to Loan Funds, it is confidently expected that even with the more costly establishment now proposed the net debit to Imperial and Provincial Funds will not be greater than in preceding years. Indeed, if the Governor-General in Council requires it, this Government will engage that there shall be no excess of charge to the Imperial revenue. In connection with the subject of increased charges, I am further to draw a comparison between the cost of the establishment now proposed, Rupees 21,74,865, and that which existed prior to 1863, namely, Rupees 16,60,000, and to explain that the latter sum did not include the following items which are now provided in the Budget of this department:—

	RS.
Conservancy Establishment	96,000
Account Department, increase	50,000
Civil Engineering College	40,000
Temporary Establishment	44,000
Petty, in excess	36,000
Consulting Engineer for Irrigation	32,000
Consulting Architect	15,000
Official Postage	30,600
Total	3,43,000
This added to...	16,60,000
Makes...	20,03,000

Under this explanation it is apparent that the real increase in the cost of establishment now proposed above that which formerly embodied the institution of District Engineers is only 1,71,865, an excess caused by a very general improvement in salaries compared with the rates which prevailed in those days and which will ensure much greater efficiency in the work of the department. After a most

the prompt realization of practical reforms which they deem imperfect but which are incontestably full of the highest promise.

9. The leading feature of the proposed scheme is the re-instatement of District Engineers, that is the identification of the local officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments in the prosecution of public duty, and the creation of superintending agency capable of correcting error, controlling extravagance, and preventing fraud. To this provision all the Members of Government have from the first zealously adhered as the indispensable means by which alone the shortcomings and abuses can be remedied, of which the Government is so often the impatient but helpless witness. In the absence of the measure here recommended, I am to state, the Government cannot regard the future without the gravest apprehension. In the existing state of things the Department of Public Works is very imperfectly adapted to fulfil the expectations of the Government and the country in maintaining existing works, in designing and superintending new works, in directing the resources of the State to the most profitable objects, and in preventing a lavish application or criminal misappropriation of those resources even when the objects are wisely chosen. But the incompetency of the department for its present duties will be placed in a more conspicuous light in connection with the expanded functions to which it will be called hereafter. The development of local taxation recently sanctioned by law will multiply road works and building works throughout the country, individually cheap and insignificant, but collectively of immense value and high importance. The design and construction of those works will be committed to the Department of Public Works. They are of a character which will require the exercise of incessant superintendence, and strict economy; they will be watched by local bodies with the greatest jealousy, and extravagant rates or defective results will produce a wide-spread and justifiable discontent. The Department of Public Works, which has been recently charged with the highest responsibilities to the State in connection with reproductive enterprises defrayed from Imperial loans, will now be put on its trial as a general agency in the service of the people. Should it fail to satisfy public expectation it is certain that claims for the introduction of independent local executive establishments will be numerous and loud; nor would it be easy to resist them. Under these impressions, I am to state this Government consider themselves justified in earnestly eliciting the assent of the Government of India to the scheme of reorganization now submitted, a scheme which as this Government believe, embodies a prudent adaptation of existing institutions to the present wants, the local peculiarities, and the future requirements of the Presidency of Madras.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

CARPENDALE, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Ed. E. C. Shunker.

careful consideration of the question by this Government in every shape. His Excellency in Council feels bound to record that the only reduction which is considered to be possible in the estimate now submitted would be in connection with the number of ranges. The Government cannot, however, undertake to say to what extent this will be feasible, and can only promise that the measure shall receive the fullest and most careful consideration as soon as possible after the District Engineers have been appointed and have become acquainted with the wants of their respective ranges.

6. Intimately connected with the question of establishment is that of travelling allowance, regarding which His Excellency in Council is desirous of drawing particular attention to paragraph 1 of the Commissioned report. In the principles therein advanced the Government wholly concur, namely, that half the total rate for each grade of officer, District Engineer, Assistant Engineer, and Sub-Engineer should be paid as a travelling allowance, and that the other half be payable as a daily allowance whenever the Officer or Subordinate is absent from headquarters; none being payable for any days passed at headquarters. On the other hand, no deductions would be made on account of halts when absent from headquarters, the departmental superior being responsible that the period of absence from headquarters is properly employed in the performance of duty.

