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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
 P. W. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	387 W.	Press.
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated Madras, 14th January 1884, No. 96.

ORDER—dated 13th February 1884, No. 387 W., Public Works.

In paragraph 9 of their Proceedings quoted above, the Court of Wards recommend that estimates of all estate works should in future be scrutinised by officers of the Public Works Department, and that the works on completion should be examined and passed by them, the Superintending Engineer of the circle having a general control over all estate works within his charge. In consideration of the duty thus imposed on the Public Works establishments, it is suggested that a contribution be paid by the funds of the estates whose works are supervised.

2. A somewhat similar proposal was made by the Court in their Proceedings of the 20th December 1883, No. 3875.

3. Before a decision is come to, however, it is desirable that the Government should be furnished with a list of the estates which will be affected, together with a statement of the works that will probably have to be dealt with, the annual expenditure that is likely to be incurred, and the staff and pay of subordinates at present employed.

4. The Court of Wards will accordingly be called on, in the Revenue Department, to furnish the required information.

(True Extract.)

Major, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Revenue Department.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

No

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Gobt. of (1884) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated February, 13th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 13th Feb. 1884, No. 387 W.

FEBRUARY.

Estate Works

Passing orders on the proposals of the Court of Wards recommending that estimates of all — should in future be scrutinised by the officers of the Public Works Department.

COURT OF WARDS, 20TH DECEMBER 1883, No. 3875.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF WARDS.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th September 1883, Mis. No. 7547 :—

Read—the following letter from C. S. CROLE, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated 20th April 1883, No. 119 :—

I have the honor to state that two watchmen on Rs. 5 each per mensem were employed to watch the stores and the engineer's bungalow at Gandamanayakanur, and that their salary was met from the provision made in the estimates on account of petty supervision. The salary due to these men for February and March 1883 has not been paid to them, as there are few works now under progress in the estate, and the requisite sum to defray the charge is not in consequence available from the above source. The Engineer, Mr. Hardy, says, that the services of these men are very necessary, and requests sanction for the payment of the salary due to them for the above months out of the estate funds and for the inclusion of their names in the office permanent establishment roll in future.

2 I support Mr. Hardy's request and solicit sanction for the same. Provision will be made in the budget to be submitted for Fasli 1293 on account of this charge.

Reference on the above, dated 26th April 1883.

The Collector will be good enough to submit a list of the existing engineering establishment, showing its total cost, together with another list showing the sanctioned works, and works now actually in progress in the estate, with their estimated cost.

2. The nature and value of the stores which the two watchmen are required to guard should be stated.

(Signed) J. A. DAVIES,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Collector of Madura.

Read—the following letter from C. S. CROLE, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Kodaikanal, 20th July 1883, No. 229 :—

Adverting to the Court's reference on G.R. No. 2885, dated 26th April 1883, I have the honor to submit herewith three lists—No. I, showing the existing engineering establishment, with its total cost; No. II, the sanctioned works and works now actually in progress in the estate, with their estimated cost; and No. III, the nature and value of the stores in the estate overseer's office.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 to 3.—Lists.

Resolution—dated 5th September 1883, Mis. No. 7547.

The Court of Wards observe that the stores are valued at Rs. 1,152, of which Rs. 840 are accounted for by four instruments of trifling size. These can be placed in the manager's care for deposit in the office strong room; the other stores can be kept in the manager's office under charge of his peons, and issued as required. The Collector will at once dismiss the watchmen, and is authorized to pass their pay at Rs. 5 each per mensem up to date of discharge.

2. He is requested to state what can be done with the engineer's bungalow which recently cost Rs. 4,260, and is now apparently useless.

3. The Court cannot but express their grave dissatisfaction at the non-completion of several of the works entered in list II: items 1 and 3 have been lingering on since 1877, and are still incomplete, nor does it appear from the list that a single rupee has been spent on No. 3 during Fasli 1292. They desire that the Collector will take an early opportunity of visiting the estate and inspecting the works alluded to and reporting on them. They also desire explanation as to the large expenditure on items Nos. 7 and 8, which, though represented as sanctioned in column 3 of statement No. 2, are in the remark column, entered as pending sanction. The Court, however, have not sanctioned these estimates, nor is the matter pending before them.

4. They further observe that the entries in the column for expenditure in Fasli 1292 do not at all agree with the entries in the audit registers in the Court's office which show an expenditure of Rs. 856 on irrigation works, Rs. 995 on buildings and an unadjusted expenditure, not yet admitted for want of vouchers, of Rs. 8,435. This matter must also be fully explained.

5. The Collector is also requested to state whether he has been able to reduce the establishment as hoped in paragraph 3 of his letter, No. 155, of the 31st May last.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Collector of Madura.

READ—also the following letter from C. S. CROLE, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated 25th November 1883, No. 372:—

With reference to the Court of Wards' proceedings, dated 5th September 1883, Mis. No. 7547, I have the honor to submit the following report on the maramut works of the Gandamanayakanur estate.

2. I had intended to address the Court on this subject sometime ago, but deferred it, pending a personal inspection of the works. I visited the estate last month and inspected as many works as the weather permitted me to do. It was incessantly raining during the term of my stay in the estate, and consequently I was not able to inspect all the works as I had intended to do; but from what I have seen, I am of opinion that there must have been, to say the least of it, a great waste of money. I enclose a statement showing the names of works, the outlay on them, their ayacut, revenue, &c. Of these works, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11 and 17 were sanctioned and commenced before Mr. Hardy's appointment in March 1879, while works Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 were estimated for and sanctioned after that date. They were however all begun before I took charge of the district.

3. A total sum of Rs. 71,800 has been spent on irrigation works since the commencement of the Court's management of the estate. Of this, Rs. 26,210 has been spent on completed works, and Rs. 45,590 on incomplete.

* Court of Wards' proceedings, No. 2180, 1st September 1882, and Board's proceedings, Mis. No. 10169, 22nd December 1882.

4. The incomplete works, except No. 4, the Samiappen anicut project, which has been virtually abandoned* are—

No.		Estimate.	Outlay.
		RS.	RS.
No. 3,	Theppamputti tank ..	12,100	8,250
" 5,	Tank under old anicut	9,260	7,982
" 6,	Theppam	1,270	1,130
" 13,	Periacolum	5,500	4,554
" 14,	Siroccolum	3,850	2,832
" 15,	Peria anicut	6,000	5,692
" 16,	Sengolam	300	100

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5. No. 3, Theppamputti tank.—The minor's mother having, among other things, made a specific complaint that out of the Rs. 8,000 charged to this work, only Rs. 4,000 was actually spent on it, I asked Mr. W. S. Harington, who was then in charge of the estate works (Mr. Hardy having gone on leave to England), to inquire and report. The report submitted by him shows that there is, at the very least, a difference of 38,322 cubic yards of earth-work, representing a money value of Rs. 3,718, between the quantity shown in Mr. Hardy's bills and that found on actual measurement by him, and that this difference was arrived at by him after making every allowance for weather during the past three years. In other words, Mr. Harington reported that the complaint made by the minor's mother was true.

