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(2) Date of repair 9.12.87

(3) Initials of the Referencer

# TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

## GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

P.W. DEPARTMENT

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| G.O. No. | 2010, W | Press. |
| ~~B.P. No.~~ | 2011 | ~~Mis.~~ |
| Dated | 12-8-1886 | ~~198~~. |

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*Not to be folded or roughly handled.*

12th August 1886, No. 2010 W., Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Establishment.

Read—the following letter from STEPHEN JACOB, Esq., c.s., Secretary, Finance Committee, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Simla, the 2nd July 1886, No. 193:—

I am desired to submit for the consideration of H. E. the Governor in Council the following suggestions as to the possibility of effecting economy by an amalgamation of the different branches of the Public Works Department establishment which exist in some Provinces for the purpose of carrying out Imperial, Provincial and Local Works, and to beg that this Committee may be favored with the views of H. E. the Governor in Council on the subject.

2. It has been suggested to the Finance Committee that the system of maintaining separate establishments for Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund outlay in some Provinces cannot tend to economy, and that a considerable saving might be effected if the whole of the Public Works transactions in each Province were supervised by one establishment. They have already submitted their views to the Government of India as to the propriety of abolishing the Military Works Department and placing Imperial Military Works under the Provincial Governments in the same way in which Imperial Civil Works are now placed under them. It seems possible that the same principle might be extended to Local Works. Their information is not complete as to the extent to which the District Boards carry out their works through a specially entertained agency of their own, or use the services of the regular Public Works Establishment of the Government. The former practice is believed to prevail in the larger Provinces, and the latter in the smaller. In Assam certainly the same Engineer Establishment carries out the Local and the Provincial Works. But on this subject further information is desirable. In any case, whenever a separate and independent Executive Establishment is maintained for works sanctioned by, and carried out at the expense of, Local Boards, it seems possible that an economy might be effected by any measure whereby a single organized engineer service would be charged with the execution of both classes of works. Under the present arrangement there are in some places two sets of officers carrying out works in the same tract of country, the one set performing its duties in connection with the Provincial Public Works, and the other those relative to Local Works. Similarly in some parts of India a third set of officers are found employed solely on Military Works. It is understood that in some Provinces the Roads are in charge of one set of Engineers, while the Civil Buildings situated on and in the neighbourhood of these Roads are in the hands of another set.

3. The advantages of the suggestion which has been made to the Committee are illustrated by some statements prepared by Colonel Lang, [illegible], Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

showing the existing Provincial and Local Public Works establishments maintained in those Provinces, and the establishment with which in his opinion the work could be carried out on the assumption of its being one undivided establishment under the inspection, direction and control of the Chief and Superintending Engineers.

The existing establishment is as under—

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|---|---|---|
| Provincial— | | |
| Executive Engineers ... ... | 12 | 23 in charge of Provincial Works in one or more of the 49 districts. |
| Assistant Engineers ... ... | 11 | |
| Local— | | |
| District Engineers ... ... | 49 | in charge of the Local Works in the same 49 districts. |

The combined establishment which Colonel Lang considers necessary to carry on the work under the conditions proposed by him is as follows :—

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| Executive Engineers ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| Assistant Engineers ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Upper Subordinates ... ... ... ... | 70 |
| Lower Subordinates ... ... ... ... | 104 |
| Total ... | 202 |

Of these, 49 would be district Engineers, each in charge of the entire Provincial and Local works of one district; but one of these in each of the eight larger divisions would also be a divisional Engineer, with some powers of superintendence over the Junior District Engineers in his Division; so that in order to carry on his work while he is away on business of supervision, he is provided with an Assistant. There would be thus 49 + 8 =57 men in executive charge of Provincial and Local Works combined, against 49 + 23 = 72, the number so employed at present on Provincial and Local Works separately.

Colonel Lang in an estimate of which the details are given below, shews that the amalgamated establishment, including account and clerical establishment, travelling allowances, contingencies, &c., would cost Rs. 9,26,000, as compared with a present outlay of Provincial Rs. 6,67,000, Local Rs. 4,97,040; total Rs. 11,64,040. This would effect a saving of Rs. 2,38,040, by employing one establishment for all Provincial and Local Works in the Building and Roads Branch. A still further saving would no doubt be effected by the amalgamation of Imperial Military Works in one establishment.

| | 1881-82. | 1886-87. | | | Proposed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Local. | Provincial. | Total. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Establishment—Engineer ... | 5,43,420 | 2,79,890 | 3,85,890 | 6,65,780 | 5,18,300 |
| Ditto —Accounts and Clerical ... | 2,33,850 | 93,400 | 1,75,000 | 2,68,400 | 2,34,700 |
| Travelling Allowances ... | 1,30,390 | 85,400 | 74,700 | 1,60,100 | 1,30,000 |
| Contingencies ... | 32,670 | 27,600 | 21,550 | 49,150 | 33,000 |
| Petty Establishments ... | 15,230 | 10,750 | 9,860 | 20,610 | 10,000 |
| Total ... | 9,55,560 | 4,97,040 | 6,67,000 | 11,64,040 | 9,26,000 |

4. It seems not improbable that an arrangement which would effect so large an economy in establishment in the North-Western Provinces might produce a similar effect in other Provinces also, and, if so, the suggestion that such a system should be carried out seems worthy of careful consideration.

The question becomes all the more important at present from the fact that the establishment being already excessive the probable reduction of Imperial and Provincial Public Works expenditure, in consequence of financial pressure, is likely to leave Government with a still greater superabundance of establishment on its hands.

5. It is, of course, an open question in what way the amalgamated establishment (provided always that cases may be found, as in the North-Western Provinces, where two men are doing one man's work) should be divided between Local and Provincial; and the answer to this might possibly depend on the proportion of work to be done in the Local and Provincial Departments. Where Public Works have been largely localised, and only a few civil buildings remain provincial, there a Local Engineer could probably carry out the Provincial work, just as a Provincial Engineer now carries out Imperial works. Where the local works are less and the Provincial more important of the two, it might probably be convenient to give the execution of all the works to a Provincial Engineer, always assuming that there is not more work than one man can do.

6. The Committee are aware that it is held in some quarters that the principles involved in the term "Local Self-Government" will not be fully carried out unless the Local Boards not only have power to vote and allot the money and to decide on the projects they desire to execute, but also have in their own hands the power to appoint and pay an Executive establishment to whom the execution of those projects can be entrusted. This is a subject into which it obviously is not the province of the Committee to enter: still less would they wish to recommend the taking of a retrograde step, opposed to the policy adopted of late years by the Supreme Government. But they think it right to remark that the administration by the Local Boards of the funds placed at their disposal, so far as relates to their localisation and their appropriation to particular expenditure, may be held to be distinct from the execution of works determined on, and in all important cases already specified in minute detail; and that the independence of Local Boards in the administration of their funds is not necessarily affected by using a particular channel for their execution. It seems not impossible that the most advanced Local Boards would be themselves opposed to the creation of a special establishment for spending the money allotted for Local Works, provided it can be shewn that it can be as efficiently disbursed by an already existing establishment, and that the Budgets of the Local Boards will be as scrupulously carried out as that of the Provincial Governments. As far as the Committee are aware the recent legislation on the subject, while it empowers Local Boards to create establishments, does not compel them to do so, and gives authority to the Provincial Governments to interfere whenever they consider that expenditure is extravagant or that unnecessary establishments are being entertained. At any rate the Local Government has the power, wherever local expenditure is supplemented by Provincial grants, of making this a condition precedent to the allotment of such grants.