7. As regards enforced customary labour the Government have resolved to institute a careful inquiry in each district as to what work of this kind has been customary, in order to the further consideration of the expediency of hereafter enforcing the same by legislative enactment. This Government have fully considered the question of transferring the charge of minor irrigation repairs to the revenue authorities, and have definitively adopted the opinion that such a change would be inexpedient, and that it is preferable that the duty of carrying all such repairs should be vested in the present professional agency. His Excellency in Council is however very favourably inclined to the suggestion in paragraph 14 of the Commissioned report, to the effect that ordinary repairs should be entrusted for execution to villagers who are willing to undertake them on the estimates of the Public Works Officers in preference to contractors. With regard to the small tanks which it is really unprofitable to the State to maintain as irrigation works, this Government propose to relinquish them as State property and to reduce the assessment to that of unirrigated land.

8. The Governor in Council, I am to state, regrets that so great a delay has occurred in forwarding the present plan for a reorganization of the Department of Public Works. It will not escape the Government of India that these suggestions have been evolved with difficulty, from a mass of opinions in many respects conflicting, and that they represent rather a compromise between the divergent sentiments of the Members of Government than a complete concurrence. The majority of this Government would have regarded with favour a scheme of reconstruction which would have united the Public Works Department even more closely with the existing Revenue establishment. They have only abandoned this project from the apprehension that, in claiming the application of principles to this Presidency radically different from those which are accepted elsewhere, they might lose

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THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

1871

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SEPTEMBER

No. 139

1871

Proposed Gradation List of Overseers.