6. The overseer, who executed the work, is dead. On receipt of Mr. Harington's above report, I ordered the suspension of the present acting overseer, who was sub-overseer at the time when the above work was executed and his writer, and desired Mr. Harington to obtain and forward their defence. He has accordingly submitted written statements, in which they deny *in toto* their connection with the fraud, and state that the late overseer alone was responsible. It was suggested by Mr. Harington that the overseer's former writer, who is now a wakil in the Paramagudi Munsif's Court, might be able to give some information tending to throw light on the subject, and a list of interrogatories, as submitted by Mr. Harington, was sent to him, and his replies were obtained and forwarded to Mr. Harington for his remarks. But no real light has been thrown on the matter by the statements of these inculpated persons.

7. No. 5, Tank under old anicut.—I have seen this tank. I am not sure whether the full amount of work has been executed for the sum shown to have been spent on it. But I may say that the expenditure has been in vain, because, even if the tank is completed, it can be of no use for the present, the old anicut, which used to supply this tank, being in a ruined state, and the construction of the new Samiappen anicut, by which it was proposed by Mr. Hardy to supply this tank, being now out of the question.

8. No. 6.—This work is almost finished. It is simply a large well situated in the head-quarter village, and is used for garden cultivation and drinking purposes. Mr. Harington reports that measurements taken, show that there is full value in this work for the money expended.

9. Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16.—On these works I fear that the money spent, viz., Rs. 13,178, has been entirely thrown away. Judging from the discovery made in the case of the Theppamputti tank, it is not at all unlikely that a large deficiency may be found in the quantity of work done, if these works are examined and measured up. They appear to have no ayacut at all, nor is the locality adapted for agricultural operations, for it is in the middle of what is, probably, the most deadly jungle in Southern India infested by wild beasts. It is impossible to induce ryots to go and cultivate lands in that place.

10. Very soon after I took charge of this district, I saw that economy was required in the Public Works staff of the Gandamanayakanur estate. Certain papers, which passed through this office regarding the Samiappen anicut, also convinced me that, whatever else Mr. Hardy might be, he certainly was not an Irrigation Engineer. I therefore (as far as the estate was concerned gladly) redeemed a promise made to my predecessor, and appointed him Local Fund Engineer of the Dindigul circle. I also immediately afterwards dispensed with the services of his estate establishment, except a draftsman. The remaining establishment also has been discontinued, as reported in my letter, dated 25th August 1883, No. 263, and a maistry is now temporarily appointed to look after the emergent works in the estate (*vide* Court's proceedings, dated 23rd October 1883, Mis. No. 8809).

11. It may not be out of place to mention here that in January last I was within an ace of reporting to the Court of Wards Mr. Hardy's conduct in having, in spite of every form of order and reminder, most unduly delayed the submission of vouchers for expenditure on certain works, regarding which an anonymous accusation of embezzlement had been received. As, however, when the accounts and vouchers were eventually received, an immediate examination of them showed that they were apparently

in order, I dropped the matter, ensuring Mr. Hardy for his delay in replying to my repeated telegrams. But from what has now come out in regard to the Theppamputti tank work mentioned in paragraph 5, and from the fact that the vouchers connected with this tank work also were received along with the other vouchers now alluded to, I am now reluctantly compelled to suspect fraud in the preparation of these accounts and vouchers.

12. The accompanying statement will show that there has been no return worth speaking for the outlay incurred on the completed works. While in regard to the incomplete works I have to remark that the selection of the localities was far from happy, and there is now even reason to doubt whether the completion of these works may not have been purposely postponed, lest their uselessness should come to light. It may be that their completion was put off in view to keep up the establishment for sometime longer, or until the minor come of age.

13. In regard to buildings also, it is impossible to conceive worse work than has been put by Mr. Hardy on his own (estate) bungalow at Gandamanayakanur. This work has cost more than Rs. 4,000, and it was only completed in 1881. Unfortunately last year, I had no opportunity of closely examining the building, as it was then occupied by Mr. Hardy. The building has now not the least appearance of being new, it leaks all over the joists, and the beams are dangerously sagged, so much so that I had to put a prop in one place which seemed to be coming down, and the wood-work is of the coarsest description. In paragraph 2 of the proceedings quoted at the head of this letter, the Court have called for a report as to what should be done with the engineer's bungalow at Gandamanayakanur. I beg to submit that it should be retained for the minor's use. The locality is good, being, as it is in the bank of the Vaigai, at a reasonable distance from the village, and in an open and airy place, and I think that it is better to repair and improve the building at an additional cost of, perhaps, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200, than to lose altogether the large outlay of Rs. 4,000 and odd already incurred. The minor when he comes of age will doubtless be glad to have a bungalow at this place, and his mother and stepmother, who were consulted on the subject, are in favor of maintaining the building.

14. Mr. Hardy having returned to Madura rather unexpectedly in the middle of October, I at once called upon him for explanation of the Theppamputti tank business.

1. Letter to Mr. Hardy, dated 19th October 1883, No. 251.
2. Mr. Hardy's reply, dated 20th October 1883.
3. Endorsement to Mr. Harington, dated 22nd October 1883, Mis. No. 243.
4. His reply, dated 26th October 1883, No. 55.
5. Letter to Mr. Hardy, dated 23rd October 1883, No. 257.
6. His reply, dated 1st November 1883.
7. Endorsement to Mr. Harington, dated 2nd November 1883, Mis. No. 253.
8. His reply, dated 8th November 1883, No. 60.
9. Letter to Mr. Hardy, dated 16th November 1883, No. 278.

Mr. Hardy's reply not yet received.

15. Mr. Hardy is not in charge of the estate works at present, as he overstayed his leave, and consequently forfeited his appointment as Local Fund Engineer, Dindigul circle, and I do not think it expedient to put him again in charge of the estate works.

16. The Court will probably agree with me in thinking that, in the interest of the estate, a thorough examination of all the works completed and under progress should be conducted by an experienced officer of the Public Works Department in order to ascertain at a very early date, (1) whether or not the money has been properly

I can only describe the response made by him as most disingenuous. The Court will perhaps be able best to form an opinion on this point by reference to the marginally-noted correspondence (copies enclosed), which has passed between him and me and Mr. Harington. The gist of it all is, that Mr. Hardy declines to afford any explanation until measurement books, which never existed, are produced, quite oblivious apparently of the obvious fact that, if he is unable to show that the work charged for by him is, or ever was, in existence, he is the only person interested in the disappearance of documents, which would be proof of his own direct complicity in the fraud.

expended, (2) whether there are any defects which can be remedied, (3) which of the works should be abandoned and which prosecuted to completion, (4) and whether any improvements to the irrigation of the estate are necessary and feasible.

