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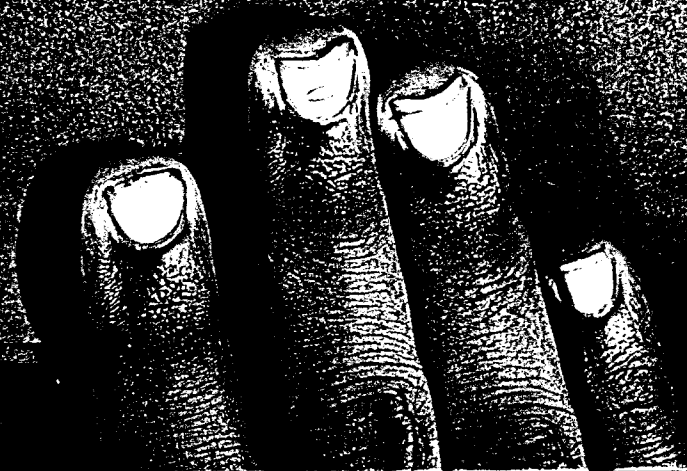
MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. <i>1699</i>	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated <i>12-12-19-1869</i>	

Not to be folded or roughly handled



Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
13th December 1869.

Read the following papers :—

No. 48. From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 24th June 1869, No. 1339.

I am directed to observe that an application from the Government of Bombay has brought under review the high salaries allowed to the Secretaries to the Government of Madras. They are the same as at the date of Mr. Ricketts' report, viz., Rupees 50,000 a year for the Chief Secretary, and Rupees 40,000 for the Revenue Secretary.

2. Mr. Ricketts recommended a reduction of the foregoing sums to Rupees 36,000 for the Chief Secretary, and Rupees 26,000 for the Revenue Secretary, and the Government of India concurred in the limitation of the aggregate charge to Rupees 62,000 for two Secretaries, with a proviso that no more than Rupees 36,000 per annum is to be paid to one person.

3. The Secretary of State not having passed orders on Mr. Ricketts' report, the salaries of the Civil Secretaries, Madras, have remained unaltered; notwithstanding the anomaly of the Chief Secretary at Madras receiving the pay of a Secretary to the Supreme Government, while the Chief Secretary at Bombay receives Rupees 40,000 a year.

4. The existence of this anomaly leads to demands that cannot be met.

5. There appears to be no good reason why the Secretaries at Madras should be paid more than those at Bombay, who are limited to Rupees 40,000 and Rupees 35,000 a year, and unless His Excellency the Governor-General is aware of good reason to the contrary, the Governor-General in Council would, upon the occurrence of a vacancy, assimilate the Madras with the Bombay scale of salaries. Bombay is a much more costly place than Madras, and the absence of a Board, &c., makes Secretariat work harder.

No. 49. MINUTE BY THE HONOURABLE A. J. ARBUTHNOT, dated 2nd December 1869.

We are called upon to reduce the salaries of our Chief Secretary and Secretary in the Revenue Department to the rates allowed to the corresponding officers in Bombay, viz., Rupees 40,000 and Rupees 35,000 per annum, or to show good reason to the contrary. The salaries allowed at Madras are Rupees 50,000 and Rupees 40,000 respectively.

2. I have always regarded it as an anomaly that the Madras Chief Secretary should receive the same salary as a Secretary to the Government of India; and that consequently, so far as pecuniary considerations are concerned, it should be no object to the former to be promoted to what is unquestionably the more important and the higher office—one which ought to be regarded as a prize and an object of ambition to the Secretaries and also to the administrative officers of all the minor Governments. The best defence of the anomaly is that, as a matter of fact, the Members of the Madras Civil Service have all along laboured under a practical exclusion from the higher