Names.	Districts.	Names.	Districts.
40, 1st Grade, Rupees 100.		2nd Grade.—(Continued.)	
T. Daivasikamani Moodelly	Tinnevely.	P. W. Subiah Naidoo	Vizagapatam.
Mr. J. H. Scott	Coimbatore.	Mr. E. M. Gill	Bellary.
Serjeant J. Lalor	South Arcot.	" E. V. Beeby	Chingleput.
Sub-Conductor D. Falvey	Trichinopoly.	" C. E. Court	Bellary.
Mr. P. Mahony	Coimbatore.	" J. Minchall	Tanjore.
" J. Donaghue	Tanjore.	" L. Pereira	Bellary.
A. Aregiasawmy Pillay	Salem.	" J. A. C. Lobo	South Canara.
Serjeant W. Willis	Neilgherries.	Serjeant W. Pearson	Bellary.
T. Darmaroya Moodelly	South Arcot.	Do. J. Kelly	North Arcot.
Mr. H. M. Bond	Malabar.	Mr. S. Johnson	Bellary.
" W. H. Hiscox	Salem.	Sub-Conductor J. A. Power	Neilgherries.
Serjeant H. Pimm	Bangalore.	Serjeant J. Smith	Malabar.
C. Chinnathumby Pillay	Coimbatore.	Private W. Bennett, alias W. B.	Kistna.
Mr. W. H. Walton	Trichinopoly.	Do. H. Butler	Kurnool.
A. Velumailoo Moodelly	South Arcot.	Serjt. J. T. G. Bennett, alias Butler	Nellore.
A. Moonesawmy Moodelly	North Arcot.	C. Seshachella Moodelly	Godavery.
A. Vedamoottoo	Malabar.	Mr. J. Mahoney	Cuddapah.
M. A. Appasawmy Pillay	North Arcot.	Serjeant R. W. Ward	Bellary.
R. Appadorai Moodelly	Tanjore.	Do. H. Frankland	Bangalore.
Mr. W. H. M. Wylie	Do.	Do. J. W. Taylor	Madura.
V. Moonesawmy Moodelly	Nellore.	R. Nagalingum Pillay	Chingleput.
Conductor J. Dohony	Tanjore.	Serjeant J. Armitage	Cuddapah.
A. Vurdarajooloo Moodelly	Bellary.	Lance Corporal R. McAlister	Madura.
P. Sashiah	Kistna.	T. Veloyuthem Pillay	Do.
V. Kodandapani Moodelly	Kurnool.	Mr. J. Fencoca	Chingleput.
Mr. R. Francis	Malabar.	C. Annamalai Moodelly	South Arcot.
Meershomshadeen Sahib	Kistna.	C. Kuppana Pillay	Presidency.
Mr. M. Rodrigues	South Canara.	M. Goeroosawmy Moodelly	Chingleput.
M. N. Adykalam Pillay	Coimbatore.	M. Narayana Anchari	Godavery.
Mr. S. Francis	Presidency.	K. Baskara Row	North Arcot.
P. S. Iyanarcooty Pillay	Malabar.	C. Aroonachellum Moodelly	Godavery.
Serjeant F. Barnes	Bellary.	P. Ramana Puntuloo	Chingleput.
S. Manikkam Pillay	Trichinopoly.	C. Velayuthem Moodelly	Trichinopoly.
J. David Pillay	Coimbatore.	A. Kristnasawmy Pillay	Kistna.
C. Moottoosawmy Pillay	North Arcot.	P. Koniah	Ganjam.
Conductor W. Jack	Trichinopoly.	V. Narrainsawmy Naidoo	North Arcot.
Mr. C. Howell	Bellary.	G. Seetharam Naidoo	Tinnevely.
Serjeant R. H. Richmond	Cuddapah.	Gopaul Pillay	South Arcot.
Do. H. Hollingsworth	Kurnool.	D. Coopoosawmy Moodelly	Salem.
Do. T. B. Smith	Nellore.	P. Venkoba Row	
60, 2nd Grade, Rupees 80.		87, 3rd Grade, Rupees 60.	
A. Ponnoosawmy Pillay	Trichinopoly.	Kristnasawmy Moodelly	Tinnevely.
G. Venkatasawmy Naidoo	Bellary.	P. Rungasawmy Naidoo	Salem.
C. M. Moottoosawmy Pillay	Madura.	C. Soobroya Pillay	Presidency.
K. Venkatarathnum	Godavery.	N. Moorogasa Moodelly	Kistna.
D. Daniel Pillay	Presidency.	T. Ramasawmy Naidoo	Godavery.
C. Venkatachella Moodelly	Salem.	V. Kodandaram Moodelly	North Arcot.
Teruvengada Iyengar	Tanjore.	M. Moonesawmy Moodelly	Tanjore.
C. Aroonachella Moodelly	Salem.	Mr. E. Joacquin	Kistna.
C. Moorogasa Moodelly	Cuddapah.	" J. Coghlan	Do.
C. Streenevassaloo Naidoo	Salem.	" T. F. Revis	Bellary.
Mr. R. Arbutnot	Malabar.	K. C. Viswanadha Iyer	Cuddapah.
M. Chinmasawmy Pillay	Malabar.	A. Narayanasawmy Moodelly	Bellary.
Mr. F. Dorsey	Malabar.	S. K. Govinda Row	North Arcot.
P. Rungiah	Cuddapah.	Mr. M. G. Plumbo	Nellore.
P. Narayanasawmy Naidoo	South Arcot.	T. Kanagaroy Moodelly	South Arcot.
B. Moonesawmy Chetty	Kurnool.	T. Ratnaveloo Moodelly	North Arcot.
J. Pathmanaba Naidoo	Trichinopoly.	P. Coopoosawmy Naidoo	Chingleput.
D. Joseph Pillay	Tanjore.	Mr. R. Harris	Godavery.
S. Rungasawmy Naidoo	Salem.	Syed Mahomed Shurf-oo-deen	Bellary.
Mr. J. D. R. Dighton	Bellary.	Mr. S. B. DeRebello	South Canara.
" J. E. Prout	Kurnool.	P. Rathnasawmy Moodelly	Tinnevely.

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Proposed Gradation List of Overseers (Continued)

Name	District	Name	District
2nd Grade—(Continued)		3rd Grade—(Continued)	
Mr. J. Hennessy	South Arcot	C. Ponnuswamy Pillay	Coimbatore
Mr. A. Gannon	Coimbatore	Driver J. Taylor	Tinnevely
V. Raghava Mudali	Chingleput	G. H. H. Seara	Tinnevely
A. M. Vaidyanathan Nallu	Nellore	Mr. W. H. H. Seara	Tinnevely
Mr. E. Taylor	Tinnevely	G. H. H. Seara	Tinnevely
Mr. J. Marshall	Wynaad	Mr. M. Frank	Coimbatore
Mr. J. Lawrence	Coimbatore	D. K. S. Seara	Coimbatore
Mr. E. Dady	Bellary	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
A. C. Ponnuswamy Mudali	Salem	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
T. C. Manickam Pillay	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Bombardier J. Mahoney	Malabar	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Mr. H. Webb	Malabar	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
A. Veeraswamy Mudali	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
P. Narasimha Rao Pundarik	Nellore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Mr. J. Elliot	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
C. Ramchandra Rao	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Mr. J. H. Taylor	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Mr. E. Pearson	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
P. Ramaswamy Mudali	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
G. S. K. Naraswamy Iyer	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Mr. T. J. Kelly	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
P. Ramaswamy Mudali	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
P. Srinivasan Pillay	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Mr. E. Seara	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
G. Devaranatham	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
N. Veeraragava Iyer	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Mr. J. Kelly	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Vettivalon Pillay	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Abdool Karim Khan	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore
Mr. W. C. Williams	Coimbatore	Mr. J. R. Seara	Coimbatore

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
28th August 1872.

