Govt. of {1891} Madras.

PUBLIC.

No. 3007 W dy 11th Nov/91

Communicated to Officers of the Public Works Department for information and guidance in continuation of G.O. 268-W dated 28th January 1891

Issued

Recd. Encl.

2dy C.V.B. 6-11-91

" J.P. 6/11

G.O., 27th October 1891, No. 907.

OCTOBER.

Returns of Land.

Directing that all houses owned by Uncovenanted officers should be entered in the — submitted by them, with particulars as to the use to which they are put.

C.E. for I
C.E. for Rys.
S. Engrs.
C.A. to Govt.
Supt of Works P.W.
Exer P.W. Accts
do Ry. Accts

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 7th October 1891, Mis. No. 7200.

Resolution—dated 7th October 1891, Mis. No. 7200.

The question has been raised whether houses should be shown in the statement of " landed property " which has to be submitted by every Uncovenanted officer every year (*vide* Rule 8 in G.O., dated 12th June 1890, No. 426, Public Department, and paragraph 7 of the rules issued with Board's Proceedings, dated 11th July 1891, No. 416).

2. The heading of column 5 of the form of statement appended to the order was originally worded as " Nature of property, *i.e.*, whether houses, lands, gardens, &c.; " but on a representation made by the Accountant-General, it was ordered in G.O., dated 10th December 1890, No. 859, Public Department, to be altered into " Lands, gardens with or without houses attached," on the ground that the prohibition contained in the rules referred solely to lands and not to houses or other buildings for residence.

3. On a reference from the Collector of Ganjam, however, the Board has interpreted Rule 6, in G.O., dated 12th June 1890, No. 426, as applying only to houses which are used by the officers concerned for their own residence, and if this interpretation is correct, houses not so lived in will have to be shown in the statement.

4. The Board, therefore, requests the orders of Government. On the one hand, houses *per se* are not " landed property," and on the other, the ownership of them would appear to be accompanied by much the same objections as the ownership of land.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Ag. Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department.

Order—dated 27th October 1891, No. 907, Public.

All houses owned should be entered in the returns, and particulars given as to the use to which they are put.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments.

Exd. A. Raitt.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., dated 24th June 1891, No. 955 M., Local and Municipal.

Abstract.—Passing orders on the subject of accounting for expenditure on drainage and other works executed under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer.

G.O., dated 14th August 1891, No. 1306 M., Local and Municipal.

Abstract.—Passing orders on the proposals submitted by the Sanitary Engineer with a view to carry out the works entrusted to him with greater efficiency and despatch than is possible at present.

Read—also the following letter from J. A. JONES, Esq., mem. inst. c.e., f.r.s.e., Sanitary Engineer to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 16th September 1891, No. 1212 :—

With reference to G.O., dated 14th August 1891, No. 1306, Local and Municipal, I have the honour to draw attention to the following points, and to request you will be good enough to obtain further orders thereon.

2. *Para.* (3).—The establishment under an Assistant Engineer will vary according as schemes are under survey or execution. Ordinarily, an Assistant Engineer will require a staff of—

(1) Supervisors or overseers.
(2) Clerks.
(3) Draftsmen.
(4) Lascars.
} A.

Such staff would be permanent.

During survey of a town, there would be required for periods of one to six months—

(1) Surveyors.
(2) Lascars.
} B.

During construction, there would be required, in addition to the permanent staff—

(1) Overseers (temporary).
(2) Writers.
(3) Concopillays.
(4) Maistries.
(5) Extra coolies, &c.
} C.

3. I do not think that it can have been the intention of Government that all this staff should be borne from " Provincial," and indeed it would entail constant requisition for alteration in establishment which could not be foreseen nor budgeted for.

4. What I presume, therefore, is that Government intend that the permanent staff (A) should be constantly maintained and charged against Provincial, and the expenditure met, as far as possible, by transfers from the 15 per cent. charge in estimates for contingencies. Nor does it seem likely that the Public Works Department would transfer such men as clerks, draftsmen and lascars. These I presume Government intend shall be appointed in the usual manner after proper sanction has been obtained.

