[redacted]

Archives I - 10,006—16-8 77.

(1) Number of pages 24

(2) Date of repair April. 87

(3) Initials of the Referencer

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

P.W.D. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1791. W.
B.P. No.

Press.
Mis.

Dated 15.7.1882 ~~197~~.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1791/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

No. 99.

Read—the following G.O., dated 6th July 1882, No. 509, Public:—

Read—the following letter from Colonel R. MURRAY, Director-General of Telegraphs in India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Department, dated Simla, 22nd June 1882, No. 856 C.G.:—

In reply to your letter, No. 193, of the 30th March, on the subject of opening a Telegraph Office at Anantapur, I have the honor to forward yon a copy of a memorandum which I have drawn up with reference to this and some other similar cases, and which explains in general terms the cost of such extensions as the one referred to.

2. You will observe primarily that there are two methods of working such an office, viz., either by a Departmental Telegraph Master costing about Rs. 1,800 a year, or a non-departmental Signaller costing about Rs. 456.

3. The latter cannot have the experience or the knowledge of the former, and should always be in direct communication with, and under the check of, a regular Departmental Telegraph Office, which would generally assist and control him.

4. In the case of Anantapur, there are three methods by which it can be worked, viz.:—

- I. By a non-departmental Signaller (*i.e.*, a clerk in the Collector's office) in connection with the Railway Office at Tadpatri, which I certainly do not recommend.
- II. By a non-departmental Signaller in connection with the Government Telegraph Office at Bellary.
- III. By a regular Telegraph Master in connection with the Railway Office at Tadpatri.

5. As there appears to be no prospect whatever of the office paying its expenses for very many years, I do not feel justified in applying to the Government of India for permission to establish the line from Imperial Funds on the terms of the limited guarantee accepted by His Excellency the Governor of Madras in the Devála case, and, if made at all, it should, I would submit, be on the terms of Government Resolution No. 169-90 T. of the 31st May 1880; *vide* also Section II of the attached memorandum.

6. Under these terms, the Government of Madras would pay for the capital cost, which would be Rs. 18,800 if the line were made to Tadpatri, and Rs. 27,000 if made to Bellary.

G

7. I will now endeavour to show the probable relative cost of the three different plans of establishing communication with Anantapur which I have referred to above, and assuming that whether the Government of Madras or the Government of India found the capital, the annual value of the money would be the same. I have in these comparative calculations entered 5 per cent. interest on the capital cost in each case.

Estimate I.

A non-departmental Signaller in connection with Tadpatri.

	RS.	RS.
Cost of the line	18,800	
Interest at 5 per cent.		940
Maintenance and depreciation of line		513
Interest on and depreciation of apparatus		200
Non-departmental Signaller, 365 days at Rs. 1-4-0 a day ...		456
Total ...		2,109

This method, however, I deprecate on the score of inefficiency.

Estimate II.

A non-departmental Signaller in connection with the Government Office at Bellary.

	RS.	RS.
Cost of the line	27,000	
Interest at 5 per cent.		1,350
Maintenance and depreciation of line		910
Interest on and depreciation of apparatus		200
Non-departmental Signaller		456
Total ...		2,916

Estimate III.

A regular Telegraph Master in connection with Tadpatri.

	RS.	RS.
Cost of the line (as in I)...	18,800	
Interest at 5 per cent.		940
Maintenance and depreciation of line		513
Interest on and depreciation of apparatus		200
Telegraph Master		1,800
Office-rent, say		360
Total ...		3,813

8. The second plan is combined with efficiency the most economical, and the one I should recommend, but it is for His Excellency the Governor to decide whether, considering the high cost of even the most economical plan, it is at present worthwhile to make the line at all.

Enclosure.

Memorandum on the Cost of Telegraph Extensions made under Guarantees.

I.

The total cost of a Telegraph Extension includes the following items :—

(A) The cost of construction of the line—which varies very considerably with the country in which it is to be made, the rainfall of the country, and the difficulties to be met with (*e.g.*, a large river crossing, if necessary, may alone cost over Rs. 2 per yard), and also varies according as to whether timber fit for posts may be procurable or not—indeed, without a survey and without local information, it is impossible to give any nearer estimate per mile than to say that the cost varies from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000.

(B) Maintenance of the Line.