appointments in the gift of the Governor-General in Council, and that the highly-paid appointments really open to them are fewer in proportion than those open to the Civil Service of the other Presidencies. From the memorandum which has been circulated by the Chief Secretary, it appears that, while of the Members of the Bengal and Bombay Civil Services respectively, about eight per cent. are in the receipt of salaries of Rupees 3000 per mensem and upwards, the proportion in the Madras Civil Service is only six per cent. If we may form any judgment as to the probabilities of the future from the experience of the past, it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no Madras Civil Servant, however able, can hope to attain to the position of Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner of a Province. Even in Mysore, which, with reference to its geographical position, may be said to belong to Madras, the permanent appointments to the two highest offices have for some time past been practically reserved for the Bengal Civil Service. The recent supersession of Mr. Kindersley, who is admittedly one of the ablest of our Judicial Officers, in the permanent appointment of Judicial Commissioner of Mysore by the Private Secretary to the late Governor-General, an officer several years his junior, and, as I understand, with no previous judicial experience, is a notable instance of the manner in which the Members of the Madras Civil Service have been systematically excluded from the higher offices in Mysore. Another appointment in an adjacent native State, that of Resident at the Court of His Highness the Nizam, to which Madras Civil Servants might not unreasonably aspire, has when held by a Civilian, invariably been filled by a Member of the Bengal Service.

3. It cannot be a matter for surprise that, with these facts before them, the Government of this Presidency should have hitherto declined to recommend any diminution of the value of the few prizes which are reserved for the Madras Civil Service, and that the salary of the Chief Secretary should have been retained at the scale assigned to the office many years ago, at a time when this Presidency was in financial matters more independent, and when its political importance was greater than it is now.

4. But while, for the reasons to which I have adverted, I should deprecate a reduction of our Chief Secretary's salary to the extent proposed by the Supreme Government, I do not think that we should be justified in advocating a continuance of the anomaly of paying that officer the same salary as is drawn by a Secretary to the Government of India. Such an anomaly is clearly wrong in principle, and might prove to be inconvenient in practice, if at any time the Governor-General should desire to break through the long-established practice of reserving the Secretaryships to the Supreme Government to the Bengal Service, and to select a Madras Chief Secretary for one of those offices. Such a selection might assuredly be very advantageous to the interests of this Presidency, and would hardly fail to be popular with the local Service. I would tell the Supreme Government that we see no objection to our Chief Secretary's salary being reduced, on a vacancy occurring in the office, by Rupees 5000 per annum, or from Rupees 50,000 to Rupees 45,000 per annum; but that with reference to the comparatively small number of prizes practically open to the Madras Civil Service, and also on the ground that the important office of Chief Secretary should not be less highly paid than any other office subordinate to the Government, we see grave objections to the reduction being carried further. The salary of the

Revenue Secretary I would leave untouched. The duties of Revenue Secretary in this Presidency are very important, and it is essential that the Government should be able to command for the office the services of one of its ablest Civil Servants. With the view, however, of enabling the Supreme Government to meet in part the expense of augmenting the salaries of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, who are evidently underpaid, and also because there ought to be no office under the Government more highly paid than the Chief Secretaryship, I think we might offer, on a vacancy occurring, to reduce the salary of the First Member of our Board of Revenue from Rupees 48,000 to Rupees 45,000 per annum, and at the same time draw attention to the fact that the Members of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces of Bengal draw salaries of Rupees 50,000 per annum, which, on the principle above alluded to, would appear to be susceptible of some reduction. The objection to paying the Secretaries to a minor Government on the same scale as the Secretaries to the Government of India is, I submit, equally applicable to the case of any administrative officer below the rank of Chief Commissioner of a Province. The salaries of all such officers ought, I should say, to be so regulated that to any one of them it would be substantial promotion to be appointed to the office of Secretary to the Government of India.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

MEMORANDUM.

The Bengal Service consists of 570 Members. Of these forty-seven, or about eight per cent. are holding appointments of the value of Rupees 3000 per mensem or upwards, and among them are three Lieutenant-Governors on £10,000 a year; two Members of Council on £8000 a year; one Resident at Hyderabad on £7000 a year; and sixteen Officers (Secretaries, Chief Commissioners and High Court Judges) on £5000 a year, or twenty-two appointments out of forty-seven of £5000 a year and upwards.

In Bombay the service consists of 148 Members. Of these twelve, or about eight per cent. are drawing Rupees 3000 or upwards, and among them are two Councillors on £6400 a year, and eight High Court Judges and Commissioners on £4500 a year.

In Madras the service consists of 178 Members, and eleven, or about six per cent. are holding appointments of the value of Rupees 3000 per mensem and upwards. Among them is one Member of the Governor-General's Council on £8000; two Members of Council on £6400 a year; one Chief Secretary on £5000 a year; and one Member of the Board on £4800 a year, and three High Court Judges on £4500 a year.