I am desired therefore to request that you will with the permission of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council state the opinion of the Government of Madras on the subject generally, both in its financial and political aspect, and will report the changes in the strength and distribution of superior establishments made since the beginning of 1882, and the numbers and cost of the present establishment employed on Provincial and Local Public Works in the Province under its control, and the number and cost of the establishment that could carry on the same duties, on the supposition that the whole of these duties should be performed by an amalgamated Provincial establishment such as that proposed for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by Colonel Lang. If any delay is likely to occur in working out accurately the information asked for, I am to beg that an approximate estimate may be prepared and sent forward as early as possible.

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Order—dated 12th August 1886, No. 2010 W., Public Works.

In this letter, the Finance Committee offer suggestions for effecting economy by the amalgamation of the different branches of the Public Works Department which exist in some provinces for the purpose of carrying out Imperial, Provincial and Local works.

2. It has been suggested to the Committee that the system of maintaining separate establishments for Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund works in some provinces cannot tend to economy; and that a considerable saving might be effected if the whole of the Public Works transactions in each province were supervised by one establishment. They have already submitted their views to the Government of India as to the propriety of abolishing the Military Works Department, and placing military works under the Provincial establishments; and it seems to them possible that the same principle might be extended to Local works.

3. In this Presidency, all works carried out from Imperial funds (Irrigation, Military and Civil buildings), and a few from Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds, are intrusted to the Provincial Public Works establishment; other funds paying to Provincial, a contribution of 23 per cent. on the works outlay, for establishment. The bulk of works carried out from Incorporated Local Funds are, however, intrusted to separate Engineer establishments, employed under the immediate orders of the District Boards. So far as this Presidency is concerned, therefore, the question is confined to the propriety of transferring all Local Fund Works to the Provincial Public Works establishment, and of abolishing the District Boards Engineering establishments.

4. The Committee do not desire to enter into the question of how far their proposal will interfere with the principles of "Local Self-Government;" but they think it right to remark that the administration by Local Boards of the funds placed at their disposal, so far as relates to their localisation and their appropriation to particular expenditure, may be held to be distinct from the execution of works determined on; and that the independence of Local Boards in the administration of their funds is not necessarily affected by using a particular channel for their execution.

5. The Committee ask the opinion of this Government on the measure generally, both in its financial and political aspect, and for information on the following points:—

(1.) The changes in the strength and distribution of superior establishments made since the beginning of 1882.

(2.) The numbers and cost of the present establishment employed on—

(*a*) Provincial and—

(*b*) Local Public Works.

(3.) The number and cost of the establishment that could carry on the same duties, on the supposition that the whole shall be performed by an amalgamated Provincial establishment.

6. The financial effect of the measure can only be reported after ascertaining what increase of Provincial establishments will be necessary, and how far the existing Engineering establishments of the District Boards can be abolished if the proposed transfer of works be carried out. Superintending Engineers will

therefore report, with the least possible delay, the numbers and cost of the smallest extra establishment which would be required under the several heads, engineer, upper and lower subordinate, office establishment, &c., to admit of the Public Works Department taking over and efficiently carrying out all works which are now intrusted to the Engineering establishments of the District Boards. The Examiner, Public Work Accounts, will also report the increase which would be necessary under Accounts establishment. The savings which would be effected by the proposed measure in the establishments employed by District Boards will be ascertained in the Financial Department.

7. Statements showing the changes in the strength and distribution of superior establishments made since the beginning of 1882, and the numbers and cost of the present establishment employed on Provincial Public Works will at once be furnished to the Finance Committee. The Accountant General having expressed his inability to furnish a statement shewing the numbers and cost of the present establishments employed on Local Public Works, the information will be called for urgently in the Financial Department.

8. The question as to the political aspect of the measure will be remitted to the Financial Department for early consideration.

9. Superintending Engineers will regard this reference as most urgent; and, with the statements now called for, they will submit a general expression of their opinion on the measure suggested by the Finance Committee.

10. The following letter will be addressed to the Committee.

(Here enter No. 2011 W., dated 12th August 1886.)

(True Extract.)

Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To Superintending Engineers.
,, Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
,, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, for information.
,, Financial Department, with extracts from notes by Members of Government.

GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

# Govt. of {1886} Madras.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

*Dated August*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

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**G.O., 12th August 1886, No. 2010 W.**

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**AUGUST.**

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**Public Works Expenditure.**

Orders on letter from the Finance Committee offering suggestions for effecting economy in—.

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LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS 12 AUG 86

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GENERAL. [illegible]
~~ACCOUNT.~~

# Govt. of {1886} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

*Dated August*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

G.O., August 1886, No.

**AUGUST.**

**Public Works Expenditure.**

Orders on letter from the Finance Committee offering suggestions for effecting economy in—.

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7

No. 193.

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STEPHEN JACOB, Esq., C.S.,
*Secretary, Finance Committee,*

To

The Secretary
to Government, Madras
Public Works Department

*Simla, the 2nd July 1886.*

SIR,

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| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Establishment—Engineer ... | 5,47,420 | 2,79,800 | 3,83,950 | 6,63,750 | 5,18,300 |
| Ditto —Accounts and Clerical ... | 2,32,860 | 98,400 | 1,75,000 | [illegible] | 2,34,700 |
| Travelling Allowances ... | 1,30,230 | 85,400 | 74,700 | 1,60,100 | 1,20,000 |
| Contingencies ... | 32,670 | 27,600 | 21,550 | 49,150 | 33,000 |
| Petty Establishments ... | 15,230 | 10,750 | 9,860 | 20,610 | 19,000 |
| Total ... | 9,55,580 | 4,97,040 | 6,67,000 | 11,64,040 | 9,26,000 |

4. It seems not improbable that an arrangement which would effect so large an economy in establishment in the North-Western Provinces might produce a similar effect in other Provinces also, and, if so, the suggestion that such a system should be carried out seems worthy of careful consideration.

The question becomes all the more important at present from the fact that the establishment being already excessive the probable reduction of Imperial and Provincial Public Works Expenditure, in consequence of financial pressure, is likely to leave Government with a still greater superabundance of establishment on its hands.