No. 491. Read the following telegram from Colonel DICKENS, Simla, to Colonel WALKER, Ootacamund, dated 20th August 1872:—

PROPOSALS about Overseers sanctioned if expense can be met from allotment for establishments.

No. 492. ORDER THEREON, 28th August 1872, No. 2,064.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 25.

	RS.
*1st Grade	100
2nd do.	80
3rd do.	60

The Government of India having communicated by telegram their sanction to the formation of the Overseer Class into three grades,* His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to give effect to the arrange-

ment, and to circulate, for the information of Superintending Engineers, a statement showing the distribution which, on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, made in accordance with their returns, it has been decided on adopting. In consequence of the absence of information in the Government Office as to the dates of the appointment of Overseers entertained after 1st January 1872, and the manner in which certain vacancies have been filled up, the gradation of Overseers appointed to the department in 1872 will be subject to such revision as, on the receipt of the necessary information, may be found necessary on the publication of the next annual list.

2. The arrangements now sanctioned will have retrospective effect from 1st July last, and the excess charge will be met from savings on the grant of the year for "Establishments."

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To Superintending Engineers.
To Major R. B. Kennedy.
To the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

13-4-71

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PRINTING EXPENSES

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Printed at the

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, Simla, 15th August 1872.

AUGUST
Nos. 491-492

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
9th September 1872.*

No. 123. Read the following docket from the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Establishment—General,) dated Simla, 22nd August 1872, No. 1,023-E. G. :—

Copy of the following forwarded to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department, with reference to its No. 1,106, dated 30th April last, and in continuation of telegram of 19th current.

(By Order.)

(Signed) A. B. SAMPSON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1,997.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Simla, 15th August 1872.

Read a communication from the Public Works Department No. 940-E. G., dated 29th July 1872, recommending a proposal of the Government of Madras for the grading of Overseers of the Public Works Department in that Presidency in three grades on salaries of Rupees 60, 80, and 100 per mensem, involving an increased expenditure of Rupees 2,600 per mensem.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned on the condition that the increased charge will be met from savings in the Budget for the current year under the head "Establishment."

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department and that the original papers of that department be returned.

(Signed) D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 940-E. G.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Establishment—General,
Simla, 29th July 1872.

Reorganization of the Public Works Department, Madras.

Read again :—
Letter No. 2,319 of the 12th September 1871, from the Government of Madras and enclosures, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 635-E. G. of the 8th May 1872, to ditto.

Do. do. No. 636-E. G. of 8th May 1872, to Financial Department.

Read also :—
Letter No. 1,106 of the 30th April 1872, from the Government of Madras.

RESOLUTION.—In Public Works Department Resolution No. 635-E. G., dated 8th May 1872, the main features of the reorganization of the Public Works

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department.

9th September 1872

Establishments in Madras were approved, and it was said in regard to the subordinate establishments that there was no objection to the proposals except that the established grades should be maintained. The Madras Government now recommends the immediate introduction of that portion of the scheme which relates to the grading of Overseers in three grades as proposed, on the understanding that the increased charge which the measure will involve will be met from expected savings in the Budget provision for the current year under the head "Establishment." Under the rules of the Public Works Code of the Government of India, there is no restriction as to the number in each grade of Overseer, and the number of Overseers out of the total number of upper subordinates proposed for Madras would under those rules be 156, while the number in the present proposition is 187.

2. The Madras Government proposes to place only one man in each grade only. In both the above respects therefore the proposal of the Madras Government is within what is allowed by the Code Rules. There appears, therefore, in this department no objection to the immediate introduction of this part of the scheme on the condition above named.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution and the papers now read be forwarded to the Financial Department for further consideration.

(Signed) A. R. SAMPTON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 129.

ORDER THEREON, 9th September 1872, No. 2,115.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 7.

COMMUNICATED to the Controller of Public Works Accounts, who will arrange for the adjustment of the excess in the manner indicated.