17. It appears that formerly the estimates for works in the estates under wardship in this district were subject to the scrutiny and examination by imperial engineer officers, and that the latter had, besides, a sort of general supervision over the works conducted by the estate officers. This system was ordered to be discontinued (*vide* G.O., dated 6th August 1877, No. 2453), and the entire management of the estate works was entrusted to the engineer specially appointed for it. I submit that if the former system had continued, such waste and incapacity, as there is only too good reason to suspect in the case of Gandamanayakanur, could not have occurred.

18. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that the Government be moved to issue orders to the Public Works Department to the effect that the estimates for all Court of Wards' estate works should hereafter be checked and countersigned by a competent officer of that department before they are submitted for sanction, that the works should be finally examined by the same department, and that the estates should bear such proportion of the costs of the Department of Public Works establishment as the Government may fix.

19. At present in the huge Ramnad estate there is no engineer at all, and I do not think that the present staff of supervisor and overseers can properly be entrusted with the practically uncontrolled execution of the important works in progress in that estate. Further, the Court will, I think, feel that the responsibility involved in these public works is not such as the Collector of a district, who acts as their agent, can fairly be saddled with.

20. Lastly, as the next working season should not be lost in completing any works which can profitably be finished, I have the honor to request that the Court of Wards be pleased to recommend to Government to direct the Superintending Engineer of the circle to take such steps as may be necessary for the inspection of all the Gandamanayakanur estate works, and to furnish me with information on the points mentioned in paragraph 16, for submission to the Court of Wards. I do not think that it will take more than two months to finish this work. The estate must, of course, meet the cost of this special establishment, but it will be money well spent.

21. In the proceedings under reference, the Court further remark that the stores may be made over to the manager for deposit in his office, and that the watchmen should be dismissed. I beg to report that the stores have been handed over to the manager. Of the watchmen, one has been removed, and the others' services are retained, as sanctioned in their proceedings, dated 4th November 1883, Miscellaneous No. 9443. They also desire information regarding the large expenditure on the Samiappen anicut (items 7 and 8 as quoted by the Court, but entered as No. 4 in the accompanying statement). On this subject I beg to refer them to their proceedings, dated 23rd September 1880, Miscellaneous No. 10414, in which they condoned the unauthorized expenditure incurred on that abortive project, which has subsequently been abandoned.

22. With regard to the Court's observation in paragraph 4 of the proceedings under reply that the entries in the column for expenditure in Fasli 1292 do not correspond with those in the Court's audit registers, I beg to be informed as to how the figures (as regards irrigation works) in the audit registers were obtained, and under what items discrepancies occur, as without such information the account department informs me that it is impossible to render the required explanation.

ENCLOSURE No. 10.

List of papers forming enclosures to the letter to the Court of Wards, dated 25th November 1883, No. 372.

1. Statement of ayacut, revenue, &c., of the irrigation works in the Gandamanáyakanúr estate.
2. Letter to Mr. Hardy, dated 19th October 1883, No. 251.
3. Mr. Hardy's reply, dated 20th October 1883.
4. Mr. Harington's reply, dated 26th October 1883, No. 55.
5. Letter to Mr. Hardy, dated 23rd October 1883, No. 257.
6. His reply, dated 1st November 1883.
7. Mr. Harington's reply, dated 8th November 1883, No. 60.
8. Letter to Mr. Hardy, dated 16th November 1883, No. 278.
9. List of records of Gandamanáyakanúr overseer's office handed over to Local Fund Engineer.

READ—petition from J. T. HARDY, Esq., Court of Wards' Engineer, Madura, dated 23rd November 1883.

RESOLUTION—dated 20th December 1883, No. 3875.

The Collector's letter will be forwarded to Government with the request that an officer of the Public Works Department may be deputed at once to the Madura District for service, temporarily, under the Court of Wards, and in order, first of all, to carry out the inquiry suggested in paragraph 16 of the Collector's letter relative to the completed and incomplete works, and the buildings, in the Gandamanáyakanúr estate, and then to check and supervise the expenditure on works in the Ramnad estate.

2. The Court also support the Collector's proposal in paragraph 18 of his letter that all estimates for works in estates under the Court of Wards should be checked and countersigned by the District Engineer of the district where each estate is situated before the works are carried out.

3. Paragraph 22 of the Collector's letter will be disposed of in separate proceedings.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
" Collector of Madura.
with nine original enclosures and petition to be returned.

Ed. A. Grubert.

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1883 Pass: to Govt P.W.D. 768/1884

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1883.

Court of Wards,

MADRAS.

757/1884
Printed January 9th, 1884.

Proceedings, 20th Dec. 1883, No. 3875.

Requesting Government to depute an officer of the Public Works Department at once to the Madura District for service, temporarily, under the Court of Wards, to report on the works in the Gandamandiyakanūr and Ramnad Estates, and supporting the proposal of the Collector that all estimates for works in estates under the Court of Wards should be checked and countersigned by the District Engineer before the works are carried out.

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1 COURT OF WARDS, 14TH JANUARY 1884, No. 96.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF WARDS.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th May 1883, Mis. No. 4392:—

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. T. RAJARAM ROW, Manager, Ramnad Estate, to the Acting Collector of Madura, dated 8th January 1883, No. 5:—

I have the honor to submit, for sanction, the two marginally-noted ayan estimates, received with supervisor's letter, No. 601, dated 29th ultimo.

No. 53—For repairing the Melathuval tank bund for Rs. 400.

No. 54—For repairing the Muthalangulam tank bund for Rs. 216.

2. Provision for these works has been made in the current year's budget list of works.

Endorsement by C. S. CROLE, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, dated Paramakudi, 24th January 1883, No. 20.

Submitted to the Court of Wards for sanction with estimates.

Reference on the above, dated 14th February 1883.

It is observed that the estimates appear very excessive when compared with the annual revenue derived from the tanks. The Collector should report what increase of revenue is expected to result from these repairs; and, if little, whether it is worth while expending so much money on tanks yielding so poor a return.

(Signed) J. A. DAVIES,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Collector of Madura.

READ—also the following letter from C. S. CROLE, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated 25th April 1883, No. 122:—

With reference to Court's General Register No. 493, dated 14th February last, I have the honor to submit copy of a report from the manager of Ramnad. It will be observed therefrom that the restoration of the tanks is very desirable in the interests of the estate, as large increase of revenue would result from the same.

2. I would take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Court of Wards the state of the irrigation works in this zemindari, and to propose measures for their improvement.