5. As to the B establishment, it would be more convenient if Municipalities allotted funds as now from time to time. And if this expenditure stood on their books as advances to be recovered from the cost of the scheme in connection with which they were made, Councils would not find much difficulty in making the grants at any time. I request Government will be pleased to say whether this system has its approval. I have presumed that Government did not intend to forfeit all grants already made by Municipalities for the purpose of survey, &c., and under such belief, I am continuing to utilize available grants. It would be very inconvenient in any case to withdraw surveyors in course of work.

6. Regarding the C establishment, there is, of course, no doubt but that they should be paid out of the item "Contingencies" in the ordinary way as is done on all large works. My question therefore in regard to this class is—What is my limit of sanction? Such establishment as is required is entirely of a temporary nature—of the nature, *in fact, of daily labour*—and will be borne on the *muster rolls* of the work, but if Government will name a limit of pay to be sanctioned, say, Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 a month for any individual, it may save much future reference.

7. I request also that Government will be good enough to define my powers as to allocations and transfers of officers from one circle to another or from one town to another after the services of officers have been placed at my disposal,—the allocations, transfers, &c., being, of course, in the interests of the public service.

8. I need not point out that only a proportion of the 15 per cent. on estimate will be available to meet the expenditure for establishments by Government. A further question is therefore—On what principle and under whose immediate instructions will any available amount be placed to the credit of Government, and when?

9. *Para.* 4.—From this paragraph it might be assumed that a portion of G.O., 24th June 1891, No. 955 M., Local and Municipal, was cancelled; pending this reference to Government, I have not acted on such assumption. The word "invariably" in latter part of this paragraph seems to take away the permissiveness of a previous sentence of the paragraph, viz., "There is no objection, &c.," and if the order is taken in its strict interpretation, it would cause a return to the system of accounting of which Government, in the first paragraph of G.O., dated 24th June 1891, No. 955 M., Local and Municipal, disapproved, and which was superseded by the present system of sending all bills for payment to the Municipality.

10. It would certainly be a convenient arrangement for me to be able, at times when large shipments were expected from England and when cartage, railway charges, &c., had to be paid in advance in Madras or at other ports a long distance from the Municipality concerned, to draw a somewhat large sum as an advance, and if I may be allowed to suggest it, I should be pleased if the sentence "This course should be invariably adopted in future" were altered, and the clause made permissive *on my part.*

11. As to the concluding sentence of paragraph 4, I am somewhat in doubt as to its exact meaning. Does it imply that, when I pay bills from advances, such bills are not to be sent for adjustment to the Council, but are to be audited by the Accountant-General and the expenditure entered in the Municipal books on his report, or does the sentence refer to the entirely new state of accounting which would be introduced by the order as it now stands?

12. I presume that paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 24th June, No. 955 M., Local and Municipal, practically sanctions the proposals made in my No. 166, dated 11th March, paragraph 14 (4), embodied in the Government order under reference.

Order—dated 26th October 1891, No. 1838 M., Local and Municipal.

Supervisors and overseers required for the permanent staff referred to by the Sanitary Engineer as Class (A) should, if possible, be obtained from the Public Works Department; but if that department is unable to furnish them, the Sanitary Engineer is

authorised to entertain them himself. The clerks, draftsmen and lascars referred to in paragraph 4 of the Sanitary Engineer's letter read above may also be entertained by that officer in the manner proposed by him and the suggestions contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 are also approved. It does not appear that any maximum limit of pay need be fixed at present. The salaries of these men should be paid out of the funds placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Engineer for works. It may, however, be convenient that, for Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates, he should draw pay from the Accountant-General, the sums paid being recovered from the 15 per cent. allowed in the estimates of the works on which they are employed. The Accountant-General will report how this recovery can most conveniently be made. The allotments already made for the survey of towns and preparation of estimates will be allowed to continue in force until the Sanitary Engineer has made his arrangements for preparing schemes departmentally.

2. With reference to paragraph 7 of his letter, the Sanitary Engineer is empowered to transfer and appoint his subordinates entirely as he pleases.