Thus in Bengal and Bombay eight per cent. of the services are holding what may be called prizes, whereas in Madras only six per cent. are in this position.

The value of the highest prizes is also much higher in Bengal than in either of the other Presidencies, and excluding the Member of the Governor-General's Council, who is occasionally a Madras man and occasionally a Bombay man, the prizes of the Bombay Service are already more numerous and on the whole more valuable than those of Madras, although the Madras Service is larger by eighteen per cent.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
13th December 1869.

No. 50. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,
dated Fort Saint George, 13th December 1869, No. 1699.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 24th June 1869, No. 1339, in which the Government of India inquire whether any good reason can be advanced by the Madras Government for the high salaries at present assigned to their Chief and Revenue Secretaries; and suggesting that, on vacancies occurring in these offices, the salaries should be limited to Rupees 40,000 and Rupees 35,000 per annum, respectively, so as to assimilate these salaries to those paid to the Secretaries to the Bombay Government.

2. In reply I am directed to submit the accompanying Minute by the Honourable A. J. Arbuthnot, in which His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Mr. Phillips entirely concur.

3. It will be observed that, for the reasons stated by Mr. Arbuthnot, the Madras Government deprecate the reduction of the salary of the office of Chief Secretary to the extent proposed by the Government of India.

4. They, however, acknowledge the anomaly of their Chief Secretary's salary being equal to that of a Secretary to the Government of India, and recommend its reduction, on a vacancy occurring in the office, by Rupees 5000 per annum, or from Rupees 50,000 to Rupees 45,000 per annum. With reference to the comparatively small number of prizes practically open to the Madras Civil Service, and also on the ground that the important office of Chief Secretary should not be less highly paid than any other office subordinate to the Government, they see grave objections to the reduction being carried further.

5. I am to add that they cannot recommend any reduction of the salary of the Revenue Secretary, both on the ground that the duties of that officer are in this Presidency very important, and because it is essential that the Government should be able to command for the office the services of one of its ablest Civil Servants.

6. With the view, however, of enabling the Supreme Government to meet in part the expense of augmenting the evidently insufficient salaries of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, and acting on the principle that there ought to be no office under Government more highly paid than the Chief Secretaryship, the Madras Government will be prepared, on a vacancy occurring, also to reduce the salary of the First Member of the Board of Revenue from Rupees 48,000 to Rupees 45,000 per annum.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

Minute by the
 dated 2 December
 we are asked upon the whole the
 salaries of our Chief Secretary and
 Secretary in the Revenue Department
 to be raised about the
 corresponding office in Bombay
 viz Rs 40,000 & Rs 35,000 per annum
 & to have good water for the
 writing. The salaries allowed
 at present are Rs 50,000 &
 Rs 40,000 respectively.

2. I have always regarded it as
 an anomaly that the Secretary
 (Chief Secretary) should receive
 the same salary as a Secretary
 to the Government of India,
 and that accordingly, so far
 as pecuniary considerations are
 concerned, it should be no
 object to the former & be
 promoted to the latter is
 unquestionably the more important
 and the higher office ^{and} ^{our}
 which ought to be an object
 of ambition to the Secretaries

1869.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

From

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Port Saint George.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Financial Department.

Dated 13th December 1869.

Recd.

No. 1639,
Enclosure.

DECEMBER.

Nos. 48-50.

Addressing the Government of India with refer-
 ence to their proposal to reduce the salaries at
 present assigned by the Madras Government to
 their Chief and Revenue Secretaries.



and also to the administrative officers
of the all the minor governments.
The best defense of the anomaly
is that, as a matter of fact, the
members of the Mexican Civil Service
have all along labored under a
practical inclusion from the
higher appointments in the gift
of the former Government in Council,
and that the so highly paid
appointments really open to them
are fewer in proportion than those open to the
other civil service, from
the circumstances which have been
circumvented by the Chief Secretary.
It appears that while of the
members of the Mexican & Mexican
Civil Service respectively about
2 per cent are in the receipt of
salaries of Rs 3000 per annum
and upwards, the proportion in the
civil service is only 1 per cent. If we
may form any judgment as to the
probability of the future from
the experience of the past, it may
be not without some fear of
restriction, that no members
Civil Service, however able, can
hope to attain to the position of