2. The grading of the Overseers has been authorized in separate Proceedings.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Ed. F. C. Stunler.

GOVT. OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

SECRET.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
14th September 1872.*

No. 217. Read the following Proceedings of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, (Establishment—General,) dated Fort William, 8th May 1872, No. 638-E. G. :—

Reorganization of the Public Works Department in Madras.

Read again :—

Letter No. 2,199 of the 4th August 1863, from the Government of Madras, and enclosures.

Public Works Department letter No. 1,838-G. G. of the 17th August 1863, to do.

Letter No. 2,512 of the 31st August 1863, from the Government of Madras. Public Works Department letter No. 2,357-G. G. of the 23d September 1863, to the Government of Madras.

Letter No. 2,611-245 of the 12th September 1863, from the Government of Madras.

Public Works Department letter No. 5,898 of the 29th December 1863, to the Government of Madras.

Letter No. 3,722-109 of the 16th December 1863, from the Government of Madras.

Despatch from Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 47 of 9th December 1863.

Public Works Department letter 587-E-3,433 of 1st August 1864 to Government of Madras.

Read also :—

Letter No. 2,319 of the 12th September 1870, from the Government of Madras and enclosure.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of India approve, on the whole, of the organization recommended by the Government of Madras in its main features and especially with reference to the institution of District Engineers, which they deem most desirable with a view to the efficient direction of the numerous and complicated works which characterize the Madras Presidency, and which have recently received a still greater development in consequence of the establishment of Local Fund Circles.

2. The Governor-General in Council observes that the Government of Madras supposes the arrangement at present in force to be the Superintending Engineer system of the Government of India, but that is not the case. An essential part of that system was left out, namely, the Divisional (or Executive) Engineers between the Range (or Sub-divisional) Officers, and Superintending Engineers, even though as numerous as those of Madras, could not directly control the Sub-divisional Officers, as was pointed out to the Madras Government in 1863-64.

3. In the scheme now sent up this is to some extent remedied by eliminating the Superintending Engineers and appointing District Engineers instead in sufficient numbers to supervise properly the Range Officers. These District Engineers are something intermediate between Superintending and Executive Engineers, being rather what is termed by the Government of India Super-

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
14th September 1872.*

tendants of works. Three or four are to have responsibilities equal, or nearly equal, to Superintending Engineers, while others again are to control expenditure which would only equal a small charge for an Executive Engineer. It is proposed to give twelve of these officers the salaries of Superintending Engineers, while not more than three (or four at most) have responsibilities in proportion.

4. Again, the whole scale of salaries for Engineers is slightly altered from what the Government of India has established elsewhere. The alterations have apparently no particular object, and are not, on the whole, in the direction of economy. This will be seen from the following table.

5. The Government of India's Establishment for the Railways and roads and Irrigation branches gives the following scale:—

	Monthly	Annual
4 Chief Engineers, 1st class	2,500	30,000
1 Do. do., 2nd do.	2,000	24,000
4 Do. do., 3rd do.	1,500	18,000
10 Superintending Engineers, 1st grade	1,000	12,000
10 Do. do., 2nd do.	1,000	12,000
9 Do. do., 3rd do.	1,000	12,000
33 Executive Engineers, 1st grade	1,100	13,200
50 Do. do., 2nd do.	900	10,800
50 Do. do., 3rd do.	800	9,600
60 Do. do., 4th do.	600	7,200
60 Assistant Engineers, 1st do.	750	9,000
120 Do. do., 2nd do.	450	5,400
24 Do. do., 3rd do.	350	4,200
3 Apprentices	200	2,400
Total		1,08,000

Average per Engineer...

6.3

6. The Government of Madras proposes the following:—

1 Chief Engineer	2,500	30,000
1 Consulting Engineer for Irrigation	2,000	24,000
1 Deputy Chief Engineer	1,500	18,000
4 District Engineers	1,500	18,000
2 Do. do.	1,500	18,000
6 Do. do.	1,500	18,000
2 Do. do.	1,500	18,000
1 Consulting Architect	750	9,000
1 Executive Engineer	1,200	14,400
15 Assistant District Engineers	750	9,000
16 Do. do.	600	7,200
16 Do. do.	500	6,000
12 Do. do.	400	4,800
Total		1,07,550

Average per Engineer...