The charge for this is calculated at Rs. 5 per mile for establishment, labor, and petty repairs, *plus* 2½ per cent. for depreciation of any permanent material, such as wire, brackets, insulators, iron posts, &c., *plus* a varying charge for depreciation of any more perishable material than iron used for posts.

In fixing this latter depreciation charge, the following figures are taken, viz. :—

2½	per cent.	funded annually	at 4 per cent.	becomes 100	in about	24½	years.
5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15	,,
7½	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	11	,,
10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9½	,,
12½	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7⅛	,,
15	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6⅛	,,
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4⅔	,,

and the rate of depreciation must evidently be fixed according to the period the material used may be expected to last.

(C) A rent-free office giving suitable accommodation, or the rent of one.

(D) The cost of Establishment employed.

(*a*) *Branch offices worked by non-departmental Signallers.*

In the case of a small branch office, which can be worked as a branch from and under the direct control of a regular departmental Telegraph Office (which should be his usual medium of correspondence on all Telegraph subjects), a clerk of any public office (in which accommodation may be given for the instruments, &c.) may be employed as a "non-departmental signaller," provided he shall have first obtained a certificate of qualification from a departmental officer qualified to grant it.

For this he must be able to write accurately from dictation, to be able to adjust his instruments, to manage his batteries, to have a fair knowledge of traffic rules and rates, and to signal and receive at a minimum speed of 16 and 12 words respectively per minute.

With such qualifications his pay would be 10 annas a day, besides an office charge allowance of 8 annas; but when able to send and receive 20 words a minute, his daily pay would be increased to 12 annas a day, besides the above charge allowance.

(*b*) *Branch offices worked by departmental Telegraph Masters.*

When such a signaller may not be procurable, or pending such a signaller being procurable, and in all cases where an office is interposed on an existing line, a departmental Telegraph Master must be employed, and in such cases his pay, inclusive of a charge (made under the rules in Chapter III of the Civil Pension Code and ordered in Public Works Department Circular No. 2 of 8th October 1879) for pension and absentee allowances, would amount to about Rs. 150 per mensem.

(*c*) *Telephone offices worked by Postmasters.*

In certain cases, with the previous consent of the Postmaster-General of the Province, a Telephone may be established in a Post Office, in order to work a small branch line from and under the direct control of a neighbouring departmental office. In such cases the Postmaster would be remunerated by a fee of 2 annas for every sent message, and a fee of 3 annas for every received message, the latter sum including the cost of delivery. The total amount paid for fees for telephoning messages is limited to Rs. 15 per mensem, except when a messenger may be regularly maintained by the Postmaster for the special purpose of delivering telegrams, in which case the maximum amount receivable is raised to Rs. 20 per mensem.

(E) A proportionate charge for direction, supervision, and accounts, which is estimated to average 10·73 per cent. per annum on all receipts and expenditure.

(F) A charge of 5 per cent. interest and 20 per cent. for depreciation, wear and tear and renewals of Instruments, say together 25 per cent. on the cost of apparatus and electrical fittings, of which the prime cost may be taken at—

Rs. 1,000 for an Intermediate Telegraph Office.
,, 800 for a Terminal or Branch Telegraph Office.
,, 360 for a Branch Telephone Office.

Go 1515 W
17.6.1881 G

II.

For provincial lines and offices established under the terms of Government Resolution, No. 169-90 T., of the 31st May 1881, the Local Government or Administration would provide C in kind and funds in full for A, and would pay annually the charges under B, D, E and F, retaining as a set-off the total Telegraph Department share of the receipts in those offices.

III.

J

For lines and offices established on a limited guarantee under terms similar to those accepted by the Government of Madras (in letter No. 2219 W., dated the 7th September 1881) in the case of the Devála line and office in the Wynaad, and also similar to those sanctioned by the Government of India in letter No. 96 T., dated the 28th of February 1882, in the cases of the

Berhampore and the Jhalacotty lines in Bengal, the Local Government or Administration would guarantee annually 5 per cent. on A, the charges under B and F and provide C, whilst the Telegraph Department would contribute as its share towards the guarantee the charges under D and E, retaining *per contra* any receipts in excess of the total cost under the heads of A, B, C and F, in the hope of an indirect return by the general extension of business.

IV.

It must be understood, however, when considering the advisability of opening an office, that it is by no means certain either that the office can be interposed in an existing line, or that the cost of a line to it is merely the cost from it to the nearest line of posts.