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5. It is, of course, an open question in what way the amalgamated establishment (provided always that cases may be found, as in the North-Western Provinces, where two men are doing one man's work) should be divided between Local and Provincial; and the answer to this might possibly depend on the proportion of work to be done in the Local and Provincial Departments. Where Public Works have been largely localised, and only a few civil buildings remain provincial, there a Local Engineer could probably carry out the Provincial work, just as a Provincial Engineer now carries out Imperial works. Where the local works are less and the Provincial more important of the two, it might probably be convenient to give the execution of all the works to a Provincial Engineer, always assuming that there is not more work than one man can do.

6. The Committee are aware that it is held in some quarters that the principles involved in the term "Local Self-Government" will not be fully carried out unless the Local Boards not only have power to vote and allot the money and to decide on the projects they desire to execute, but also have in their own hands the power to appoint and pay an Executive establishment to whom the execution of those projects can be entrusted. This is a subject into which it obviously is not the province of the Committee to enter: still less would they wish to recommend the taking of a retrograde step, opposed to the policy adopted of late years by the Supreme Government. But they think it right to remark that the administration by the Local Boards of the funds placed at their disposal, so far as relates to their localization and their appropriation to particular expenditure, may be held to be distinct from the execution of works determined on, and in all important cases already specified in minute detail; and that the independence of Local Boards in the administration of their funds is not necessarily affected by using a particular channel for their execution. It seems not impossible that the most advanced Local Boards would be themselves opposed to the creation of a special establishment for spending the money allotted for Local Works, provided it can be shewn that it can be as efficiently disbursed by an already existing establishment, and that the Budgets of the Local Boards will be as scrupulously carried out as that of the Provincial Governments. As far as the Committee are aware the recent legislation on the subject, while it empowers Local Boards to create establishments, does not compel them to do so, and gives authority to the Provincial Governments to interfere whenever they consider that expenditure is extravagant or that unnecessary establishments are being entertained. At any rate the Local Government has the power, wherever local expenditure is supplemented by Provincial grants, of making this a condition precedent to the allotment of such grants.

I am desired therefore to request that you will with the permission of H.E. the Governor in Council state the opinion of the Government of Madras on the subject generally, both in its financial and political aspect, and will report the changes in the strength and distribution of superior establishments made since the beginning of 1882, and the numbers and cost of the present establishment employed on Provincial and Local Public Works in the Province under its control, and the number and cost of the establishment that could carry on the same duties, on the supposition that the whole of these duties should be performed by an amalgamated Provincial establishment such as that proposed for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by Colonel Lang. If any delay is likely to occur in working out accurately the information asked for, I am to beg that an approximate estimate may be prepared and sent forward as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Stephen Jacob

*Secretary, Finance Committee.*

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 44 F. C.—3-7-86—30.

Encls. 3 spare copies

W. No 5413

ecd 12.7.86

No. 193.

FROM

STEPHEN JACOB, Esq., C.S.,
*Secretary, Finance Committee,*

To

*Simla, the 2nd July 1886.*

SIR,

I AM desired to submit for the consideration of the following suggestions as to the possibility of effecting economy by an amalgamation of the different branches of the Public Works Department establishment which exist in some Provinces for the purpose of carrying out Imperial, Provincial and Local Works, and to beg that this Committee may be favored with the views of on the subject.

2. It has been suggested to the Finance Committee that the system of maintaining separate establishments for Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund outlay in some Provinces cannot tend to economy, and that a considerable saving might be effected if the whole of the Public Works transactions in each Province were supervised by one establishment. They have already submitted their views to the Government of India as to the propriety of abolishing the Military Works Department and placing Imperial Military Works under the Provincial Governments in the same way in which Imperial Civil Works are now placed under them. It seems possible that the same principle might be extended to Local Works. Their information is not complete as to the extent to which the District Boards carry out their works through a specially entertained agency of their own, or use the services of the regular Public Works Establishment of the Government. The former practice is believed to prevail in the larger Provinces, and the latter in the smaller. In Assam certainly the same Engineer Establishment carries out the Local and the Provincial Works. But on this subject further information is desirable. In any case, whenever a separate and independent Executive Establishment is maintained for works sanctioned by, and carried out at the expense of, Local Boards, it seems possible that an economy might be effected by any measure whereby a single organized engineer service would be charged with the execution of both classes of works. Under the present arrangement there are in some places two sets of officers carrying out works in the same tract of country, the one set performing its duties in connection with the Provincial Public Works, and the other those relative to Local Works. Similarly in some parts of India a third set of officers are found employed solely on Military Works. It is understood that in some Provinces the Roads are in charge of one set of Engineers, while the Civil Buildings situated on and in the neighbourhood of these Roads are in the hands of another set.

3. The advantages of the suggestion which has been made to the Committee are illustrated by some statements prepared by Colonel Lang, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, showing the existing Provincial and Local Public Works establishments maintained in those Provinces, and the establishment with which in his opinion the work could be carried out on the assumption of its being one undivided establishment under the inspection, direction and control of the Chief and Superintending Engineers.

The existing establishment is as under—

Provincial—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Executive Engineers ... ... | 12 | 23 in charge of Provincial Works in one or more of the 49 districts. |
| Assistant Engineers ... ... | 11 | |

Local—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| District Engineers ... ... | 49 | in charge of the Local Works in the same 49 districts. |

The combined establishment which Colonel Lang considers necessary to carry on the work under the conditions proposed by him is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Executive Engineers ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| Assistant Engineers ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Upper Subordinates ... ... ... ... | 70 |
| Lower Subordinates ... ... ... ... | 104 |
| Total ... | 202 |

Of these, 49 would be district Engineers, each in charge of the entire Provincial and Local Works of one district; but one of these in each of the eight larger divisions would also be a divisional Engineer, with some powers of superintendence over the Junior District Engineers in his Division; so that in order to carry on his work while he is away on business of supervision, he is provided with an Assistant. There would be thus 49 + 8 = 57 men in executive charge of Provincial and Local Works combined, against 49 + 23 = 72, the number so employed at present on Provincial and Local Works separately.

Colonel Lang in an estimate of which the details are given below, shews that the amalgamated establishment, including account and clerical establishment, travelling allowances, contingencies, &c., would cost Rs. 9,26,000, as compared with a present outlay of Provincial Rs. 6,67,000, Local Rs. 4,97,040; total Rs. 11,64,040. This would effect a saving of Rs. 2,38,040, by employing one establishment for all Provincial and Local Works in the Building and Roads Branch. A still further saving would no doubt be effected by the amalgamation of Imperial Military Works in one establishment.

| | 1881-82. | 1886-87. | | | Proposed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Local. | Provincial. | Total. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Establishment—Engineer ... ... ... | 5,43,420 | 2,79,890 | 3,85,890 | 6,65,780 | 5,18,300 |
| Ditto —Accounts and Clerical ... ... | 2,33,850 | 93,400 | 1,75,000 | 2,68,400 | 2,84,700 |
| Travelling Allowances ... ... ... | 1,30,390 | 85,400 | 74,700 | 1,60,100 | 1,30,000 |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 82,670 | 27,600 | 21,550 | 49,150 | 83,000 |
| Petty Establishments ... ... ... | 15,230 | 10,750 | 9,860 | 20,610 | 10,000 |
| Total ... | 9,55,560 | 4,97,040 | 6,67,000 | 11,64,040 | 9,26,000 |

4. It seems not improbable that an arrangement which would effect so large an economy in establishment in the North-Western Provinces might produce a similar effect in other Provinces also, and, if so, the suggestion that such a system should be carried out seems worthy of careful consideration.