6.78

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
14th September 1872.*

7. But the scale of establishment which would be suitable under the Government of India's organization would be—

	Monthly	Annual
1 Chief Engineer, 1st class	2,500	30,000
1 Do. do., 2nd do.	2,000	24,000
2 Superintending Engineers, 1st grade, at Rupees 1,000	1,000	12,000
2 Superintending Engineers, 2nd grade, at " 1,100	1,100	13,200
1 Do. do., 3rd " at " 950	950	11,400
6 Executive Engineers, 1st grade, at " 800	800	9,600
8 Do. do., 2nd " at " 650	650	7,800
9 Do. do., 3rd " at " 550	550	6,600
11 Do. do., 4th " at " 450	450	5,400
15 Assistant do., 1st " at " 350	350	4,200
22 Do. do., 2nd " at " 250	250	3,000
7 Do. do., 3rd " at " 250	250	3,000
Total		1,07,550

Average per Engineer...

6.08

8. This is a little beyond the Government of India's average, but replacing one of the second grade Superintending Engineers by the Consulting Architect, and arranging on the Madras scale it comes to—

	Monthly	Annual
1 Chief Engineer	2,500	30,000
1 Consulting Engineer for Irrigation	2,000	24,000
1 Deputy Chief Engineer	1,500	18,000
1 District Engineer, at Rupees 1,000	1,000	12,000
1 Do. do., at " 1,100	1,100	13,200
1 Do. do., at " 950	950	11,400
6 Do. do., at " 800	800	9,600
8 Do. do., at " 650	650	7,800
4 Do. do., at " 550	550	6,600
1 Consulting Architect	750	9,000
1 Executive Engineer	1,200	14,400
4 Assistant District Engineers, at Rupees 750	750	9,000
11 Do. do., at " 650	650	7,800
15 Do. do., at " 550	550	6,600
22 Do. do., at " 450	450	5,400
7 Do. do., at " 350	350	4,200
Total		1,07,550

Average per Engineer...

6.08

9. This scale, or something not more expensive, the Government of India considers should be adopted. It gives fair emoluments compared with the other Public Works Establishments in India, and it retains the salaries assigned to the various grades by the Government of India. It is proper and convenient to maintain uniformity in this respect. In fact, it is enjoined by the Secretary of State in his Despatch No. 47 of the 6th December 1863. Any officers who would be injured by the new scale would, of course, retain their present salaries until otherwise provided for.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
14th September 1872.*

10. In sanctioning the establishment graded according to the Government of India's nomenclature, there is nothing to prevent the Government of Madras from superadding the designation it pleases to adopt. The grade sanctioned by the Government of India should be retained for the purpose of general rules and financial arrangements. Those super-added by the Local Government would constitute the designation of the local appointments.

11. The Governor-General in Council in this department observe that the Government of Madras have omitted the two proposed Inspecting officers in view to economy. But this is not necessary. The officers in the above list on Rupees 1,600 and 1,350 Rupees per mensem might be made Inspectors, two of the Assistant District Engineers on Rupees 650 per mensem being brought in as District Engineers for the smaller districts. The Inspecting officers would no doubt be useful for the working up and scrutiny of large projects as well as for inspecting.

12. There is no objection to what the Government of Madras proposes in regard to the scale of salaries for the Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishments except in regard to established grades, which should be maintained.

13. In paragraphs 28 to 31 of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon certain matters connected with the working and organization of the Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency, it is implied that the District Engineers should review and have the first audit of the accounts of the Range or Sub-divisional Officers. This the Government of India considers proper, and should be considered as an integral part of the new organization. The District Engineers should complete the accounts of their districts (being aided by the appointment of more efficient Accountants than are at present employed), and send them up for final audit to the Controller at the Presidency. The details of the arrangement should be worked out and submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

14. The above scales of establishment are not absolutely imposed on the Government of Madras, which is at liberty to submit a modified proposal if considered desirable, bearing in mind the indispensable condition that the future charge to the Imperial revenue is not to exceed the present charge, that the Government of India is to have a proportionate benefit of any reduction of expenditure which can be effected, and that the gross expenditure on establishments should, if possible, be restricted to 20 per cent. on the entire Public Works outlay.

15. In conclusion, the Government of India desire to call the attention of the Government of Madras to the question of customary liberty, and to state that the expected report on that subject will be awaited.

ORDER.—Ordered that these observations be communicated to the Government of Madras and to the Financial Department for information.

(Signed) C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
14th September 1872.*

No. 218.

ORDER THEREON, 14th September 1872, No. 2,190.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 14.

