

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 6

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 1892

(3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கெப்பம் 8

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பொதுப்பணித் துறை

அரசாணை எண்.	2731 W.	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் துறை எண்.	(SC)	பலவகை
நாள் :	25.10.1893	199

மடிக்கலோ துண்டியடி கையாளவே கூடாது.

No. 223 T.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Telegraph.

Simla, the 4th October 1893.

Review of the administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1892-93.

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 45 T., dated the 26th August 1893, and its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1892-93.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department deals with the whole of the operations under the control of the Director General, with the exception of those relating to the Indo-European Department, the Report on which will be separately submitted and reviewed.

2. The expenditure of the year charged to Capital Account amounted to Rs. 21,62,811. Rs. 17,62,365 were spent on new lines, Rs. 87,307 on buildings, and Rs. 94,201 on apparatus and plant. The Capital outlay to the close of the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,43,46,615 divided as follows :—

	Rs.	Percentage of net total.
Lines	4,07,18,344	74.9
Buildings	56,59,279	10.4
Apparatus and Plant	21,21,133	3.9
Stores and Suspense	37,45,625	6.9
Exchange on expenditure in England previous to 1897-88	24,09,440	4.4
	<hr/> 5,46,53,821	

Deduct—

Receipts on Capital Account (including interest on Workshop Capital)	3,07,206	0.5
TOTAL	<hr/> 5,43,46,615	

3. The additions made to the system during the year comprised 2,405 miles of line and 6,092 miles of wire and 21 miles of cable.

4. The following statement shows for a period of five years the progress that has been made in extending public telegraphic communication :—

	Capital expenditure. Rs.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.	OFFICES OPENED.		
					Departmental, Ordinary and Postal combined.	Railway and Canal.	Total.
Up to beginning of 1888-89.	4,49,58,470	31,894	93,517	226	745	1,243	1,988
During 1888-89.	16,38,755	1,568	6,137	4	52	91	143
" 1889-90.	16,75,871	1,817	6,485	...	83	77	160
" 1890-91.	19,63,580	1,791	7,373	21	69	17	86
" 1891-92.	19,42,128	1,555	6,647	2	52	—33	19
" 1892-93.	21,62,811	2,405	6,092	21	99	53	157
To end of 1892-93.	5,43,46,615	41,030	1,26,251	274	1,100	1,453	2,553

5. The operations of the Department during the year under review may be considered satisfactory, although owing to increased Revenue outlay the net receipts were less than in 1891-92. The Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 75,83,174, being an increase of Rs. 1,53,082 over the figures for the previous year. The Revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 51,56,998, an increase of Rs. 3,92,799. This increase principally occurs under "Repairs of lines" its. 1,12,125; and under "Signalling Departmental Offices" Rs. 1,59,258. The increase under "Repairs of lines" is due to extensive renewals of material being now required on the older lines and to the fact that the outlay on this account was exceptionally low in the previous year. Under "Signalling Departmental Offices" the increase is consequent upon the entertainment of larger Signal Office establishments to cope with the increase in message traffic, and because the signalling staff in 1891-92 was below what was required. The net receipts thus amounted to only Rs. 24,26,176, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,69,621, and yielded a return of 4.46 per cent. on the Capital outlay. The Revenue receipts include Rs. 12,51,803 on account of State message and Rs. 51,448 on account of news-free and other *pro forma* revenue. The receipts on account of State messages may properly be included in estimating the return on Capital outlay of the Department; but, as stated in the review of the Report for 1891-92, the *pro forma* revenue should be excluded from the calculation in future Reports.