The question becomes all the more important at present from the fact that the establishment being already excessive the probable reduction of Imperial and Provincial Public Works Expenditure, in consequence of financial pressure, is likely to leave Government with a still greater superabundance of establishment on its hands.

5. It is, of course, an open question in what way the amalgamated establishment (provided always that cases may be found, as in the North-Western Provinces, where two men are doing one man's work) should be divided between Local and Provincial; and the answer to this might possibly depend on the proportion of work to be done in the Local and Provincial Departments. Where Public Works have been largely localised, and only a few civil buildings remain provincial, there a Local Engineer could probably carry out the Provincial work, just as a Provincial Engineer now carries out Imperial works. Where the local works are less and the Provincial more important of the two, it might probably be convenient to give the execution of all the works to a Provincial Engineer, always assuming that there is not more work than one man can do.

6. The Committee are aware that it is held in some quarters that the principles involved in the term "Local Self-Government" will not be fully carried out unless the Local Boards not only have power to vote and allot the money and to decide on the projects they desire to execute, but also have in their own hands the power to appoint and pay an Executive establishment to whom the execution of those projects can be entrusted. This is a subject into which it obviously is not the province of the Committee to enter: still less would they wish to recommend the taking of a retrograde step, opposed to the policy adopted of late years by the Supreme Government. But they think it right to remark that the administration by the Local Boards of the funds placed at their disposal, so far as relates to their localization and their appropriation to particular expenditure, may be held to be distinct from the execution of works determined on, and in all important cases already specified in minute detail; and that the independence of Local Boards in the administration of their funds is not necessarily affected by using a particular channel for their execution. It seems not impossible that the most advanced Local Boards would be themselves opposed to the creation of a special establishment for spending the money allotted for Local Works, provided it can be shewn that it can be as efficiently disbursed by an already existing establishment, and that the Budgets of the Local Boards will be as scrupulously carried out as that of the Provincial Governments. As far as the Committee are aware the recent legislation on the subject, while it empowers Local Boards to create establishments, does not compel them to do so, and gives authority to the Provincial Governments to interfere whenever they consider that expenditure is extravagant or that unnecessary establishments are being entertained. At any rate the Local Government has the power, wherever local expenditure is supplemented by Provincial grants, of making this a condition precedent to the allotment of such grants.

I am desired therefore to request that you will with the permission of
state the opinion of the Govern-
ment of
on the subject
generally, both in its financial and political aspect, and will report the changes in the strength and distribution of superior establishments made since the beginning of 1882, and the numbers and cost of the present establishment employed on Provincial and Local Public Works in the Province under its control, and the number and cost of the establishment that could carry on the same duties, on the supposition that the whole of these duties should be performed by an amalgamated Provincial establishment such as that proposed for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by Colonel Lang. If any delay is likely to occur in working out accurately the information asked for, I am to beg that an approximate estimate may be prepared and sent forward as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Secretary, Finance Committee.*

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 44 F. C.—3-7-86—30.

No. 2657 C.

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Class X S

INDIAN TELEGRAPH

Local No. 472

To (Station) Ootacamund Triplicane

21/8 12 11 53 urgent

To (Person)

Chief Assistant
Public Works
Secretariat
Stone House Hill

Second Assistant
Madras

2010 W and
2011 W twelfth
august x

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At Hrs. Mts. By

Date 12/8/86

SENT TO

At Hrs.

Telegraph Master.

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Urgent

No. 2657 C.

Government of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

Chepâk, 12th July 1886.

OFFICE NOTE.

From W.

R N 267 / 7 13/16 July 18

To C.

With reference to the accompanying letter which kindly return please furnish the following information at an early date..

(1). A Statement of the changes in the strength and distribution of Superior establishment since 1882 up to d

(2) A Statement of t numbers & cost of the present establishment employed on Provincial Public Works.

(3). A Statement of the numbers and cost of the present establishment employed on Local Fund Work

The number and cost of P. W. D. establishment in 1879-80 -

If the information is not obtainable in your Office, please obtain it from P.

A.D.W.

.7.86

KEEP-WITH 1. No.

dated 188

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[C. No. 8.] 13

GOVT. OF MADRAS. 1886. P. W. DEPT.

EXAMINER, P. W. ACCOUNTS.

Madras, 17th July 1886.

OFFICE NOTE No. 287.

To W.

Encl. 4

Your O. N. No. 2457 C. dated 12th. July 1886.

Herewith a statement showing the changes in the strength and distribution of Superior Establishment since 1882 up to date.

2. For statement of the No. and cost of the present Establishment employed on Provincial Public Works, please see entries in Establishment Budget Estimate for 1886-87.

3. Copy of letter from the Accountant General, Madras, No. L. F. 1. A./478 dated 15th. July 1886 in reply to a reference made regarding the Nos. and cost of the present Establishment employed on Local Fund Works, is herewith sent.

4. The cost of the P. W. D. Establishment in 1879-80 is Rs. 20,46,171. As regards Nos., please

S.W.C. No 5613

C9/

see entries in the Establishment Budget for that year.

C.

C./17.7

## Statement showing the changes in the strength and distribution of Superior Establishment since 1882 up to date

| 1882 to April 1883 <br> 1 | | 1st May 1883 to 31st December 1884 <br> 2 | | 1st January 85 to date <br> 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Engineer Establishment** | | **Engineer Establishment** | | **Engineer Establishment** | |
| Chief Engineer 1st Class | 1 | Chief Engineer 1st Class | 1 | Chief Engineer 1st Class | 1 |
| 2d Class | 1 | 2d Class | 1 | 2d Class | 1 |
| Superintending Engineers 1st Class | 2 | Superintending Engineers 1st Class | 2 | Superintending Engineers 1st Class | 2 |
| 2d Class | 2 | 2d Class | 2 | 2d Class | 2 |
| 3rd Class | 2 | 3rd Class | 2 | 3rd Class | 2 |
| Executive Engineers 1st Grade | 9 | Executive Engineers 1st Grade | 9 | Executive Engineers 1st Grade | 11 |
| 2nd Grade | 10 | 2d Grade | 10 | 2d Grade | 11 |
| 3rd Grade | 11 | 3rd Grade | 11 | 3rd Grade | 13 |
| 4th Grade | 4 | 4th Grade | 11 | 4th Grade | 6 |
| Assistant Engineers 1st Grade | 27 | Assistant Engineers 1st Grade | 23 | Assistant Engineers 1st Grade | 32 |
| 2nd & 3rd Grades | 20 | 2 & 3rd Grades | 17 | 2 & 3rd Grades | 8 |
| | 89 | | 89 | | 89 |
| **Upper Subordinate Establishment** | | **Upper Subordinate Establishment** | | **Upper Subordinate Establishment** | |
| Sub Engineers 1st Grade | 9 | The same as in column 1, except in Overseers 1st Grade due to the appointment of Military Apprentices | | Vide remarks in column 2. | |
| 2d Grade | 9 | | | | |
| 3rd Grade | 17 | | | | |
| Supervisors 1st Grade | 22 | | | | |
| 2d Grade | 36 | | | | |
| Overseers 1st Grade | 25 | | | | |
| 2d Grade | 28 | | | | |
| 3rd Grade | 36 | | | | |
| | 185 | | | | |