3. As reported by the manager, almost all the tanks in the estate were in a ruined condition when it came under Government management; but subsequently some large tanks only have been put in order and smaller ones, of which there are many, left to their fate for want of funds.

4. But the time is now come when we should, without the least hesitation, devote the surplus revenue to the improvement of these works. Out of the two lakhs of rupees sanctioned for maramut works in the estate, the manager had only drawn Rs. 1,50,000, which he has now repaid. But the amount has been credited to the mortgage loan instead of to the advance made by Government on account of irrigation works (with regard to the recovery of which, after the minor's majority, difficulties were apprehended)—vide G.O., No. 960, dated 24th June 1878, and I have requested the Accountant-General to make the necessary adjustments according to the instructions contained in the above Government Order.

5. There is nothing in the mortgage deed to preclude our applying the surplus income for the restoration of these long-neglected works. The 6th article of the mortgage deed, which provides for the repayment of the principal, is followed by a proviso that the surplus receipts can be devoted for carrying out such improvements of the zemindari as shall, in the opinion of the Court of Wards, be necessary or expedient for increasing and maintaining the income and profits of the zemindari. By virtue of this special proviso, as well as in the interests of the ryots of the estate, I would propose to postpone the repayment of the principal of the loan (a probable sum of Rs. 75,000 per annum) until all the irrigation works in the zemindari are put in order. Should this proposal meet with the Court's approval and be carried out, I am sure that the loan will be liquidated sooner, as the income of the estate will increase considerably under the improved circumstances.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. T. RAJARAM ROW, Manager, Ramnad Estate, to the Acting Collector of Madura, dated 25th March 1883, No. 81.

With reference to your footnote, Mis. No. 44, dated 26th ultimo, to the "reference on General Register No. 493 of 1883," I have the honor to report as follows.

	rs.	2. In the reference it is observed in connection with the estimates noted in the margin "that they appear very excessive when compared with the annual revenue derived from the tanks."
Melathuval tank	400	
Muthalangulam tank	216	

3. I beg to state that in this estate almost all the tanks were in a ruined state and their bunds were hardly distinguishable from the surrounding plains, as they were lamentably neglected for a series of years. After the estate came under the management of the Court of Wards, several large tanks have been put in proper order; but, owing to the limited allotments made every year, the smaller tanks, of which there are many, have not had their share of repair. Most of these tanks are in such a bad condition that a greater portion of the cultivable area under them lies waste, and I beg your attention to the marginally-noted reports made by me.

Nos. 24 and 94 of 5th February 1882 and 19th May 1882.

4. The two estimates alluded to in the reference under reply relate to the tanks belonging to the latter class, viz., "smaller tanks neglected," and provide for their thorough restoration. In these cases, I beg to observe that the revenue actually derived at present should not be taken into account. Under these tanks only a very limited extent is cultivated in proportion to the supply of water held by them; and the crops in many cases wither, the result being generally a poor income as that entered in the estimates. It is therefore necessary, I think, that the cultivable area under such tanks, and the probable revenue to be derived from the same, should be taken into consideration.

5. In the case of Melathuval tank (estimate No. 53), the ayakat extent is sixty-eight kalamas of seed-land, and when the tank is restored, not less than fifty kalamas of seed-land will, I have reason to hope, be brought under cultivation in the course of two or three years, yielding an average income of Rs. 500, at 10 rupees per kalam per annum. In the case of Muthalangulam tank (estimate No. 54), the ayakat extent is twenty-three kalamas of seed-land. Not less than twenty kalamas will be cultivated when the tank is restored, yielding an average income of Rs. 200 per annum. The average extent of cultivation at present under the two tanks is sixteen and five kalamas of seed-land, respectively.

6. In these circumstances, I beg to state that the restoration of the tanks is very desirable in the interests of the estate, as large increase of revenue would result from the same; and the sum of money to be spent on them would be recouped in the course of two or three years.

Resolution—dated 29th May 1883, Mis. No. 4392.

In the circumstances now reported the Court sanction the estimates for the repairs of the bund of Melathuval tank and Muthalangulam tank, amounting to Rs. 400 and Rs. 216, respectively. When estimates for irrigation works are submitted in future, full information should be furnished as to the condition of the work and the probable increase of revenue which may be expected by the improvement.

2. Referring to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Collector's letter, while the Court agree that remunerative repairs to irrigation works should be pushed on, they observe that

a sum of Rs. 4,55,328 appears to have been spent within the past nine years for the repair of irrigation works as shown below:—

Year.	Actually expended. RS.
1283	29,209
1284	29,675
1285	39,687
1286	93,233
1287	61,594
1288	1,09,122
1289	43,644
1290	22,286
1291	26,878

A full report should be submitted showing the number of works already repaired, the amount expended on each, and the increase of revenue which has resulted therefrom, with remarks on such items as may require explanation. Works repaired from the amount (1½ lakhs) drawn out of the loan of two lakhs sanctioned in G.O., dated 24th June 1878, No. 960, should be included, and it should be explained why the balance of Rs. 50,000 was not drawn and utilized.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. A. DAVIES,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Collector of Madura, with two estimates returned.

READ—also the following letter from C. S. CROLE, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated 26th November 1883, No. 373:—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Court of Wards, Mis. No. 4392, dated 29th May 1883, I have the honor to submit copy of the report (with statements in original) received from the Honorary Deputy Collector and Manager of Ramnad, and to state that I have nothing to add to it as it furnishes all available information on the various points on which the Court have called for a detailed report.

2. I am about to submit a report on the maramut works of the Gandamanáya-kanúr estate, which will show the necessity for reverting to the old practice of having the estimates of all estate works scrutinized by the Imperial Public Works department officers and of having the works finally passed by them. The works in the Ramnad estate are executed by the overseers and supervised by a native supervisor of ordinary ability, but it is impossible either for the manager or the Collector to exercise that efficient supervision over them that a Public Works department officer of experience would. It is very desirable that the Superintending Engineer of the division should have general control over the estate works and propose such arrangements as may be necessary for the close examination of the estimates and final supervision of the works executed by the estate staff. I beg, therefore, that Government be moved to sanction the system on condition that such contribution as may be fixed by them be paid from the funds of the estate for the additional work which the Imperial staff may have to perform.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. T. RAJARAM ROW, Honorary Deputy Collector and Manager, Ramnad Estate, to the Acting Collector of Madura, dated Pámban, 22nd October 1883, No. 272.

With reference to your endorsement, Mis. No. 131, dated 1st June last, on the Proceedings of the Court of Wards, Mis. No. 4392, dated 29th May, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. In the above proceedings the Court desire to have a full report showing the number of irrigation works repaired within the past nine years from fasli 1283 to 1291, the amount expended on each, and the increase of revenue which has resulted therefrom; and they further require explanation why the balance of Rs. 50,000 out of the loan of two lakhs sanctioned in G.O., dated 24th June 1878, No. 960, was not drawn and utilized.

