

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 2-1-95
No. 1

INDEXED.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Indian Medical Service

Communicating to the Surgeon
General Resolution of the Govt.
of India fixing the ^{maximum} number
of Supernumerary officers which
each Local Govt. & Administration
except Hyderabad Assigned Dist.
(Coorg) may retain in excess
of those filling sanctioned ap-
pointments in the cadre of
the _____

14-11-13 ✓

7-7-14 ✓

24-2-15 ✓

20-2-16 ✓

19-12-17 ✓

18/3/21 ✓

2-17-1-23 ✓

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED

19, No.

FURTHER PAPER, No.

2577

OF 18

ENCLOSURE.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH PHOTO.

ORDER, No. OF GOVERNMENT—A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL
(not paged).

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete. 3-4
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

N.B.—

- A = Print in full.
- B = Not to be printed.
- P = Print abstract only.
- Q = Print heading only.
- R = Print, but not for monthly volume.

2ND JANUARY 1895, No. 1, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

Letter, dated 2nd June 1894, Mis. No. 385, Public.

Read—the following papers :—

From C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 20th April 1894, No. 2-Medl.—242.

I am directed to invite attention to the orders contained in the Military Department's letter, No. 624-C., dated the 1st March 1888, a copy of which was forwarded to your Government under Home Department endorsement, No. 143-152, dated the 26th March 1888. These orders provided that, subject to certain conditions, a proportion of the reserve of officers of the Indian Medical Service might be affiliated to Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency to meet casualties and to provide substitutes for officers going on leave. But, owing chiefly to the demand on the services of officers of the Indian Medical Service for other purposes, it has not hitherto been found possible to give effect to this provision.

2. It has recently been brought to the notice of the Government of India that commissioned medical officers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of a Local Government, are sometimes thrown out of Civil employment for short periods, especially during the cold season, owing to the number of sanctioned appointments for such officers becoming full. To obviate this it has been proposed that, provided they are not required elsewhere, the Local Government may in such cases retain the services of officers of the Indian Medical Service up to a limit of 10 per cent. in excess of the number of appointments sanctioned for them. These additional officers would be employed by the Local Government on pay not less than the grade pay of their Military rank, as laid down in Article 306, Volume I, Part I, Indian Army Regulations, either in sanctioned appointments of the Uncovenanted or Subordinate Medical Service, if any such were vacant, or on special duty under the provisions of Article 98 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

3. It appears to the Government of India that, if suitable Civil employment can be found for a certain number of junior supernumerary commissioned medical officers, it will be a more convenient arrangement to employ them in this way than to revert them for a short time to Military duty, which means that they are attached to Military hospitals in cantonments, but are practically unemployed. I am accordingly to enquire whether there is, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, any objection to the framing of a rule to give effect to the proposal mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 22nd May 1894, No. 367.

In returning the letter from the Government of India referred to me for report with your endorsement No. 872, dated the 2nd instant, I have the honour to state that the proposal to place at the disposal of the Local Government the services of Indian Medical officers up to a limit of 10 per cent. in excess of the number of sanctioned appointments in the Civil department for temporary duties, &c., is a good one and may be accepted. This arrangement will to an extent obviate the necessity of indenting on the Military department for a substitute whenever an officer in the Civil department requires leave or has to be temporarily relieved for any special duty.

For years back no spare officers have been available for reserve duty, with the result that it has always been found most difficult to obtain officers for temporary duty in the Civil department.

Letter—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 2nd June 1894, Mis. No. 385, Public.

In reply to your letter No. 2-Medl.—242 of the 20th April last, I am directed to intimate that this Government approves the proposal to place at the disposal of Local Governments the services of Indian Medical officers up to a limit of ten per cent. in excess of the number of sanctioned Civil appointments. This arrangement would obviate the difficulty which is at present experienced when an officer requires leave or has to be temporarily relieved for any special duty.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

READ—also the following paper :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Medical), under date Calcutta, the 12th December 1894, No. 14-Medical—760-772.

Read—Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 2-Medical—242-251, dated the 20th April 1894.

Read—also the following replies :—

From the Government of Madras, dated 2nd June 1894, No. 385, Public.