The above exclude officers of the Consulting Engineers Department, temporary Engineers, and temporary Subordinates.

Madras
17 July 1886

J. C. Gurdon
Examiner P. W. Accounts
Madras

6/177

EH
7/7

Copy of letter from the Accountant General to the Government of Madras to the Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Madras, No. LFIA/278 dated 15th July 1886.

With reference to your letter No. 108 P dated the 13th July 1886, I have the honor to state that information relat to the Establishment employed on Local Fund Works is not available in this Office. The Presidents of the District Boards should be called upon to furnish the required information.

(True Copy)

G. E. Patton
Supert: Corr: Branch

Ex.
17.7

ansd
17/7/86

P. W. Deptt 16

NOTE.—

Letter from the Finance Committee No 193 d/ July 2d 1886

order

In this letter, the Finance Committee offer suggestions for effecting economy by the amalgamation of the different branches of the P. W. Deptt which exist in some Provinces for the purpose of carrying out Imperial, Provincial, and Local works.

2. It has been suggested to the Committee that the system of main separate establ for Imperial,

and Local Fund works in some provinces cannot tend to economy, and that a considerable saving might be effected if the whole of the P.W. transactions in each province were supervised by one establishment. They have already submitted their views to the Govt of India as to the propriety of abolishing the Military Works Department, and placing military works under the Provincial establishments; and it seems to
ossible that the
might be
l Wk

3 In this Presidency, all works carried out from Imperial funds (Military, Irrigation, and Civil Buildings) and a few from Incorporated Local & Excluded Funds, are entrusted to the Provincial P.W. establishment, other funds paying to Provincial a contribution of 23 per cent on the works outlay for establishment. The bulk of works carried out from Incorporated Local Funds are however entrusted to separate Engineer establishments, employed under the immediate orders of the

District Boards. So far as this Presidency is concerned therefore the question is confined to the propriety of transferring all L.F. works to the Provincial P.W. establishment, and of abolishing the District Boards Engineering establishment.

Prior to the reorganization of February 1880, all Local Fund Works were carried out by the P.W. Dept, but the large reductions then effected in the Provincial establishments, rendered it impossible for those

to supervise Local Fund Works, which were consequently transferred to agencies directly employed by the District Boards.

The Provincial P.W. Budgets for 1878-79 and 1879-80, prior to the transfer of Local Fund Works to Other Agency, contained the following provision for establishment:—

1878-79 .... Rs 22,53,403

1879-80 .... " 22,33,455

In 1880-81, after the reductions took place the P.W. Provincial budget estimates for establishment was Rs 14,06,033/

Since then, the operations of the P.W. Dept have gradually extended, and there has been a consequent progressive increase in the cost of establishment-, the budget estimates being as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1881-82 ...... | Rs 16, 13, 266. |
| 1882-83 ........ | .. 20, 24, 431. |
| 1883-84 ........ | .. 21, 87, 356 |
| 1884-85 ........ | .. 22, 28, 466 |
| 1885-86 ....... | .. 23, 87, 690 |
| 1886-87 ........ | .. 24, 59, 156. |

It seems possible that, with the present well organised staff, Local Fund Works might without difficulty be again under-taken by the P.W. Dept-, with a slight increase under subordinate and petty establishments. A ... estimates of the

I do not understand this. For years the P.W.D has protested its inability to cope with the maintenance of the minor irrigation works of the Presidency which furnish 3/5 of the irrigation revenue and the work was in consequence transferred to the Revenue ~~Dept~~ agent: who are provided with an establishment for the purpose ~~the~~ which is restricted to 16% of the expenditure — only the other day a note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation was circulated which reiterated the inability of the Dept. to under-take the minor [illegible]

They should all be given up to the ryots to keep in repair, a proportionate remission of the revenue being made.

If at the present time when the cost of establish-ment is higher than it has ever been the P.W.D cannot undertake what I have always held to be one of its legitimate work I don't think it can be said that "Local Fund "works might again without "difficulty be undertaken "by the P.W.D." If it can do one thing it can do the other & the irrigation works have the first claim on the professional services of the Dept. — Moreover speaking with the experience of a former Collector & President of a Local Fund Board I am able to say without hesitation that the arrange-ment of entrusting the execution of Local Fund Works i.e. the roads of the country (the buildings are not many) to the P.W.D is not only a very expensive one but it works very badly because

necessary increase can however only be formed after consulting Supdg Engineers.

If the measure be carried out, and Local Funds be required to pay to Provincial the usual contribution of 23 per cent for establish-ment, there will without doubt be a large saving to Provincial; but, while the General revenues of the Presidency will benefit, it is doubtful what saving will accrue to District Boards, the cost of whose Engineering establish-ments is generally kept within 20 per cent of the stimated outlay on works

The Committee do not desire to enter into the question of how far this proposal will interfere with the principles of "Local Self Government", but they think it right to remark that the administration by Local Boards of the funds placed at their disposal, so far as relates to their localisation and their appropriation to particular expenditure, may be held to be distinct from the

cution of works determin

on; and that the independence of Local Boards in the administration of their funds is not necessarily affected by using a particular channel for their execution.

5 The Committee ask the opinion of this Govt. on the measure generally, both in its financial and political aspect, and for information on the following points:—

(1) The changes in the strength and distribution of superior establishments made since the beginning of 1882.

the officers of the Dept. are not under the control of the local Board — it is absurd to hold the President of the Board responsible for the efficient maintenance of the District roads when the executive are not under his [illegible] ~~them~~ him.
There is of course a waste of power in the present arrangement but it is the outcome of the scheme of Local self govt. and must continue so long as the law constituting Local Boards is in force.

But it is very much affected if the control of the executive does not rest with them —

Financially Provincial funds will benefit at the cost of local funds

Having, wisely or unwisely, given the people so large a share of self govt. the proposal of the Finance Committee would certainly from a political point of view be regarded as retrograde.