3. Paragraph 8 of Mr. Jones' letter will be referred to the Accountant-General for remarks.

4. On further consideration, the sentence referred to in paragraph 10 of the Sanitary Engineer's letter read above, as well as the one following it in paragraph 2 (4) of G.O., dated 14th August 1891, No. 1306 M., will be cancelled, and no special arrangements will, therefore, require to be made by the Accountant-General. When a special advance is made, or, what is the same thing, an increased imprest (as provided for in the system sanctioned by the first of the Government orders read above), the accounts and vouchers must go to the Municipal office and be audited in the same way as the rest of their accounts.

5. The Sanitary Engineer's query in paragraph 12 of his letter will be answered in the affirmative.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.
„ the Sanitary Engineer.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils,
through the Collectors concerned.
„ the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 26th Oct. 1891, No. 1838 M.

Bk. 3030 w & 12-11-91

OCTOBER.

Establishment.

Passing orders on the points raised by the Sanitary Engineer in connection with the —, &c., required for carrying out the works entrusted to him, and stating, with remarks, that his accounts and vouchers must go to the Municipal office and be audited there in the same way as the rest of the Municipal accounts.

Bk. 3030 w & 12-11-91

Recorded with reference to Govt.
2516 w & 18-9-91
2517

S.D.J.G.P.
11/11

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 26th Oct. 1891, No. 1838 M.

OCTOBER.

Establishment.

Passing orders on the points raised by the Sanitary Engineer in connection with the —, &c., required for carrying out the works entrusted to him, and stating, with remarks, that his accounts and vouchers must go to the Municipal office and be audited there in the same way as the rest of the Municipal accounts.

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of Referencer.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.O., dated 24th June 1891, No. 955 M., Local and Municipal.

Abstract.—Passing orders on the subject of accounting for expenditure on drainage and other works executed under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer.

G.O., dated 14th August 1891, No. 1306 M., Local and Municipal.

Abstract.—Passing orders on the proposals submitted by the Sanitary Engineer with a view to carry out the works entrusted to him with greater efficiency and despatch than is possible at present.

Read—also the following letter from J. A. JONES, Esq., mem. inst. c.e., f.r.s.e., Sanitary Engineer to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 16th September 1891, No. 1212:—

With reference to G.O., dated 14th August 1891, No. 1306, Local and Municipal, I have the honour to draw attention to the following points, and to request you will be good enough to obtain further orders thereon.

2. *Para.* (3).—The establishment under an Assistant Engineer will vary according as schemes are under survey or execution. Ordinarily, an Assistant Engineer will require a staff of—

(1) Supervisors or overseers.
(2) Clerks.
(3) Draftsmen.
(4) Lascars.
} A.

Such staff would be permanent.

During survey of a town, there would be required for periods of one to six months—

(1) Surveyors.
(2) Lascars.
} B.

During construction, there would be required, in addition to the permanent staff—

(1) Overseers (temporary).
(2) Writers.
(3) Concopillays.
(4) Maistries.
(5) Extra coolies, &c.
} C.

3. I do not think that it can have been the intention of Government that all this staff should be borne from "Provincial," and indeed it would entail constant requisition for alteration in establishment which could not be foreseen nor budgeted for.

4. What I presume, therefore, is that Government intend that the permanent staff (A) should be constantly maintained and charged against Provincial, and the expenditure met, as far as possible, by transfers from the 15 per cent. charge in estimates for contingencies. Nor does it seem likely that the Public Works Department would transfer such men as clerks, draftsmen and lascars. These I presume Government intend shall be appointed in the usual manner after proper sanction has been obtained.

5. As to the B establishment, it would be more convenient if Municipalities allotted funds as now from time to time. And if this expenditure stood on their books as advances to be recovered from the cost of the scheme in connection with which they were made, Councils would not find much difficulty in making the grants at any time. I request Government will be pleased to say whether this system has its approval. I have presumed that Government did not intend to forfeit all grants already made by Municipalities for the purpose of survey, &c., and under such belief, I am continuing to utilize available grants. It would be very inconvenient in any case to withdraw surveyors in course of work.

6. Regarding the C establishment, there is, of course, no doubt but that they should be paid out of the item "Contingencies" in the ordinary way as is done on all large works. My question therefore in regard to this class is—What is my limit of sanction? Such establishment as is required is entirely of a temporary nature—of the nature, *in fact, of daily labour*—and will be borne on the *muster rolls* of the work, but if Government will name a limit of pay to be sanctioned, say, Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 a month for any individual, it may save much future reference.