3. Before proceeding at once to notice the points on which information has thus been called for by the Court, I beg permission to give some general idea of the means and the system of irrigation, the distribution of the irrigation works, their condition, seasons, &c., because the circumstances appear to me to be of great importance in connection with the improvements of the irrigation sources of the estate.

4. The estate of Ramnad comprises 1,001-10-0 ayan villages under the direct management of the zemindar, and the tanks belonging to them are 1,215 in number; the ayacut extent of lands classed as "wet" under these tanks being Acres 80,271 with cultivation of Acres 44,975, or 56 per cent. in the highest year, fasli 1285.

5. I beg to append a talukwar statement showing the number of tanks in each taluk, the irrigable area, cultivation, waste, &c. :-

Taluk.	Number of tanks.	Irrigable area.	Cultivation.	Waste.	Percentage of waste on irrigable area.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1. Ramnad	67	12,698	5,839	6,859	50
2. Mutukulatūr	192	16,699	8,745	7,954	48
3. Kamuti	332	16,366	8,299	8,067	49
4. Pallimadam	136	6,181	3,139	3,042	49
5. Rajasingamangalam	191	15,372	11,615	3,757	24
6. Hanumantagudi	297	12,955	7,338	5,617	43
Total	1,215	80,271	44,975	35,296	44

6. It will be observed that the number of tanks fed by the river and jungle streams is greater than that of the tanks dependent on the falling rains.

7. The names of the rivers and the streams which feed the estate tanks are given below :-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Vaigai. | 6. Verusali. |
| 2. Regunathakavari or Gundār. | 7. Pāmbār. |
| 3. Narayana Cāvairi. | 8. Thenar. |
| 4. Gritamalai. | 9. Manimuktār. |
| 5. Kottakarai. | 10. Vellār. |

8. Of these ten, only two are worth noticing, viz., the Vaigai and Regunathakavari. The Vaigai enters the estate in the Vendōni division of the Mutukulatūr taluk and empties itself into the Peracommol, a large tank near Ramnad. As a rule, the bed of this river is all but dry during by far the greater portion of the year at Madura, a hundred miles or so from its mouth, and dry all the year round at Ramnad; so irregular, indeed, are its periodical fillings, that they can never be predicted with any certainty or relied upon with any safety. The Regunatha-kavari or Gundār is next to this in importance, entering the Pallimadam taluk at Vayyampatti and finishing its career in the Kalari tank. This river was recently put in order, and the sluices and channels leading from it to the tanks dependent on it were placed in good repair at a cost of Rs. 1,09,864.

9. I beg to show below the names of the important tanks fed by the above rivers and jungle streams, with particulars as to their irrigable ayacut, cultivation, waste, &c. :-

Names of tanks.	Irrigable area excluding poramboke, &c.	Cultivation, fasli 1285.	Waste.	Percentage of waste on the irrigable area.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1. Rajasingamangalam	4,766	3,989	777	16
2. Peracommol	3,253	1,973	1,280	39
3. Chackarakottai	1,317	627	690	52
4. Kalari	1,583	413	1,170	74
5. Abiramam	1,187	709	478	40
6. Saligramam	1,938	953	985	51
7. Anaikulam	949	866	83	9
8. Sickal	770	615	155	20
9. Mutukulatūr	1,184	699	485	41
10. Kiliyūr	472	176	296	63

10. From my inquiries and personal inspection, and from the few papers I have been able to collect throwing light on the irrigation system of Ramnad, I find that several large tanks fed by the river and jungle streams supply water to numerous smaller tanks below them and they are thus not only useful as reservoirs of water required for the irrigation of the lands under them, but also as feeders to a number of other tanks contributing largely to the estate revenue from wet lands, and that the drainage of nunjah lands under many large tanks also supplement the supply of the adjoining tanks.

11. The estate was a bone of contention for about half a century and suffered from a series of years of mismanagement by the zemindar's manager and from a succession of bad years. The irrigation works upon the estate were so lamentably neglected that several tanks are almost entirely silted up and their bunds hardly distinguishable from the surrounding plains, and many are in such bad repair that not more than half of the lands under them can be supplied with water. It is said that no proper attention was paid to the upkeep of these tanks for a period of about fifty years from fasli 1233 to 1282, when the estate came under wardship, and that, in fasli 1233, one Narayana Row, the then manager of the estate, under the management of the Government, executed the necessary repairs to them.

12. I need, therefore, hardly say that the large extent of lands lying waste under several tanks is partly due to their bad condition, though the barrenness of this part of the country is also a cause of the large waste. The seasons with Ramnad are peculiarly precarious, and the estate is not generally much benefited by the south-west monsoon which usually enables the Government ryots to plough and sow the dry lands, while the rain-falls during the north-east monsoon are not timely and are either appreciably deficient or injuriously abundant. The river Vaigai, which is the main source of irrigation of the estate, hardly feeds the Ramnad tanks in ordinary seasons, while in very good seasons, it damages them by unmanageably high freshes.

13. It may not be out of place to observe here that during the period of ten years, from fasli 1283 to 1292, that the estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards, the only year fasli 1285 was a good one for agriculture in all respects, while there was a serious famine in fasli 1286 and destructive floods and rains in faslis 1287, 1290 and 1292, which nearly destroyed a number of tanks, thereby causing a great loss to the estate. The parts of the estate which suffered most were the three southern taluks and a portion of the Ramnad taluk.

14. Since the estate came under wardship, a considerable sum of money has been spent on repairs and improvements to a number of large river-fed tanks and the river Regunatha Kaveri, an important source of irrigation in the southern portion of the estate. The following statement shows the expenditure on the irrigation works, extent of wet cultivation, and the revenue derived from it from faslis 1283 to 1291 :-

Fasli.	Amount of expenditure.	Wet cultivation.	Revenue derived from nunjah lands.	Percentage of expenditure on the nunjah revenue.	Remarks.
	RS.	ACRES.	RS.		
1283	29,209	29,629	1,66,139	17	
1284	29,675	36,681	2,73,166	11	
1285	29,687	45,662	3,25,215	12	Famine relief works executed to a large extent.
1286	93,233	27,739	1,19,971	77	
				20	Emergent repairs for closing breaches caused by the floods of fasli 1287.
1287	61,594	35,507	3,09,173	56	
1288	1,09,122	31,567	1,93,738		
				14	
1289	43,644	38,484	3,21,412	8	
1290	22,286	41,611	3,28,919	10	
1291	26,878	34,801	2,56,873	20	
Total	4,55,328	321,681	22,94,606		