6. The Revenue receipts are made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Message revenue, including State messages.	57,67,950
News-free and <i>pro forma</i> revenue.	51,448
Rent of lines, &c., on railways and canals.	15,39,664
Rent of private lines, &c.	1,73,606
Sale of books, gazettes, &c.	18,856
Miscellaneous	31,660
TOTAL	75,83,174

7. The following statement summarises the Revenue receipts and charges during the last five years :—

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net to Gross receipts.	Dividend on Capital.
1888-89	Rs. 63,29	Rs. 19,80,245	31.3	4.45
1889-90	63,30,8	20,94,532	31.5	4.34
1890-91	68,28	21,40,053	31.3	4.26
1891-92	74,30,092	25,95,797	34.9	4.97
1892-93	75,83,174	24,26,176	32.0	4.46

8. The following figures show for the last two years the division of the traffic between State and Private and between Inland and Foreign messages respectively :—

Class of telegrams.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
State Inland ...	661,904	14,54,770	604,124	11,99,419
" Foreign ...	6,404	48,476	6,164	52,384
Total State ...	668,308	15,03,246	610,288	12,51,803
Private Inland ...	2,627,408	26,95,438	2,837,513	28,88,565
" Foreign ...	513,282	14,84,055	533,610	16,27,582
Total private ...	3,140,690	41,79,493	3,371,123	45,16,147
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,808,998	56,82,729*	3,981,411	57,67,950

* Includes Rs. 4,157, Provincial receipts.

The State Inland telegrams exhibit a decrease of 57,780, or 8.73 per cent. in number, and of Rs. 2,55,351, or 17.55 per cent. in value. The large amount of this class of traffic in the previous year was due to the outbreak in Manipur and to the other military expeditions.

The Private Inland telegrams increased 2,10,105 in number and Rs. 1,93,137 in value, equivalent to 8.00 and 7.16 per cent. respectively.

In Foreign Private telegrams there was an increase over the figures for the previous year of 20,328 in messages. The receipts increased by Rs. 1,43,527.

The heavy loss in this class of traffic alluded to in the previous year's report, owing to reduction in tariff, still continues. The revenue, which prior to the introduction of the lower transit rates stood at Rs. 7,31,553, amounted to only Rs. 5,79,053 in the year under review.

9. The following table gives the percentages of traffic in number and value due to each class of message :—

Class of Telegram.	INLAND.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
State ...	15.17	20.79	16	91	15.33	21.70
Private ...	71.27	50.08	13.40	28.22	84.67	78.30
TOTAL ...	86.44	70.97	13.56	29.13	100.00	100.00

10. The following figures show the division of the Inland traffic into the three classes of Urgent, Ordinary, and Deferred during the last two years:—

	PERCENTAGE.					
	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.
State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private ...	11.66	13.55	19.00	19.03	69.34	67.42
Press ...	6.04	5.48	42.36	43.08	51.60	51.44
	5.41	5.76	22.70	24.33	71.89	69.31

A comparison of the figures for 1892-93 with the average figures for the five previous years shows that the deferred class of message is steadily gaining in popularity.

11. The growth of Inland private traffic in a period of ten years is shown by the following figures:—

Year	Number of messages.	Value.
1883-84	...	...
1892-93	1,236,140	14,15,754
	2,887,513	28,83,565
	1,651,373	14,72,511

During the ten year period the number of messages has increased by about 130 per cent and their value by over 100 per cent.

12. The following statement gives the distribution of the Revenue charges during the last five years under the principal heads:—

YEAR.	LINE MAINTENANCE.				SIGNALLING.			
	Establishment.	Repairs to lines and buildings.	Office stores and miscell. depots.	TOTAL.	Establishment.	Repairs to buildings.	Office stores and miscell. depots.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	8,02,521	8,89,880	60,690	12,03,091	20,22,850	51,691	1,44,690	31,39,140
1889-90	8,22,820	8,93,551	60,851	12,86,222	30,15,403	64,913	1,69,941	32,50,224
1890-91	8,53,752	4,29,575	59,760	13,42,117	31,18,427	64,777	1,63,181	33,46,685
1891-92	8,79,200	3,70,357	72,030	13,21,687	32,45,459	61,506	2,02,603	35,12,658
1892-93	9,07,040	4,82,482	83,617	14,73,149	34,02,114	59,414	2,22,322	36,83,850

13. The strength of the signalling establishment amounted at the close of the year to 3,070, of whom 1,635 were departmental officers, 351 British military signallers, and 1,064 postal clerks. The net increase during the year to the number of postal telegraph offices amounted to 91, and the number of such offices stood at 845 at the close of the year.