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Lieutenant Governor in Council
Commissioner of a Province
even in Mexico, which with
experience & its geographical
position, may be said to
be long & arduous, the permanent
appointments & the two highest
offices have for some time past
been practically reserved for
the English Civil Service.
The most surprising of
the kindred, who is admittedly
one of the ablest of our judicial
officers, in the permanent
appointment of judicial
Commissioner of the Private
Secretary to the late former
Governor, an officer second
from his junior, and, as
I mentioned, with no previous
judicial experience, is a
rather curious case of the
manner in which the members
of the Mexican Civil Service
have been systematically excluded
from the higher offices in Mexico.
Another appointment in an adjacent

native State, that of Resident at
the Court of the Highness the
Rajah, & which business first
prompts might not necessarily
arise, when held by a Civilian,
has necessarily been filled by a
member of the Bengal Service.

3. It cannot be a matter for surprise
but with these facts before them,
the Government of this Territory
should have withstood ^{declined} ~~disapproved~~ ^{recommended}
any diminution of the value of the
five prizes ~~awarded~~ ^{which are}
reserved for the best men (not service
and that the salary of the Chief
Sustaining should have been retained
at the scale ^{approved by the office} many years ago,
at a time when this Territory was in financial
more independent, and when the its
political importance ~~of the territory~~
~~which it had to bear~~ was greater
than it is now.

But still, for the reasons & which I have adverted, I should deprecate a reduction of our Chief Secretary's salary to the extent proposed by the Finance Committee. I do not think that we should be justified in advertising a continuance of the anomaly of paying the ^{Chief Secretary} less than the ~~Secretary~~ ^{Secretary} or even as much as the ~~Secretary~~ ^{Secretary} of India.

With an anomaly is clearly wrong
in principle and might prove
to be inconvenient in practice,
if at any time the former
General should desire to break
through the law, either in the
practice of removing the Secretary
to the Supreme Government or in
the Hongkong Service, and to select
a successor (Chief Secretary for
one of those offices). Such
a selection might apparently
be very advantageous to the
interests of this Territory,
and would hardly fail to be
popular with the local Service.
I must tell the Supreme Government
that we are in a position to
an (Chief Secretary) salary
being retained, as a vacancy
existing in the office, at
Rs 5000 per annum, or from
Rs 5000 to Rs 6500 per
annum; but that with
reference to the unimpaired
small number of papers
practically open to the
members (Civil Service, and
the other) of the

also on the ground that the
position of the important
Office of Chief Secretary should
not be less highly paid than any
other office subordinate to the
Government, in the same position
the remuneration being carried
further, the salary of the Revenue
Secretary I would leave unchanged.
The duties of Revenue Secretary
in this Presidency are very important,
and it is essential that the
Government should be able to
command for this office the
services of one of its ablest
Civil Servants with the view
however of not making the Government
responsible for the expense of any member
of the salaries of the Secretaries to the
Government of Bombay, who are
richly rewarded, and it also
seems to me right that no office
under the Government more highly
paid than the Chief Secretaryship
I think we might offer to reduce
the salary of the first member of our
Board of Revenue from Rs 40000
to Rs 45000 per annum, and at
the same time draw attention to the
fact that the members of the Board

MS. No. 18 Dec 19 - 1899

The Bengal Service con-
sists of 570 members - of these 47, or
about 8 per cent are holding ap-
pointments of the value of Rs 3000
per mensem or upwards, and among
them are three Lieutenant Governors
on £ 10,000 a year, two members of
Council on £ 8,000 a year, 1 President
at Hyderabad on £ 7,000 a year and
16 officers (Secretaries, Chief Commis-
sioners and High Court Judges) on £
5,000 a year, or 22 appointments out
of 47 of £ 5,000 a year & upwards.

In Bombay the service con-
sists of 148 members - of these 12, or
about 8 per cent are drawing Rs
3,000 or upwards, and among them
are two Councillors on £ 6,400 a year
and eight High Court Judges and
Commissioners on £ 4,500 a year.