15. Out of the amount of expenditure entered in the above statement, Rs. 4,55,328, Rs. 1,65,633, or more than one-third, were spent on emergent repairs and for closing breaches just to restore the damaged tanks to their former condition and keep up the existing revenue, and the remainder, Rs. 2,89,695, on ordinary repairs and improvements (including the sum of Rs. 1,09,864 laid out on the improvement of the Regunatha Kaveri) apparently with the expectation of an increase in the revenue. I beg to enclose herein six statements, marked A-1 to A-6, showing the amount of emergent expenditure on each tank breached and otherwise damaged by the floods, &c., during a period of nine years from fasli 1283 to 1291, and also statements B-1 to B-6 showing the expenditure on ordinary repairs and improvements on each of some other tanks. In the former statements A-1 to A-6 relating to the breached tanks, information as to the irrigable area and cultivation for the last fasli under each tank is given: with respect to the other group of tanks which were either repaired or improved with expectation of an increase in the revenue, I tried to give, for purposes of comparison, full details as to the cultivation and revenue under each tank from the beginning of our management to fasli 1291; but the requisite information was not available in many cases as the accounts of some years have been filed in the courts in

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5. I beg to append a talukwar statement showing the number of tanks in each taluk, the irrigable area, cultivation, waste, &c. :-

Taluka.	Number of tanks.	Irrigable area.	Cultivation.	Waste.	Percentage of waste on irrigable area.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
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2. Mutukulatūr	192	16,699	8,745	7,954	48
3. Ramuti	332	16,366	8,299	8,067	49
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6. Hanumantagudi	297	12,955	7,338	5,617	44
Total	1,215	80,271	44,975	35,296	

6. It will be observed that the number of tanks fed by the river and jungle streams is greater than that of the tanks dependent on the falling rains.

7. The names of the rivers and the streams which feed the estate tanks are given below :-

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| 3. Narayana Cávairi. | 8. Thenar. |
| 4. Gritamalai. | 9. Manimuktár. |
| 5. Kottakarai. | 10. Vellár. |

8. Of these ten, only two are worth noticing, viz., the Vaigai and Regunathakavari. The Vaigai enters the estate in the Vendóni division of the Mutukulatūr taluk and empties itself into the Pereacommoi, a large tank near Ramnad. As a rule, the bed of this river is all but dry during by far the greater portion of the year at Madurai, a hundred miles or so from its mouth, and dry all the year round at Ramnad; so irregular, indeed, are its periodical fillings, that they can never be predicted with any certainty or relied upon with any safety. The Regunathakavari or Gundār is next to this in importance, entering the Pallimadam taluk at Vayyampatti and finishing its career in the Kalari tank. This river was recently put in order, and the sluices and channels leading from it to the tanks dependent on it were placed in good repair at a cost of Rs. 1,09,864.

9. I beg to show below the names of the important tanks fed by the above rivers and jungle streams, with particulars as to their irrigable ayacut, cultivation, waste, &c. :-

Names of tanks.	Irrigable area excluding perambaks, &c.	Cultivation, fasli 1285.	Waste.	Percentage of waste on the irrigable area.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1. Rajasingamangalam	4,766	3,989	777	16
2. Pereacommoi	3,253	1,973	1,280	39
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5. Abiramam	1,187	709	478	40
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8. Sickal	770	615	155	20
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10. Kiliyár	472	176	296	63

10. From my inquiries and personal inspection, and from the few papers I have been able to collect throwing light on the irrigation system of Ramnad, I find that several large tanks fed by the river and jungle streams supply water to numerous smaller tanks below them and they are thus not only useful as reservoirs of water required for the irrigation of the lands under them, but also as feeders to a number of other tanks contributing largely to the estate revenue from wet lands, and that the drainage of nunjah lands under many large tanks also supplement the supply of the adjoining tanks.

11. The estate was a bone of contention for about half a century and suffered from a series of years of mismanagement by the zemindar's manager and from a succession of bad years. The irrigation works upon the estate were so lamentably neglected that several tanks are almost entirely silted up and their bunds hardly distinguishable from the surrounding plains, and many are in such bad repair that not more than half of the lands under them can be supplied with water. It is said that no proper attention was paid to the upkeep of these tanks for a period of about fifty years from fasli 1233 to 1282, when the estate came under wardship, and that, in fasli 1233, one Narayana Row, the then manager of the estate, under the management of the Government, executed the necessary repairs to them.

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13. It may not be out of place to observe here that during the period of ten years, from fasli 1283 to 1292, that the estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards, the only year fasli 1285 was a good one for agriculture in all respects, while there was a serious famine in fasli 1286 and destructive floods and rains in faslis 1287, 1290 and 1292, which nearly destroyed a number of tanks, thereby causing a great loss to the estate. The parts of the estate which suffered most were the three southern taluks and a portion of the Ramnad taluk.

14. Since the estate came under wardship, a considerable sum of money has been spent on repairs and improvements to a number of large river-fed tanks and the river Regunatha Kaveri, an important source of irrigation in the southern portion of the estate. The following statement shows the expenditure on the irrigation works, extent of wet cultivation, and the revenue derived from it from faslis 1283 to 1291 :-

Fasli.	Amount of expenditure.	Wet cultivation.	Revenue derived from nunjah lands.	Percentage of expenditure on the nunjah revenue.	Remarks.
	RS.	ACRES.	RS.		
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1284	29,675	36,681	2,73,166	11	
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1286	93,233	27,739	1,19,971	77	Famine relief works executed to a large extent.
1287	61,594	35,507	3,09,173	20	
1288	1,09,122	31,567	1,93,738	56	Emergent repairs for closing breaches caused by the floods of fasli 1287.
1289	43,644	38,484	3,21,412	14	
1290	22,286	41,611	3,28,919	8	
1291	26,878	34,801	2,56,873	10	
Total	4,55,328	321,681	22,94,606	20	

15. Out of the amount of expenditure entered in the above statement, Rs. 4,55,328, Rs. 1,65,633, or more than one-third, were spent on emergent repairs and for closing breaches just to restore the damaged tanks to their former condition and keep up the existing revenue, and the remainder, Rs. 2,89,695, on ordinary repairs and improvements (including the sum of Rs. 1,09,864 laid out on the improvement of the Regunatha Kaveri) apparently with the expectation of an increase in the revenue. I beg to enclose herein six statements, marked A-1 to A-6, showing the amount of emergent expenditure on each tank breached and otherwise damaged by the floods, &c., during a period of nine years from fasli 1283 to 1291, and also statements B-1 to B-6 showing the expenditure on ordinary repairs and improvements on each of some other tanks. In the former statements A-1 to A-6 relating to the breached tanks, information as to the irrigable area and cultivation for the last fasli under each tank is given: with respect to the other group of the tanks which were either repaired or improved with expectation of an increase in the revenue, I tried to give, for purposes of comparison, full details as to the cultivation and revenue under each tank from the beginning of our management to fasli 1291; but the requisite information was not available in many cases as the accounts of some years have been filed in the courts in

certain suits, and some accounts are with the cowledars who had the lease of certain villages which have since reverted to the Ayen. I have, however, furnished in the statements B-1 to B-6 as much information on the points as I was able to collect. There are 1,215 tanks in the amani villages of the estate, as I have stated above, and you will see from the above statements that ordinary repairs or improvements were made only to 103 tanks, or less than one-tenth of the total number, up to fasli 1291, while emergent repairs were executed to 499 tanks, and the remaining 613 tanks have had no repairs of any kind for a long time.