Practically the P.W.D. will be put on its defence & have to shew cause for increasing its Establishments by 2 lakhs of Rupees over the expenditure in 1880 notwithstanding that
Local

(2) The numbers and cost of the present establishment employed on

(a) Provincial &

(b) Local Public Works.

(3) The number and cost of the establishment that could carry on the same duties, on the supposition that the whole shall be performed by an amalgamated Provincial establishment.

The financial effect of the measure can only be reported after ascertaining from Distt

arse arrang for the jump of ten lakhs in seven years 1880–1886 will also have to be accounted for.

When the figures called for by the Finance Committee are worked out it will probably be the case that Provincial & Local Works c[illegible] be nominally worked together at a cost smaller than that now incurred by the two Departments working separately. It does not follow however that it [illegible] be politic to revert to the system of 1879-80 as at present advised. I am entirely opposed to such re-amalgamation upon [illegible] the further action which will be taken in the Financial Dept on this paper [illegible]

of Provincial establishments will be necessary, and from the Financial dept how far the existing Engineering establishments of Local Boards can be abolished, and it is proposed now to make references on these points.

The political aspect of the measure must be stated by the Financial Dept, which has the control of District Boards.

Information under the heads (1) and (2)

of the provincial transfer [illegible] be [illegible] out (continued [illegible])

This is also my feeling Mr Elphinstone used to say "any plan is a good plan if you stick to it" This everlasting chopping & changing which here is a little financial pressure is fatal to good administration

MW

from the Examiner P.W. Accts.

Information under (3) can only be given after reference to Supdg. Engineers, but probably a rough estimate can be given in anticipation as requested by the Committee at the conclusion of their letter.

The attached statement shews the cost of the Engineering establishments of the Various District Boards, and the cost of Public Works establishments in the corresponding

The

are, those for 1884-85, the latest year for which actuals are available.–

19·7·86.

It may be added that proposals have been received from the Govt. of India for the formation of a separate military works branch in this Presidency. The additional cost of the measure, under establishment, is estimated at about Rs 1,67,000 per annum. The papers are now under consider=ation in the Military deptt.–

This of course will be given up.

22/7

Statement showing the cost of Engineer Establishments employed in Local Fund Circles and P. W. Divisions in 1884.—

| Local Funds. | | P. W. Dept | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ganjam | Rs 17.770. | Ganjam | 31,668 |
| Vizagapatam | 20,650. | Vizagapatam | 45,485. |
| Godavari | 45,230. | Godavari. East | 1,05,001 |
| | | " West | 86,724 |
| | | " Central | 43,254 |
| | | Rushikulya | 33,868 |
| Kistna | 43,990. | Kistna. East | 86,134 |
| | | " West | 48,373 |
| | | Gudivada | 34,104 |
| Nellore | 31,000 | Nellore | 43,711 |
| | | Sangam | 63,632 |
| | | Buckingham Canal | 54,058 |
| Bellary | 18,660 | Bellary | 69,758 |
| Anantapur | 10,920 | C Project | 10,276 |
| Cuddapah | 20,600 | Cuddapah | 26,929 |
| Kurnool | 14,000 | Kurnool | 26,551 |
| | | Kurnool Canal | 60,846 |

| Local Funds | | P.W.D. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nilgiris .... Rs | 17,200 | Nilgiris .. Rs | 63656 |
| Coimbatore .. .. | 25,200 | Coimbatore .. | 96,187 |
| | | B. Project | 16,457 |
| | | Salem .... .. | 11,192 |
| Salem .. .. | 25,540 | Baram .... .. | 16,457 |
| Malabar .... .. | 57,760 | West Coast .. .. | 23,007 |
| South Canara .. | 18,000 | | |
| North Arcot ... | 29,370 | North Arcot .. .. | 45,664 |
| South Arcot .. | 22,700 | South Arcot ... .. | 72,811 |
| | | Chingleput .... .. | 56,167 |
| Chingleput .... .. | 18,410 | Presidency .. | 4,04,153 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 16,680 | Trichinopoly .. .. | 80,411 |
| | | Tanjore .... .. | 63,728 |
| Tanjore .... .. | 41,440 | Negapatam .... .. | 48,084 |
| Madura .... .. | 28,230 | Madura .... .. | 42,872 |
| Tinnevelly .. | 27,100 | Tinnevelly .... .. | 54,581 |
| | | Cauveri & Vennar . | 18,995 |
| | | Lower Coleroon .. | 8,5[illegible]0 |

| Local Funds. | | P.W.D. – | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Consulting Architect. Rs | 48,391 |
| | | Presidency Stores, . | 11,682 |
| | | Tank Division . | 92,421<br>~~93,241~~ |
| | | Red Hills | 5,25[illegible] |
| Total Rupees | 550,450 | Total Rs | 21,36,801 |

The Hon'ble H.S. Sullivan CSI
The Hon C.G. Master
His Excy the Governor
His Excy the Commr in Chief

N.B.

These papers were mislaid by H.E. the C. in C., and as they appeared to have been hopelessly lost, the Note was rewritten from memory as closely as possible, & recirculated to the Hon'ble Messrs Sullivan & Master.

After this had been done, the missing papers were accidentally found, by the Legislative Dept., among a file of papers which had been returned by H.E. the C. in C.

They turned up only on 10th Current, which accounts for the delay in disposing of the matter.

11-8-86

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P.W.D.

## Note.

Letter from the Finance Committee, No 193 dated 2.7.86.

With this letter, the Finance Committee forward for consideration, suggestions for effecting economy by an amalgamation of the different branches of the P.W. Dept. establishments which exist in this province for the purpose of carrying out Imperial Provincial & Local Works.

It has been suggested to the Committee that the system of maintaining separate establishments for

That an economy would result if effect were given to the suggestion of the Finance Committee to transfer the executive supervision of local works to the Provincial establishment of Public Works may at once be conceded but, as pointed out in the note, Provincial funds wd gain at the expense of local.

Local funds it must be remembered do not come out of the general revenues but are raised by the imposition of an additional & special cess contributed locally for local purposes only

Imperial, Provincial & Local Fund outlay in some provinces cannot tend to economy, & that a considerable saving might be effected if the whole of the P.W. transactions in each province were supervised by one establishment. They have already suggested to the Govt of India the propriety of abolishing the Military Works Dept under the Govt of India, & placing military works under the several Provincial Govts., & they think the same principle might be extended to Local works.

In this Presidency all Imperial works, Irrigation, Military & Civil, as well as works carried out from

and it is the duty of ~~District~~ District Boards to administer them in the most economical manner.