ORDERED that the Government of India be addressed on the subject.

(Here enter No. 2,191, dated 14th September 1872.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Ed E. C. Shunker.

Govt. of (1873) Madras

PUBLIC WORKS.

10th September 1872.

No. 219.

10th September 1872.

MEMORANDUM

No. 217-218

Received of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, 10th September 1872, the sum of Rs. 100,73,780 for the Public Works Department.

1260
19

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
OOTACAMUND, 14th September 1872.

No. 219.

No. 2,191.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 15.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings of the Government of India, under date the 8th May, No. 635, containing the observations of the Governor-General in Council on the recommendations submitted in my predecessor's letter of the 12th September 1870 for the reorganization of the Public Works Establishments in this Presidency, I am directed to submit a revised scheme of establishments which has been framed in conformity with the instructions conveyed in the 7th and following paragraphs of the Proceedings in question.

2. This scheme, so far as regards the number and salaries of Engineers, has been framed in strict conformity with the scale prescribed in paragraph 8 of the Proceedings except that the Consulting Architect has been included among the six Executive Engineers of the first class on salaries of Rupees 950 per mensem, provision being made for a personal allowance of Rupees 250 per mensem to the present incumbent.

3. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 11, provision has been made for two inspecting officers on salaries of Rupees 1,600 each, the proposed Deputy Chief Engineer being dispensed with.

4. The aggregate cost of the establishment proposed in Colonel Carpendale's Rupees 21,74,865, the cost of the establishment proposed in Colonel Carpendale's letter of the 12th September last. All the items have been very carefully scrutinized with the view of effecting, if possible, a further reduction, but this has been found impracticable; and the Governor in Council earnestly hopes that the establishment now proposed will receive the sanction of the Government of India.

	Rs.
Local, including Tools and Plant...	46,22,380
Imperial, other than Agricultural...	5,70,000
Do., Agricultural, Ordinary...	17,91,200
Do., do. Extraordinary...	8,77,000
Do., Tools and Plant	56,200
Total...	79,26,780
Proposed establishments ...	21,50,000
Grand Total...	100,73,780

Compared with the total of grants for the current year, as shown in the margin, it amounts to 21.33 per cent. on the entire Public Works outlay, but it needs only the moderate increase of 6½ lakhs to Imperial grants to bring the cost of establishments within the percentage prescribed by the Governor.

General in Council, namely, 20 per cent. on the gross outlay.

5. It is proposed to introduce the new organization on the 1st December next, that being on the whole the most convenient date for carrying out the change with reference to the state of works, especially in the chief irrigation districts. As the new scale of establishments will only be in force for four months of the

official year, there is no reason to anticipate that the grant for the current year of Rupees 20,75,800 will be exceeded. The increased scale will doubtless be met by savings spread over the year, which in 1871-72 amounted to Rupees 65,000.

6. With reference to the remark made in paragraph 13 of the Proceedings to the effect that the review, audit, and completion of the accounts of the Range Officers by the District Engineers should be an integral part of the new organization, I am directed to state that such an arrangement has not been contemplated by the Government of Madras; and that the Government in Council would greatly deprecate any plan which, by imposing upon the District Engineers the responsibility of auditing and completing the accounts of the Range Officers, would interfere with the important object of reserving the former officers exclusively for purposes of supervision. The amount of office work which, under the system in force previous to the reorganization of 1863, devolved upon the District Engineers was one of the main reasons which led to the condemnation of that system. On this point there would seem to be some misconception in regard to the meaning of the remarks made by the Commissioners in paragraphs 25 to 31 of the report of the 5th April 1870. These remarks have no reference to the audit or completion of the accounts; they merely propose a change in the arrangements at present in force for settling the distribution of the expenditure on Public Works and reviewing its results. The Madras Government consider it of great importance that the range should be retained as the executive unit, although the number of ranges has now been reduced so as to admit of these charges being held by officers of the Engineer and Sub-Engineer grades almost exclusively. It is to the greater frequency and thoroughness of the inspection and supervision of works that they look for improvement under the District Engineer system as now proposed. With these remarks, I am directed to request that early orders may be passed on the scheme of establishments submitted herewith.

7. The report on customary labour is now being compiled from the replies of the various officers consulted, and will be laid before the Government of India at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to Government.

Ed. E. C. Shunker.

24/7/10

Obdt. of 1872: Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

1.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

GENERAL.

1880, No. 2,317 W.