16. Even many of the tanks which had improvements have unfortunately lost them as they were subsequently breached by floods and rains and a large sum was spent for repairing and putting them in order. For instance, in the case of Chackarakottai tank, expenditure on ordinary repairs and improvements was Rs. 5,382 in fasli 1286, while the money spent for closing breaches and on emergent repairs was Rs. 8,017 in faslis 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290 and 1291.

17. Many of the tanks of the estate are surrounded by those of the private individuals, such as inamdars and cowledars, and those belonging to the Sivaganga zemindari, the estate of the late Ponnusawmi Tever, Raméswarem devastanam, and the Government taluk of Tirumangalam; consequently, the safety of our tanks depends on the condition of those tanks to some extent. I may mention here the instance which has lately fallen under my observation. On the 10th May last, the Seval Commoy of Kovilungalam, Tirumangalam taluk, was breached and the water found its way to the Kattangudi, belonging to Ponnuswami Tever's estate which gave way. In like manner, eleven tanks below them were burst and the enormous quantity of water which escaped through the breaches have broken the tank and channel of the Tirushuli temple which were completely placed in good order in the last year.

18. Considering the peculiar character of the seasons in the estate and the position of the irrigation works, I do not consider that the expenditure of Rs. 4,55,328 incurred in the repairs during a period of nine years is excessive.

19. There are still several works, large and small, requiring early attention. With a view to submit proposals for the improvements of the tanks and channels in the southern portion, I personally inspected, between April and May, as I have stated in paragraph 45 of my Administration report, many works and the Narayana Kaveri, which has been entirely silted up, and have called for the necessary statistics regarding them. I will lose no time in submitting a full report on the same as soon as the required information is received. There are several small tanks requiring repairs, which may be profitably put in order at a small expense varying from Rs. 100 to 500. In September 1882 the ryots of Tiruvathiyendal and Thurumban villages, in Kamuti taluk, appeared before me and applied for repairs to their small tanks and volunteered to do a portion of the work as kudimarammut. Estimates were immediately framed and the works ordered to be executed at once. The tanks were accordingly repaired and put in order without delay. The subjoined statement will show the gratifying effect of the works, as it will be seen that 10 acres of longstanding waste were brought under plough in the last fasli, yielding a revenue of Rs. 94-11-1, and that Rs. 14-2-1 more than the actual cost was obtained as a clear profit to the estate in the first year.

Villages.	Ayacut extent.	Expenditure on repair.	Kudimarammut.	Total work done.	Cultivation.	Revenue.
	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.
Tiruvathiyendal	24 78	60 9 0	5 15 3	65 8 3	8 45	71 0 6
Thurumban	23 60	20 0 0	3 8 0	23 8 0	1 55	23 10 7
Total ..	48 38	80 9 0	9 7 3	90 0 3	10 0	94 11 1

20. I am sorry that I have not been able to furnish in this report, as I wished to do, interesting details as to the area, cultivation, revenue &c., under the influence of each of the rivers and jungle streams, with particulars as to the marammut expenditure connected with the same during a series of years. The information has not yet been received from some of the taluks while that obtained from others was not satisfactory. But I cannot blame the taluk officials for this, because their attention is mainly engaged in the supervision of harvest, which has been unusually long this year, and in the prompt closure of breaches caused by the heavy rains and freshes of May last.

21. The balance of Rs. 50,000 out of the loan of two lakhs, sanctioned in G.O., dated 24th June 1878, No. 960, was not drawn as it was not then required and the estate finances were in a state to meet its ordinary marammut expenditure (*vide* the correspondence noted in the margin).

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Statement.

RESOLUTION—dated 14th January 1884, No. 96.

The Court called for details of the expenditure of Rs. 4,55,328-7-9 upon irrigation works in the Ramnad Estate during faslis 1283 to 1291 inclusive.

2. The manager's report shows that there are in the estate 1215 tanks, of which the greater part receive their supply from jungle streams and the rest from local rain-fall. 499 tanks received emergent repairs at a cost of Rs. 1,65,633, and 103 tanks received ordinary repairs at a cost of Rs. 2,89,695, while 613 tanks received no repairs. Rs. 1,09,864 was spent upon the improvement of the Gundar river known also as the Regunatha Kaveri.

3. The detailed statements of this expenditure which are given by the manager are not sufficient to satisfy the Court that the money has been spent to good purpose. Without local knowledge it is difficult to give their proper value to the statistics submitted and the letters of the manager and Collector do not illustrate these statistics as they might have done.

4. Rupees 1,09,864 has been spent on the Regunatha Kaveri, but it is not stated what works were executed for this amount or what tanks or channels receive supply from this source.

5. Among the numerous tanks the Court select, as a specimen, one, the Ramnad large tank. In statement B-1, the manager shows the expenditure as Rs. 14,043-10-6, but statement A-I shows an expenditure of Rs. 6,253-2-6 upon this irrigation source, so the total expenditure is Rs. 20,296-13-0. The manager shows that the average receipts in the three faslis before the repairs were Rs. 8,259-14-6, as shown in the margin, and that the average receipts in the three faslis following the repairs were Rs. 12,820-10-7, and so claims an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 4,560-12-1, but the Court consider that the facts do not by any means warrant this deduction from the figures. The average of receipts before the repairs is obtained from the figures of three faslis only, viz., 1285, 1286 and 1287, of which fasli 1286 was a famine year when the revenue was only Rs. 535, whereas if the average of the seven faslis from 1282 to 1288 is taken after leaving out the figures for faslis 1283 and 1286, when the revenue was most abnormally low, the result is an average of Rs. 12,558-13-2, as shown below.

Fasli	RS.	A.	P.	Receipts
Fasli 1285	7,273	3	10	3,808 1 10
" 1286	533	8	6	290 10 1 (omit)
" 1287	16,970	15	1	12,819 12 6
	3)24,779	11	5	7,273 3 10
	8,259	14	5	535 8 6 (omit)
				16,970 15 1
				21,922 0 11
				511,62,794 2 2
				12,558 13 2

The figures thus treated show only an increase of Rs. 261 in average revenue as the result of the expenditure incurred.