In these circumstances an arrangement which however much it might diminish the general expenditure on establishment employed on public works throughout the country would at the same time impose a charge on funds raised heavier than that which they now bear [illegible] would clearly be inequitable and any such proposal would inevitably be rejected by the District Boards. Even if it could be shown that the arrangement proposed would not be financially disadvantageous to Local Funds the District Boards would undoubtedly prefer to employ an executive entirely under their control to paying for the services of officers who'd be absolutely independent of them [illegible]

could not wholly commend. I speak from experience as a Local Fund President in former days when the arrangement now proposed was in force. Local fund work was often neglected – not wilfully but because, & not without reason, the officers of the P.W.D considered that the Irrigation works on which the land revenue depended had the first claim.

If an Engineer appointed by the Local Board, and paid from Local funds, does not do his work satisfactorily he gets notice to quit – but over an officer of the P.W. Dept. appointed & paid by Govt the President of the Local Board, who by law is its executive agent, can exercise no control whatever & he is thus placed in an entirely false position.

Moreover – if these objections could be disposed of I very much question if the P.W.D without the

Provincial funds, are entrusted to one Provincial P.W. establt, which receives from Imperial a contribution of 23 per cent on works outlay towards the cost of supervision. Nearly the whole of the Local Fund works in the Presidency are however carried out by separate engineering establishments employed directly by District Boards. In this Presidency, therefore, the question is confined to the propriety of transferring Local Fund works to Govt. P.W. agency.

Prior to 1879-80, Local Fund works were carried out by the P.W. Dept, but the strain thrown on the finances of the country by the Afghan war &c. led to extensive reductions in the P.W. establishments, which were then no longer able to retain the execution of Local Fund works. The latter were therefore relinquished, & the various District Boards organised their own engineering establishments.

Prior to the reduction of February 1880, the cost of the P.W. establt., according to Budget figures, was as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| 1877-78 — — — — | Rs 22,65,338 |
| 1878-79 — — — | 22,53,403 |
| 1879-80 — — — | 22,33,455. |

In 1880-81, after the reductions, the Budget estimate for establt was — 14,06,033 & that for 1881-82 — 16,13,266.

In 1882, after exhaustive correspondence with the Govt of India, the departmental establt was again organised on a proper footing, & the Budget estimate for 1882-83 was Rs 20,40,607. From that year the Budget figures have been:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1883-84 — — | Rs 21,87,356 |
| 1884-85 — — — | 22,28,466 |
| 1885-86 — — — | 23,87,690 |
| 1886-87 — — — | 24,59,156. |

There has been no numerical increase since 1882 under permanent engineer & upper subordinate establt., but the gradual increase in cost has been due partly to increased pay granted by the Govt of India to Executive & Asst Engrs & to an increased proportion of Executive Engineers sanctioned by the Govt. of India, as compared with Asst Engrs; & mainly to the progressive

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Expansion of establishm which would involve y heavy ~~additional~~ increased outlay, would be able to undertake in addition (Provincial works the executive supervision of local works involving an annual expenditure of lakhs. I have already explained that when the arrangemen was in force prior to 1879-80 the former invariably took precedence of the latter - In those days - taking the figures in the margin from 1877 to 1880) the P.W.D had an establishment costing 22½ lakhs — For the curren yrs 24½ lakhs are pro-vided but even the less the Depart. has declared itself unable to cope with the maintenance of minor irrigation works on which 3/5 of the irrigation revenue of the Province dep These works have in con-sequence been handed over to the already overwor Rev: Dept: which in turn has to maintain

establishment for the purpose. This is of course much to be regretted and before the Provincial Dept of Public works can undertake local works with which it has had no concern for the last 7 years any expansion of its operations should in my opinion first include the care of these irrigation works.

In the circumstances above stated I do not think that the suggestion of the Finance Committee can receive the support of this Govt.

AC

9/8.

I cannot remember exactly what I noted when the paper was first cirexpansion of the operations of the Dept, necessitating the employment of a large number of temporary Engineers & Subordinates who are earning no pensionary allowances, & whose services can be dispensed with on a month's notice.

The provision in the Budget for 1886-87 for temporary estabt. is 3 lakhs, so that the estimated cost of permanent estabt may be set down at about 21½ lakhs. The provision in the Budget for temporary establishment is made in lump, & appointments are sanctioned against that provision as necessity arises.

culated but my opinion is an [illegible] that the proposal of the Finance Committee however commendable on financial grounds is politically undesirable. Of course it must be shewn that there would be a financial gain. I am not sure that there would — but anyway it wd. be a retrogressive step so far as Local bodies are concerned and wd., I feel sure, meet with their emphatic disapproval. Where the duties of the two Departments overlap it wd. be possible and probably economical to let one or the other take the entire responsibility of a given area. I am averse to giving one the entire preponderance. I agree in what the Hon. Mr Sullivan has written. The Financial Department must have its say and if reference be made to Local bodies I have little doubt as to the answer.

10/8

The Budget provision for establishment is now larger than it was in 1879-80, before the relinquishment of local fund works, but it must be remembered that the annual grants for works have largely increased since 1881-82. The gradually increasing contributions made to Provincial by other funds for supervising agency will illustrate this as shown below.—

1881-82 - Contribution = Rs 9,66,667
1882-83 - - - - - 12,80,941
1883-84 - - - - - - - 12,36,622
1884-85 - - - - — 15,00,479
1885-86 - - - — 15,66,520
1886-87 - - - — 16,35,424

The share paid by Provincial towards the cost of estabt has therefore not materially increased.

The Finance Committee remark that they

aware that it is held in some quarters that the principles involved in the term "Local Self Govt" will not be fully carried out unless the Local Boards not only have the power to vote and allot the money, & to decide on the projects they desire to execute, but also have in their own hands the power to appoint & pay an executive establt. to whom the execution of those projects can be intrusted. The Comttee think that this is a subject into which it is not their province to enter, & still less would they wish to recommend any retrograde step opposed to the policy of the Govt of India; but they think it right to remark that the administration by the Local Boards of the funds placed at their disposal, so far as relates to their localisation & their appropriation to particular expenditure may be held to be distinct from the execution of works, & that the independence of the Boards in the administration of their funds is not necessarily affected by using a particular channel for their execution.

It is of course for the Govt to decide whether it would be politic or a retrograde step to retransfer the execution of L. F. Works to the P.W. Dept; but it may be said that without any very material increase of cost, the P.W. Dept would probably be in a position to resume charge of such works. What ~~measure~~ measure of increase would be necessary can only be determined after consulting the Supdg Engrs. And it may be further said that considerable economy to Provincial funds would without doubt result from the measure, but as the cost of the Dist. Boards' engineering estabts. is generally

restricted to 20 per cent of the estimated outlay on works, & as they would have to pay, under the Committee's proposal, a contribution of 23 percent to Provincial for supervising agency, it seems doubtful what advantage Local funds would derive from the transfer.

From the revised estimates for 1884-85, it would appear that the District Boards' engineering estabts. cost between 5 & 6 lakhs, while the contributions paid by Local to Provincial prior to 1880-81 averaged about 7 lakhs.