In Madras the service con-
sists of 178 members and 11 or about
6 per cent are holding appointments
of the value of Rs 3,000 per mensem
and

and upwards. Among them is 1st member of the Governor General's Council on £8000 - two members of Council on £6400 a year - One ^{2nd} Chief Secretary & one member of the Board on £5000 a year, & three ^{3rd} High Court Judges on £4500 a year.

Thus in Bengal and Bombay eight per cent of the services are holding what may be called ^{4th} prizes, whereas in Madras only six per cent are in this position.

The value of the highest prizes is also much higher in Bengal than in either of the other Presidencies, and excluding the ^{5th} members of the Governor General's Council who is occasionally a Madras man and occasionally a Bombay man, the prizes of the Bombay Service are already more numerous and on the whole more valuable than those of Madras, although the Madras Service is larger by 18 per cent.

Wm

No 1389.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government,
Madras.

Financial Dept. Sir,

I am directed to observe that an application from the Government of Bombay has brought under review the high salaries allowed to the Secretaries to the Government of Madras. They are the same as at the date of Mr. Ricketts' report, viz £50,000 a year for the Chief Secretary & £40,000 for the Revenue Secretary.

Mr. Ricketts recommended a reduction of the foregoing sum to £36,000 for the Chief Secretary and £26,000 for the Revenue Secretary and the Government of India concurred in the limitation of the aggregate charge to £62,000 for two Secretaries, with a proviso that

that no more than £36000 per annum is to be paid to one person. -

The Secretary of State not having passed orders on Mr. Reckett's Report, the salaries of the Civil Secretaries Madras, have remained unaltered - notwithstanding the anomaly of the Chief Secretary at Madras receiving the pay of a Secretary to the Supreme Government - while the Chief Secretary at Bombay receives £140,000 a year. -

The existence of this anomaly leads to demands that cannot be met. -

There appears to be no good reason why the Secretaries at Madras should be paid more than those at Bombay who are limited to £140,000 & £135,000 a year and unless His Excellency the Governor General is aware of good reason to the contrary, the Governor

Governor General in Council would, upon the occurrence of a vacancy assimilate the Madras with the Bombay scale of salaries - Bombay is a much more costly place than Madras and the absence of a Board &c makes Secretariat work harder. -

Yours most Obedt Servant
W. H. P. M.

W. H. P. M.

W. H. P. M.

Offg. Secy to the Govt of India

Encl. Dept
Encl.

The 24th June 1869

20/6/69

of Revenue in the Lower Division
 of Bengal show salaries of
 Rs 5000 per annum, which,
 on the principle above alluded
 to, would appear to be acceptable
 of some restriction. The
 objection to paying the salaries
 to a minor Government as the
 same rule as the salaries
 to the Government of India
 is, I submit, equally applicable
 to the case of any administrative
 Officer where the rank &
 the value of Civil Commission
 of a Service. The salaries
 of all such Officers ought, I
 should say, to be regulated
 to any order of Government
 that it would be substantial
 promotion & should be
 appointed to the Office of
 Secretary to the Government
 of India.

I agree with the
 news circulated
 by Mr. Ashburnham

I would make their
 minute of Mr. Ashburnham
 the basis of account to

27 December 1889.

Mr. Sup: 1000 - I concern in
 the fairness of the charges he
 has made

G. New

A. J. Ashburnham

From 13th Decr. 1889.
 Public. 1009. Sept

From Secy Genl of Ind.
 Ind. Dept. 101339

Yours truly
 W. S. D. 69.

No 1066.

With reference to the high
 salaries allowed to the
 Secretaries to the Govt of
 Madras, states that the
 Govt of India would, upon
 the occurrence of a vacancy,
 appoint to the Madras
 with the Secretary Secy
 of Revenue.

Public Department.

No. 1699.

The Secretary to the Government
of India.

Financial Department.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th June 1869, No. 1339, in which the Government of India enquire whether any good reason can be advanced by the Madras Government for the high salaries at present assigned to their Chief and Revenue Secretaries; and suggesting that on vacancies occurring in these offices the salaries should be limited to Rs 40,000 and Rs 35,000 per Annum respectively,

So.

To

Publ - 1869 - 82

Minute by the Honble
A. G. Subramaniam

22nd Decr 1869 6699/1699

No. 2426.