14. Taking into consideration the increase in traffic, the speed of transmission has been satisfactorily maintained over the main lines of communication. Between Calcutta and Karachi the average time of transmission was reduced from 36 to 25 minutes owing to the break at Agra being done away with.

The number of complaints received relating to the Indian Telegraph Department was 1,218, equivalent to 0.027 of the total number of messages, of which 629 were admitted. Of those admitted, 209 applied to non-delivery, 134 to delay, and 194 to mistakes. The number of messages that for various causes could not be delivered amounted to 14,156, equivalent to 0.302 of the total number received for transmission.

15. The total number of interruptions to communications amounted to 2,017, which is rather less than during the previous year, but the total duration of the interruptions was more.

The principal causes of interruptions are cyclones, exceptional storms, and floods. It is satisfactory to notice that compared with the previous year defects in lines and cables (preventible) decreased in number from 313 to 184, and in duration from 5,045 hours to 2,952 hours.

The value of the remittances made by telegraphic money orders rose to Rs. 1,07,256.

The Inland press telegrams sent numbered 25,834, of the value of Rs. 95,088, against Rs. 96,521 in the previous year.

The decrease is due to the fact that during 1891-92 there was a slight increase on account of the Manipur expedition.

The Foreign press messages numbered 3,261, and the Indian share of the charges thereon amounted to Rs. 17,854.

16. As regards electrical improvements, the experiments made for the extension of the system of duplex telegraphy over long distances have been most successful. Much of the credit for this is due to Mr. W. F. Melhuish. The introduction of the system on the long circuits between Calcutta and Rangoon has resulted in the reduction of establishment employed on this one circuit alone of one Telegraph Master and twelve signallers.

Mr. J. J. Allen, the electrician of the Department, was successful in transmitting messages of 1,000 words with Wheatstone's automatic apparatus between Calcutta and Nagpur, 770 miles, in four minutes, and between Calcutta and Bombay, 1295 miles, in 5 minutes 10 seconds.

The experiments made with "dry" batteries shows that no form has yet been brought forward which is suitable for work in India.

17. The employment of the telephone increased. At the end of the year 1892 there were 1,231 subscribers and 1,237 exchange connections to the Telephone Companies at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Moulmein, and Rangoon. There were also 23 exchanges and 185 exchange connections under the control of the Telegraph Department.

18. The control of the Kashmir State Telegraph system was taken over by the Indian Telegraph Department during the year, and the construction of a line of telegraph from Srinagar towards Gilgit via the Burzil and Tragbal passes was vigorously pushed forward, and the reconstruction of the line from Srinagar to the Kashmir Frontier (138 miles) was commenced.

19. The services of the officers of the Telegraph Department were utilised in the various military expeditions that took place during the year under review, and received the approval of the military authorities. Among the officers whose services were specially noticed may be mentioned Mr. Bignell and Lieutenant Moore, R.E., in connexion with the Isazai expedition.

Before leaving India, the late Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lord Roberts, placed on record his opinion of the admirable work done by the Government Telegraph Department in connection with the instruction of the Army in telegraphy and in connection with harbour defences, and expressed his special obligations to Mr. Brooke and the establishment under him for the assistance rendered by them.

20. The Administration Report was received from the Director General of Telegraphs on 28th August, earlier than on any previous occasion. It has been correctly prepared, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of successful administration on the part of the Director General and the officers under him.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Review, and of the Report, be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon for information. Also that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.

The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.

The Agents to the Governor-General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Also that a copy of the Review, and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F, be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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DW 8714/53

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Communicated to Department
of the Secretariat for information

(Sd) J. W.

To
The Public Dept.
a Revenue Dept.
a Military Dept.