1880, No. 2,317 W.

1880, No. 2,317 W.

SEPTEMBER

No. 213

Sanction is accorded to the appointment of six apprentice Overseers under the marginal paragraphs of the Public Works Code.

1260
21

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

6th October 1880, No. 2,317 W.

General.
Establishment.

- No. 33. Proceedings of Government, dated 6th October 1880, No. 2,317 W.
- SANCTION is accorded to the appointment of six apprentice Overseers under the marginal paragraphs of the Public Works Code.
- 171-174 and 179.
2. These apprentice Overseers will, during their year of probation, be outside the Public Works Establishment. At the close of the year they will be brought on to the permanent strength of the department as supernumeraries, provided no vacancies exist for them to fill.
3. The Chief Engineer will take the earliest opportunity of absorbing such supernumeraries.
4. Pending further orders, a similar number of apprentice Overseers may be appointed yearly.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To Superintending Engineers
To Superintendents of Works
To the Consulting Architect.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Military Department.
" Educational Department.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Lt. A. F. GOSALL

Spurs Copies

GOVT. OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS.

CUTCHER
No. 33.

C 110

Order to issue
as proposed by
Do. Do. in the

Do. Do. have decided
in the question submitted
into the strength
of our normal
establishment (and
being connected) we
must review our
arrangements as
regards this class
of an Subordinate
and see if suitable
is necessary
instructed by

The Principal,
Civil Engineering College,
Madras.

Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Fort Saint George.

Chennai, 14th May 1880.

Referring to your No 1311
10th May 1880, I trust
you found practicable
the proposed employment for the
Military Students (to a
not exceeding four) who
are out of the College on
1st June.

fully recognize the priority
to employment possessed
by ordinates who have been
out of employ over the
students of the College; but
point out that the Military
Student

14th May 1880

N^o 74. b.

1260/2

From, The Principal,
Civil Engineering College,
Madras.

To, The Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Fort Saint George.

Chennai, 14th May 1880

Sir, Adverting to your No 1311
dated 10th May 1880, I trust
it may be found practicable
to furnish employment for the
European Military Students (to a
number not exceeding four) who
will pass out of the College on
or about 1st June.

2. I fully recognize the priority
of claim to employment possessed
by subordinates who have been
thrown out of employ over the
Civil Students of the College; but
I would point out that the Military
Students

Students occupy a somewhat different footing; for under, it is believed, a Government Order of distant date, all who have hitherto entered the College have done so under the distinct understanding that, should they prove fit, they will be appointed to the Public Works Department (vide for instance, Fort Saint George Gazette, Part II, page 340, para 8)

3. Unless therefore the men now grasping out can be provided, within a reasonable period, with employment, I fear that a breach of faith will be involved.

4. Should you be of opinion that this claim cannot be met, I shall be obliged by an early reply to that effect, in order that the question may be submitted for the orders of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. Davison Love. Secy. & N. S.

Principal

C. 107-54-2-1-1
Ch. 20-3-87-1 Rte 25-5-5

Letter from the Principal Civil Engineering
College, N.Y.C., dated 14th May 1880.

FOR ORDERS

2. The undersigned is of opinion that it is desirable to find employment for the Military students referred to, and as the number is small this can be done, and Lieutenant Lowe may be informed accordingly.

Wm. H. P. H. H.
Chief Engineer and
Secy. of the P. H. S.

FOR ORDERS.

12608

No 12608.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.
UNDER date the 27th May/80.

Read the following :-

From the Principal,
C. R. College. (H.E. No 74 C of 14th May/80)

Employment in
the Public Works Dept.
will be found for the
soldier students in
question. - The Chief
2. Engineers will in due
course review the re-
quirements of the De-
partment as regards
this class of subordi-
nates, reporting if
future limitation in
their supply is desirable.

Ch. Secy, Mad.
Educational Dept.
Mil. Dept.

Att

25/5/80

4/6/80
25/5

C. of 21. 17
Ch. Secy. Mad. 25. 5. 80

13

13

By the
Hon. Secy of the
Treasury to the
Hon. Secy of the
Interior

8

7-27-85

10-2-04

26.4.04



3/56

Govt. of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

Dated

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

23-5-50

23.5.50

No. 65-66

Milham, President of the
Civil Engineering
College. -

Intimating that
employment will
be found for the
who are likely
to pass out in the
1st form and the
Camp Cup to report
if future limitation
in their supply is
desirable