For traffic reasons the number of offices in a series on the same wire must be limited, and in every case the point from which the connection to a new office is to take its departure must be considered on its own merits.

Hence, and for the reasons before given, Item A must in every case require its own special estimate.

V.

The previous sanction of the Government of India is necessary to the establishment of any lines on the terms of a limited guarantee, such as those referred to above as approved of for the Devála, Berhampore, and Jhalacotty lines and offices.

Simla,
12th June 1882.

(Signed) R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Order—dated 6th July 1882, No. 509, Public.

Transferred to the Public Works Department for disposal.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 100.

Order—dated 15th July 1882, No. 1791 W., Public Works.

The Memorandum of the Director-General of Telegraphs on the cost of telegraph extensions made under guarantees, which contains useful information, will be promulgated for future guidance.

2. It is observed that the cost of the proposed extension to Anantapur is out of all proportion to the probable receipts. The project must therefore be abandoned for the present.

(True Extract.)

Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Public Department.
„ the Revenue „
„ the Military „
„ Superintending Engineers.
„ the Superintendents of Telegraphs.
„ the Director-General of Telegraphs.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

1791/3

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated July, 15th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 15th July 1882, No. 1791 W.

JULY.
Nos. 99-100.

Telegraph Extensions.

Memorandum on the cost of — made under guarantees, promulgated for future guidance, and the proposed extension to Anantapur abandoned.

Public No 99-100

~~Hon H E Sullivan~~

1791/W

For orders

In circulating the annexed communication from the Director General of Telegraphs on the subject of the proposed line to Anantapur orders are required as it is not known whether other than merely financial reasons have to be considered in the matter.

The cost as shown by Colonel Murray will be out of all proportion to the probable receipts.

The memorandum by the D. G. of T. conveys much useful information and perhaps might with advantage be promulgated as furnishing a general guide to officers in submitting their applications in future to Government.

8/7/82

Anantapur must do without a line at present – In any case if emergency a telegram could be forwarded from Gooty by express

HS

Cir 8/7. R 11/7

179/a

No. 856 G.

179/b

FROM

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras
Public Department

Simla, the 22nd June 1882.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 193 of the 30th March, on the subject of opening a Telegraph Office at Anantápur, I have the honor to forward you a copy of a Memorandum which I have drawn up with reference to this and some other similar cases, and which explains in general terms the cost of such extensions as the one referred to.-

2. You will observe primarily that there are two methods of working such an Office, viz, either by a Departmental Telegraph Master costing about Rs 1,800/- a year, or a Non-Departmental Signaller costing about Rs 456/-

3. The latter cannot have the experience or the knowledge of the former, and should always be in direct communication with, and under the check of, a Regular Departmental Telegraph

Telegraph Office which would generally assist and control him.

4. In the case of Anantapur, there are 3 methods by which it can be worked, viz:

I By a Non-Departmental Signaller (i.e. a Clerk in the Collector's Office) in connection with the Railway Office at Tadpatri which I certainly do not recommend.—

II By a Non-Departmental Signaller in connection with the Government Telegraph Office at Bellary

III By a regular Telegraph Master in connection with the Railway Office at Tadpatri.—

5. As there appears to be no prospect whatever of the Office paying its expenses for very many years, I do not feel justified in applying to the Government of India for permission to establish the line from Imperial Funds on the terms of the Limited Guarantee accepted by His Excellency the Governor

of

p 2

of Madras in the Devala case, and, if made at all, it should, I would submit, be on the terms of Government Resolution No 169-90T of the 31st May 1880, vide also Section II of the attached Memorandum.

6. Under these terms, the Government of Madras would pay for the Capital cost, which would be Rs 18,800/- if the line were made to Tadpatri, and Rs 27,000/- if made to Bellary.

7. I will now endeavour to shew the probable relative cost of the 3 different plans of establishing communication with Anantapur which I have referred to above, and assuming that whether the Government of Madras or the Government of India found the Capital the annual value of the money would be the same. I have in these comparative calculations entered 5 % Interest on the Capital cost in each case.—

Estimate

P 8

179/1/7

Estimate I

A Non-Departmental Signaller in connection with Tadpatri

Cost of the Line	Rs 18,800
Interest at 5 %	Rs 940
Maintenance & depreciation of line	513
Interest on and depreciation of Apparatus	200
Non-Departmental Signaller 365 days at 1/4/- a day	456
Total	Rs 2109

This method however I deprecate on the score of inefficiency.