7. I request also that Government will be good enough to define my powers as to allocations and transfers of officers from one circle to another or from one town to another after the services of officers have been placed at my disposal,—the allocations, transfers, &c., being, of course, in the interests of the public service.

8. I need not point out that only a proportion of the 15 per cent. on estimate will be available to meet the expenditure for establishments by Government. A further question is therefore—On what principle and under whose immediate instructions will any available amount be placed to the credit of Government, and when?

9. *Para.* 4.—From this paragraph it might be assumed that a portion of G.O., 24th June 1891, No. 955 M., Local and Municipal, was cancelled; pending this reference to Government, I have not acted on such assumption. The word "invariably" in latter part of this paragraph seems to take away the permissiveness of a previous sentence of the paragraph, viz., "There is no objection, &c.," and if the order is taken in its strict interpretation, it would cause a return to the system of accounting of which Government, in the first paragraph of G.O., dated 24th June 1891, No. 955 M., Local and Municipal, disapproved, and which was superseded by the present system of sending all bills for payment to the Municipality.

10. It would certainly be a convenient arrangement for me to be able, at times when large shipments were expected from England and when cartage, railway charges, &c., had to be paid in advance in Madras or at other ports a long distance from the Municipality concerned, to draw a somewhat large sum as an advance, and if I may be allowed to suggest it, I should be pleased if the sentence "This course should be invariably adopted in future" were altered, and the clause made permissive *on my part.*

11. As to the concluding sentence of paragraph 4, I am somewhat in doubt as to its exact meaning. Does it imply that, when I pay bills from advances, such bills are not to be sent for adjustment to the Council, but are to be audited by the Accountant-General and the expenditure entered in the Municipal books on his report, or does the sentence refer to the entirely new state of accounting which would be introduced by the order as it now stands?

12. I presume that paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 24th June, No. 955 M., Local and Municipal, practically sanctions the proposals made in my No. 166, dated 11th March, paragraph 14 (4), embodied in the Government order under reference.

Order—dated 26th October 1891, No. 1838 M., Local and Municipal.

Supervisors and overseers required for the permanent staff referred to by the Sanitary Engineer as Class (A) should, if possible, be obtained from the Public Works Department; but if that department is unable to furnish them, the Sanitary Engineer is

authorised to entertain them himself. The clerks, draftsmen and lascars referred to in paragraph 4 of the Sanitary Engineer's letter read above may also be entertained by that officer in the manner proposed by him, and the suggestions contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 are also approved. It does not appear that any maximum limit of pay need be fixed at present. The salaries of these men should be paid out of the funds placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Engineer for works. It may, however, be convenient that, for Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates, he should draw pay from the Accountant-General, the sums paid being recovered from the 15 per cent. allowed in the estimates of the works on which they are employed. The Accountant-General will report how this recovery can most conveniently be made. The allotments already made for the survey of towns and preparation of estimates will be allowed to continue in force until the Sanitary Engineer has made his arrangements for preparing schemes departmentally.

2. With reference to paragraph 7 of his letter, the Sanitary Engineer is empowered to transfer and appoint his subordinates entirely as he pleases.

3. Paragraph 8 of Mr. Jones' letter will be referred to the Accountant-General for remarks.

4. On further consideration, the sentence referred to in paragraph 10 of the Sanitary Engineer's letter read above, as well as the one following it in paragraph 2 (4) of G.O., dated 14th August 1891, No. 1306 M., will be cancelled, and no special arrangements will, therefore, require to be made by the Accountant-General. When a special advance is made, or, what is the same thing, an increased imprest (as provided for in the system sanctioned by the first of the Government orders read above), the accounts and vouchers must go to the Municipal office and be audited in the same way as the rest of their accounts.

5. The Sanitary Engineer's query in paragraph 12 of his letter will be answered in the affirmative.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.
„ the Sanitary Engineer.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils,
through the Collectors concerned.
„ the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.

Exd. A. Raitt.