6. Many other items are open to similar criticism, and the figures do not convince the Court that the expenditure has resulted in any material increase of revenue to the estate.

7. In paragraph 14 of his letter, the manager shows the revenue derived each year from irrigated lands. The Court note that in fasli 1285 it was as high as Rs. 3,25,215, and that in fasli 1291 it was only Rs. 2,56,873, in spite of all the outlay incurred in the interval.

8. The expenditure upon irrigation works in fasli 1292 was Rs. 39,450, and that sanctioned in the present fasli amounts to Rs. 1,04,969.

9. These large sums are expended by overseers, who are controlled by a native supervisor. The Court strongly support the suggestion of the Collector, in paragraph 2 of his letter, that the estimates of all estate works should be scrutinized by the Imperial Public Works Department officers, and the works on completion examined and passed by them, the Superintending Engineer of the division having general control over all estate works in his division, under the Court of Wards.

10. In a former Proceedings, No. 3875, dated 20th December 1883, when disposing of the Collector's promised report on the Gandamanayakanur Estate works, the Court made a somewhat similar proposal. But if both proposals are negatived by Government, the Court beg that a special Public Works officer may be placed at their disposal for employment in the Madura District for the purpose of supervising works and checking expenditure on them in the large estates under their care.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Wm MacKinnon
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department,
with copy of Board's Proceedings, dated
20th December 1883, No. 3875.

Copy to the Collector of Madura.
" " Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with one original enclosure to be returned.

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Circ. No. 173 of 1884

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1884.

Court of Wards,

MADRAS.

Printed January 14 1884.

Proceedings, 14th January 1884, No. 96.

Recd 25/1/84

Passing orders on letter from the Collector of Madura regarding expenditure on irrigation works in Ramnad Estate, supporting the proposal of the Collector regarding all estate works being supervised by the Imperial Public Works Department, and requesting Government to place at the disposal of the Court a special Public Works Department officer for employment in the Madura District, for such purpose.

M. No. 757

C. No. 757 in No. 2/2/84

387 W-13-487

The proposals now made by the Court of Wards goes beyond that previously submitted, in which Circular No. 173 C of 26 Jan. 84 387 was made.

It is now suggested

- (1) that estimates shall be scrutinized &
- (2) that works shall be examined and passed on completion.

The actual execution of the work remaining, as at present, in the hands of the Court of Wards' Subordinate, with the right of general control" noted in the Supty Engg.

There is an element of divided responsibility in this arrangement, which may perhaps give trouble. It would be much simpler if the works were entirely handed

Department

as Government
date 13 Feb 1884
Recd this follow
Madras, 19 Feb

387
13

In para 9 of the things quoted above, the of Wards recommend that of all estate works in future be scrutinized officers of the Supty Engg, that the works on tion should be ed and passed by the Supty Engineer of le having a general over all estate within his charge.

2/2/84 12/2/84

Line: 1736/20-1-20

over to the Subb's
work. Dept. and the
23 per cent. contri-
butions paid for
full professional
services. It would
complicate matters
if the Com. of Wards
Officers & Supervisors
were taken over with
the work, as questions
of pension, etc. would
arise. The establish-
ments therefore could
remain servants of the
Com. of Wards, but
subordinate to the
P.W. officers. Their
pay being allowed as
a deduction from the
23 per cent. contribu-
tion.

The scale of establish-
ments would, in this
case, have to be
fixed by the Suply.
Engr.

R.S.
29.1.20

10/1

Line: 27/24 12/2/20

To W.

387/12

With reference to the proposal
of the Com. of Wards now submitted
(on which please read C.A.W. note)
it strikes me that a parallel
may be drawn between the system
suggested & that existing in our
Government Railways. Estimates
for each railway are submitted
by the Consulting Engineer, works
are examined & passed by him
or by his Deputies on completion, &
in him is vested a right of "general
control" over the operations. At
same time the executive establish-
ments are the servants of the Agent
of the Railway, just as the Supervisors
& drivers would be the servants
of the Com. of Wards.

This is comparing very great things
with very small, but the parallelism
seems to me correct & may help
to a solution of the question involved.

However, before going further
it occurs to me it might be well
to request the Com. to furnish
this office with a list of the
existing estates that will be
affected by the orders to be issued,
together with a statement of the
works that will probably have to be
dealt with, & the annual expenditure
that is likely to be incurred on
such works.

This information supplied, the
S.E.'s concerned might be called

W Department

As a Government
order date 13/2/20
Received this
13/2/20
13/2/20

387/13

In para 9 of their
order quoted above, the
Com. of Wards recommend that
estates of all estate works
should in future be scrutinised
by officers of the P.W. Dept.,
that the works con-
cerned should be
examined and passed by
the Suply Engineer of
the circle having a general
control over all estates
within his charges.

Case No. 175 of 1884

on their opinions as to the best & most economical way of meeting the views of the Court, without trenching on the more legitimate work of our staff.

At.

1-2-84

I am at present disposed to agree with C.A.W. that the simplest arrangement would be for the works to be handed over for execution to the P.W.D. - with a percentage contribution for professional supervision. There may however be practical objections to such arrangement.

Before anything is settled, the Court should be asked to furnish the information specified by D.W. earlier.

W

3879 1-2-84

Case: 2/2/84 12/2/84

P.W. Department

No. 387W.

Proceedings of the Madras Government under date 13th Feb 1884

Proceedings of the Court of Wards, Madras, No. 96 of January 1884

387
13

In para 9 of their Proceedings quoted above, the Court of Wards recommended that estimates of all estate works should in future be scrutinised by officers of the P.W. Dept, and that the works on completion should be examined and passed by them, the Suptg Engineer of the Circle having a general control over all estate works within his charge.

In consideration of the
duty thus imposed on the
J.W. Establishments, it is
suggested that a contribution
be paid by the funds of
the estates whose works are
superintended.

A somewhat similar
proposal was made by the
Court in their proceedings
of the 28th December 1883 N.
3895, and this is receiving
consideration.

Before a decision is
come to, however, it is
desirable that the Govt
should be furnished with
a list of the estates which
will be affected, together

with a statement of the
works that will probably
have to be dealt with,
the annual expenditure that
is likely to be incurred,
and the staff and pay
of subordinates at present
employed.

The Court of Wards
will accordingly be called
on in the Revenue Dept
to furnish the required
information.

Ull
2.2.84

To,
The Revenue Dept

ES

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LC
a. 127 1/2 1/2

The Small Section

127 1/2

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387
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Con. 2/1/84 2/1/84

12.18

757.

Govt. of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(131)

17/2

Date

From

To

13th Feb 4 387 W.

State works.

Passing over
the proposals of the
Committee of works
recommending that
estimates of all
should be put
in submission
by the officers of the
PW Dept.

50

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Submitted by

17/2