Estimate II

A Non-Departmental Signaller in connection with the Government Office at Bellary

Cost of the Line	Rs 27,000
Interest at 5 %	Rs 1350
Maintenance & depreciation of line	910
Interest on & depreciation of Apparatus	200
Non-Departmental Signaller	456
Total	Rs 2916

Estimate

4066/Rl

Estimate III

A Regular Telegraph Master in connection with Tadpatri

Cost of the Line (as in I)	Rs 18,800
Interest at 5 %	Rs 940
Maintenance & depreciation of line	513
Interest on & depreciation of Apparatus	200
Telegraph Master	1,800
Office Rent &c	360
Total	Rs 3813

8. The second plan is combined with efficiency the most economical, and the one I should recommend, but it is for His Excellency the Governor to decide whether, considering the high cost of even the most economical plan, it is at present worth while to make the line at all—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed^t Servant,

R Murray Colonel,
Director General of Telo: in India

Cud

4688

Papers

MEMORANDUM
ON THE COST OF
TELEGRAPH EXTENSIONS
MADE UNDER
GUARANTEES.

179/9

I.

The total cost of a Telegraph Extension includes the following items:—

(A) The cost of construction of the line—which varies very considerably with the country in which it is to be made, the rainfall of the country, and the difficulties to be met with (*e.g.*, a large river crossing, if necessary, may alone cost over Rs. 2 per yard), and also varies according as to whether timber fit for posts may be procurable or not—indeed, without a survey and without local information, it is impossible to give any nearer estimate per mile than to say that the cost varies from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000.

(B) Maintenance of the Line.

The charge for this is calculated at Rs. 5 per mile for establishment, labour, and petty repairs, *plus* 2½ per cent. for depreciation of any permanent material, such as wire, brackets, insulators, iron-posts, &c., *plus* a varying charge for depreciation of any more perishable material than iron used for posts.

In fixing this latter depreciation charge, the following figures are taken, *viz.*:—

2½ per cent.	funded annually	at 4 per cent.	becomes 100	in about	24½	years.
5 per cent.	„	„	„	„	15	„
7½ per cent.	„	„	„	„	11	„
10 per cent.	„	„	„	„	9½	„
12½ per cent.	„	„	„	„	7⅛	„
15 per cent.	„	„	„	„	6⅛	„
20 per cent.	„	„	„	„	4⅔	„

and the rate of depreciation must evidently be fixed according to the period the material used may be expected to last.

(C) A rent-free office giving suitable accommodation, or the rent of one.

(D) The cost of Establishment employed.

(*a*) *Branch offices worked by non-departmental Signallers.*

In the case of a small branch office, which can be worked as a branch from and under the direct control of a regular departmental Telegraph Office which should be his usual medium of correspondence on all Telegraph subjects), a clerk of any public office (in which accommodation may be given for the instruments, &c.) may be employed as a "non-departmental signaller," provided he shall have first obtained a certificate of qualification from a departmental officer qualified to grant it.

For this he must be able to write accurately from dictation, to be able to adjust his instruments, to manage his batteries, to have a fair knowledge of traffic rules and rates, and to signal and receive at a minimum speed of 16 and 12 words respectively per minute.

With such qualifications his pay would be 10 annas a day, besides an office charge allowance of 8 annas; but when able to send and receive 20 words a minute, his daily pay would be increased to 12 annas a day, besides the above charge allowance.

No 7

(*b*) *Branch offices worked by departmental Telegraph Masters.*

When such a signaller may not be procurable, or pending such a signaller being procurable, and in all cases where an office is interposed on an existing line, a departmental Telegraph Master must be employed, and in such cases his pay, inclusive of a charge (made under the rules in Chapter III of the Civil Pension Code and ordered in Public Works Department Circular No. 2 of 8th October 1879) for pension and absentee allowances, would amount to about Rs. 150 per mensem.

(*c*) *Telephone offices worked by Post Masters.*

In certain cases, with the previous consent of the Post Master General of the Province, a Telephone may be established in a Post Office, in order to work a small branch line from and under the direct control of a neighbouring departmental office. In such cases the Post Master would be remunerated by a fee of 2 annas for every sent message, and a fee of 3 annas for every received message, the latter sum including the cost of delivery. The total amount paid for fees for telephoning messages is limited to Rs. 15 per mensem, except when a messenger may be regularly maintained by the Post Master for the special purpose of delivering telegrams, in which case the maximum amount receivable is raised to Rs. 20 per mensem.