Inclosing certain memoranda
regarding the proposals
of the Supreme Govt.
for increase the Salaries
of the Chief Secretary
of the Secretary in the
Revenue Dept.

so as to assimilate these salaries to those paid to the Secretaries to the Bombay Government.

2. In reply I am directed to state that the Madras Government does not deny that there is an anomaly in the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras receiving Rs 50,000 per annum, which is the salary drawn by the Secretaries to the Government of India, and that consequently so far as pecuniary considerations are concerned, it would be no object to the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government to be promoted to one of the Secretaryships to the Government of India.

In reply I am directed to state that the Madras Government does not deny that there is an anomaly in the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras receiving Rs 50,000 per annum, which is the salary drawn by the Secretaries to the Government of India, and that consequently so far as pecuniary considerations are concerned, it would be no object to the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government to be promoted to one of the Secretaryships to the Government of India.

of India, which office should in the opinion of this Government be open to and regarded as a prize and an object of ambition to the Secretaries and also to the Administration Officers of the minor Presidencies. While the Government of Madras do not defend what is anomalous in the rate of salary assigned to the Chief Secretary, they consider that the anomaly has for its defence the fact that the members of the Madras Civil Service have laboured under a practical exclusion from the higher appointments in the gift of the Governor General in Council, and that

that the highly paid appointments really open to them are fewer in proportion than those open to the Civil Services of the other Presidencies.

3. From the Memo =
= random appended it will be observed that while of the members of the Bengal and Bombay Civil Services respectively about 8 per cent are in the receipt of salaries of 3000 Rs. per mensem and upwards, the proportion in the Madras Civil Service is only 6 per cent. I am further to observe that judging from the past, no Madras Civil Servant however able, can expect to attain the position of
Lieutenant

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Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner of a province. Even in Mysore which with reference to its geographical position may be said to belong to Madras, the permanent appointments to the two highest offices have for some time past been — practically reserved for the Bengal Civil Service. Another appointment in an adjacent Native State, that of Resident at the Court of His Highness the Nizam to which Madras Civil Servants might not unreasonably aspire, when held by a civilian, has invariably been filled by a member of the Bengal Civil Service.
While

4 While for the reasons
above adverted to, the
Government of Madras
would deprecate the
reduction of the sala=
ries of their Chief Se=
cretary to the extent
proposed by the Govern=
ment of India, they
do not desire the con=
tinuance of what they
acknowledge to be an
anomaly, which might
prove inconvenient if
at any time the Governor
General should desire
to break through the
long established practice
of reserving the Secretary
ships to the Supreme
Government to the Ben=
gal service and to select
a Madras Chief Secretary
for one of these offices.
Such a selection would
in

in the opinion of this
Government assuredly
be very advantageous to
the interests of this Pre=
sidency and would be
very popular with the
local service.

5 I am therefore to
state that the Madras
Government see no objec=
tion to their Chief Se=
cretary's salary being
reduced, in a vacancy
occurring in the office,
by Rs 5000 per annum,
or from Rs 50,000 to Rs.
45,000 per annum, but
with reference to the com=
paratively small number
of prizes practically open
to the Madras Civil Ser=
vice, and also on the
ground that the important
Office

Office of Chief Secretary
should not be less highly
paid than any other office
subordinate to the Govern-
ment, they see grave
objections to the reduction
being carried further.

5 I am to add that
they cannot recommend
any reduction of the salary
of the Revenue Secretary
both on the ground that
the duties of that officer
are in this Presidency
very important, and be-
cause it is essential that
the Government should
be able to command for
the office the services
of one of its ablest civil
servants.

7 With the view, how-
ever of enabling the
Supreme Government
to

5-21
to meet in part the
expense of augmenting
the evidently insufficient
salaries of the Secretaries
to the Government of
Bombay, and acting on
the principle that there
ought to be no office un-
der Government more
highly paid than the
Chief Secretaryship,
the Madras Government
will be prepared, on
a vacancy occurring, to
reduce the salary of the
First Member of the
Board of Revenue from
Rs 48,000 to Rs 45,000
per annum.

Fort St. George.
13 Dec/69.

Minute Secretariat
13 Dec 1869