The Committee request the opinion of this Govt. on the subject generally both in its financial & political aspect, & they ask for the following information:—

(1) The changes in the strength & distribution of superior estabts made since the beginning of 1882.

(2) The numbers & cost of the present estabts, employed on Provincial & Local Public Works,

(3) The numbers & cost of the estabt that could carry on the same duties on the supposition that the whole of those duties should be performed by an amalgamated Provincial estabt.

The financial aspect of the measure can only be determined

to Supdg. Engrs as to what increase would be needed in the Provincial estabt.

The political aspect must apparently be declared by Govt in the Financial Dept.

Information as to (1) is available, as also under (2) so far as regards the P. W. Dept. The Acct. General has been unable to furnish the numbers & cost of present estabt. employed on L. F. Works, & the information will be obtained from Dist. Boards, through the Financial Dept.

As regards (3), as already stated, it will be necessary to consult the Administrative Officers of the Dept.

It may be added that while this proposal has [illegible] emanated from the Finance Comtee, the Govt. of India has announced that the Secy. of State has sanctioned the formation of separate Military Works Depts in the Madras & Bombay Presidencies, & detailed proposals for the formation of such a dept in Madras are now separately under the consideration of Govt. The extra cost of establt for the proposed Mily. Works dept: will probably be over 2 lakhs of Rs.

For orders.

No 2010 a P.W. Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government,

Under date the 12 August 1886

Read the following:—

Letter from the Finance Committee (No. No 193 of July 2nd 1886

In this letter, the Finance Committee offer suggestions for effecting economy by the amalgamation of the different branches of the P.W. Department which exist in some provinces for the purpose of carrying out Imperial, Provincial and Local works.

2. It has been suggested to the Committee that the system of maintaining separate

establishments for Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund works in same province cannot tend to economy; and that a considerable saving might be effected if the whole of the P.W. transactions in each province were supervised by one establishment. They have already submitted their views to the Govt of India as to the propriety of abolishing the Military Works Dept, and placing military works under the Provincial establishments; and it seems to them possible that the same principle might be

3. In this Presidency, all works carried out from Imperial funds (Irrigation, and Military, and Civil Buildings,) and a few from Incorporated Local and Excluded Local Funds, are entrusted to the Provincial P.W. establishment; other funds paying to Provincial a contribution of 23 per cent on the works outlay, for establishment. The bulk of works carried out from Incorporated Local Funds are however entrusted to separate Engineer establishments, employed

under the immediate orders of the District Boards. So far as this Presidency is concerned therefore, the question is confined to the propriety of transferring all Local Fund Works to the Provincial P.W. establishment, and of abolishing the District Boards Engineering establishments.

4. The Committee do not desire to enter into the question of how far their proposal will interfere with the principles of "Local Self-Government";

to remark that the administration by Local Boards of the funds placed at their disposal, so far as relates to their location and their appropriation to particular expenditure, may be held to be distinct from the execution of works determined on; and that the independence of Local Boards in the administration of their funds is not necessarily affected by using a particular channel for their execution.

5. The Committee ask the opinion of the Govt. on the necessary

both in its financial and political aspect, and for information on the following points:—

(1) The changes in the strength and distribution of superior establishments made since the beginning of 1882

(2) The numbers and cost of the present establishment employed on

(a) Provincial and

(b) Local Public Works.

(3) The number and cost of the establishment that would carry on the same duties, on the supposition that the

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whole shall be performed by an amalgamated Provincial establishment.

6. The financial effect of the measure can only be reported after ascertaining what increase of Provincial establishments will be necessary,— and how far the existing Engineering establishments of ~~Local~~ the District Boards can be abolished if the proposed transfer of works be carried out. Supdg Engineers will therefore report, with the least possible delay, the numbers and cost of the

smallest ~~than~~ establishment which would be required under the several heads, engineer, upper and lower subordinate, and office establishment, &c., to admit of the P.W. Dept taking over and efficiently carrying into all works which are now entrusted to the engineering establishments of the District Boards. The Examiner P.W. Accounts will also report the increase which would be necessary under accounts establishment. The savings which would be

be effected by the proposed measure in the establishments employed by District Boards will be ascertained in the Financial dept.

7. Statements showing the changes in the strength and distribution of superior establishments made since the beginning of 1882, and the numbers and cost of the present establishment employed on Provincial Public Works, will at once be furnished to the Finance Committee. The Accountant General

having expressed his inability to furnish a statement shewing the numbers and cost of the present establishments employed on Local Public Works, the information will be called for urgently in the Financial deptt.

8. The question as to the political aspect of the measure will be remitted to the Financial deptt for early consideration. ~~and report~~.

9. Supdg Engineers will regard this reference as most urgent; and, with the statements now called for, they will submit a general expression of their opinion on the measure suggested by the Finance Committee

To Supdg Engrs { I – with 5 S.C.s / II .. 5 .. s / III .. 5 .. s / IV .. 5 .. s / V .. 5 .. s / VI .. 5 .. s }
Gen. Ravenshaw .. 5 .. s
Ch. E. for Irrign for information 3 S.C.s
Finl Dept. with extracts from letter by members of Govt & 50 S.C.s

11 S.C. retained for use at Office
41 S.C. sent [illegible]

despd 13/5/80

10. The following letter will be addressed to the Committee

(A.E. No. 2011 W d/ 12 Aug [illegible])

To,

The Secretary,
Finance Committee

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt

of your letter No 173 dated
5th July 1886, submitting for
the consideration of this
Govt, certain suggestions
as to the possibility
of effecting economy by
an amalgamation of the
different branches of the
P.W. Deptt which exist in
some Provinces for the
purpose of carrying out
Imperial Provincial
and Local Public Works.
In reply, I am to state
that, in this Presidency,
all Imperial and
Provincial Public Works

are carried out by the
Provincial P.W. establish-
-ment, and that Local
Public Works only are
intrusted to a separate
agency employed by the
District Boards. The
views of this Govt on the
proposal to transfer the
execution of such works
to the Provincial estabt
will be forwarded with
the least possible delay,
after receipt of replies
to certain references which
it has been found
necessary to make.

Meanwhile I am directed to forward the under-mentioned statements asked for by the Committee:—

(1) Statement showing the changes in the strength and distribution of the superior P.W. establishments made since the beginning of 1882

(2) Provincial P.W. Budget Estimate for 1886-87, showing the number and cost of the superior P.W. Estabt of this Presidency.

2 A statement showing the numbers and cost of the establishment employed on Local public works has been called for, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

3. In order to frame an estimate of the numbers and cost of an amalgamated establishment such as ~~which~~ would be required under the Committees' proposals, it has been found necessary to make references to the Supdg Engineers of the dist

s have been asked
treat the matter as
ost urgent. It is no
nsidered that an
pproximate estimate
ld be at present given in the
y degree of accurac

Original

A 2010 W d/ 17/8/86
2011

To the Chief Secretary
for favour of
Confirmation [illegible]