(**E**) A PROPORTIONATE CHARGE FOR DIRECTION, SUPERVISION, AND ACCOUNTS, which is estimated to average 10·73 per cent. per annum on all receipts and expenditure.

(**F**) A CHARGE OF 5 ~~PER CENT.~~ INTEREST AND 20 PER CENT. FOR DEPRECIATION, WEAR AND TEAR AND RENEWALS OF INSTRUMENTS, say together 25 per cent. on the cost of apparatus and electrical fittings, of which the prime cost may be taken at—

Rs. 1,000 for an Intermediate Telegraph Office.
" 800 for a Terminal or Branch Telegraph Office.
" 360 for a Branch Telephone Office.

II.

No 8

FOR PROVINCIAL LINES AND OFFICES established under the terms of Government Resolution No. 169-90 T. of the 31st May 1881, the Local Government or Administration would provide **C** in kind and funds in full for **A**, and would pay annually the charges under **B**, **D**, **E** and **F**, retaining as a set-off the total Telegraph Department share of the receipts in those offices.

III.

FOR LINES AND OFFICES ESTABLISHED ON A LIMITED GUARANTEE under terms similar to those accepted by the Government of Madras (in letter No. 2219 W., dated the 7th September 1881) in the case of the Devalah line and office in the Wynaad, and also similar to those sanctioned by the Government of India in letter No. 96 T., dated the 28th of February 1882, in the cases of the Berhampore and the Jhalacotty lines in Bengal, the Local Government or Administration would guarantee annually 5 per cent. on **A**, the charges under **B** and **F** and provide **C**, whilst the Telegraph Department would contribute as its share towards the guarantee the charges under **D** and **E**, retaining *per contra* any receipts in excess of the total cost under the heads of **A**, **B**, **C** and **F**, in the hope of an indirect return by the general extension of business.

1791/10

IV.

It must be understood, however, when considering the advisability of opening an office, that it is by no means certain either that the office can be interposed in an existing line, or that the cost of a line to it is merely the cost from it to the nearest line of posts.

For traffic reasons the number of offices in a series on the same wire must be limited, and in every case the point from which the connection to a new office is to take its departure must be considered on its own merits.

Hence, and for the reasons before given, item **A** must in every case require its own special estimate.

V.

The previous sanction of the Government of India is necessary to the establishment of any lines on the terms of a limited guarantee such as those referred to above as approved of for the Devalah, Berhampore, and Jhalacotty lines and offices.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel*,
Director General of Telegraphs.

SIMLA;
The 12th June 1882.

G.O. 9/81 No 1274 Tris

P. W. C. No. 4688

Director General of Telegraphs
in India

No 856

Dated 22d June/82

Recd 14th July/82

CURRENT No. 1511

Enc 2

Public G.O. 193 - 30.3.82

No 539

Telegraph office
at Anantapur.

For orders. May the [illegible] go
[illegible]

Transferred to the Pub. Works
Dept for ~~[illegible]~~ disposal.

No 3/7.

5/7

No 1791 W 10 15/7

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 15th July/82

Read the following:—

Endorsement, Public Department, on letter from D.G. of Tels: in India No 836 c/s d/22nd June 82 } G.O. No 509 d/6th July 1882 -

The Memorandum of the Director General of Telegraphs on the cost of Telegraph extensions made under guaranties, which contains useful information, will be promulgated for future guidance -

2. It is observed that the cost of the proposed extension to Anantapur is out of all proportion to the probable receipts - the

project

project must therefore be abandoned for the present -

R.S/

12/7/82

Public Department ✓
Revenue Department ✓
Military Department ✓
Supdg. Engineers ✓
Supdts of Telegraphs ✓
Director Genl. of Telegraphs

Desp.
22/7

1791/12

4688 B

5

27.6.40 III

Govt. of (1882) Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

7/7

Dated

Recd. Encl.

G.O. 15th July 1882, No. 1791 W.

Nos. 99-101

Telegraph Extensions

Memo on the cost of — made under guarantees, promulgated for future guidance, and the proposed extension to Anantapur abandoned.

Jay 7/7

Entd. in Receipt Regr.

5/7