Resolution—

In the circular of the 20th April 1894, quoted above, attention was called to the fact that commissioned medical officers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Local Governments and Administrations, are sometimes thrown out of Civil employ for short periods, especially during the cold season, owing to the sanctioned number of appointments for such officers becoming full. To obviate this it was proposed that, provided that they were not required elsewhere, Local Governments and Administrations should, in such cases, retain the services of officers of the Indian Medical Service up to a limit of 10 per cent. in excess of the number of appointments sanctioned for them; and it was suggested that these additional officers might be employed on pay not less than the grade pay of their military rank as laid down in Article 306, Volume I, Part I, Army Regulations, India, either in sanctioned appointments not usually held by commissioned medical officers, if any such were vacant, or on special duty under the provisions of Article 98 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. The object of this proposal was to save Local Governments and Administrations from the inconvenience which sometimes results when, though no cadre appointment is actually available for an officer who is serving under them, one is expected to become available in a short time. In such cases if the superfluous officer is reverted to Military duty, it is not always possible to obtain his services again for Civil employment, and, if his services are available, delay usually occurs in effecting the retransfer.

3. The Government of India did not intend, as has apparently been understood by some Local Governments and Administrations, that 10 per cent. of officers on the sanctioned strength should be retained as supernumeraries under all circumstances. That percentage was suggested as the limit which the Government of India were prepared to allow, the actual number of officers to be so retained being left to the Local Governments and Administrations themselves. Subject to this explanation, the principle of the scheme may be said to have been accepted generally by Local Governments and Administrations.

4. The Government of India have, on reconsideration, decided to fix a definite maximum number of supernumerary officers which each Local Government and Administration (excepting the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Coorg which, it is considered, should not be brought within the scheme) may retain in excess of the filling sanctioned appointments in the cadre of the Indian Medical Service. The following are the numbers so fixed :—

Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

5. The Governor-General in Council wishes it to be clearly understood that, as stated when the scheme was circulated for opinion, Local Governments and Administrations will be allowed to retain Medical Officers as supernumeraries only when such officers are not required for duty elsewhere.

6. The Governor-General in Council, on reconsideration, does not think it desirable that Local Governments and Administrations should find special duty for the supernumerary officers or place them on deputation under Article 98 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations. These officers will be retained in a Province when there is a reasonable prospect that their services will be required for early vacancies, and meantime they may be employed on any work which the Local Government or Administration may think suitable for them.

7. A supernumerary officer when holding temporarily a sanctioned appointment will receive the pay and allowances admissible under the Civil Service Regulations, but when he is not holding such an appointment he will receive the pay of his rank as laid down in Article 306 (c), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I. In any case, the charge will be a Civil one.

8. It has been urged by one Local Government that the employment of supernumerary officers would cause the Assistant Surgeons of the Province to be deprived of officiating appointments as Civil Surgeons and would throw them on the Reserve List, thereby causing extra expense. With reference to this representation the Governor-General in Council desires to state that Assistant Surgeons should not be placed in medical charge of stations when commissioned medical officers are available. In considering whether the services of a supernumerary commissioned medical officer should be retained, the desirability of having European commissioned medical officers at stations, especially at those where there is a considerable European community, should not be lost sight of.

Vide revision
para in
No 6828/10
August 1894

Order—

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India and the Department of Finance and Commerce.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Government of Madras.

ORDER—dated 2nd January 1895, No. 1, Public.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General for guidance.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.
„ Accountant-General.

Military Dept.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 2nd January 1895, No. 1.

JANUARY.

Indian Medical Service.

Communicating to the Surgeon-General Resolution of the Government of India fixing the maximum number of supernumerary officers which each Local Government and Administration (except Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Coorg) may retain in excess of those filling sanctioned appointments in the cadre of the —.

Public
CURRENT NO. 3692

From

The Govt of India
Home Dept.

No. 14 medl
760-772

Dated 12.12.94

Recd 17. . . .

Regd 18. . . .

Encls: 7. SC.

Subject.

Forwds. a copy of the Resolution of G.O. 9 re: the no of Supernumerary commissioned medl officers which each Local Govt + Administration (excepting the Hyderabad Assigned Dist + Coorg) may retain in excess of those filling sanctioned Appnts in the cadre of Indian medl service:

WITH ORDER

Pub go. no 38522-6-94
Medical officers file

Resd again 9.0. $\frac{385}{2.6.94}$

also c. 3692.

Hum. 2-1-95 No 1.

Order 22/12/94

bound: to the Sur.

geon General for

guidance
16 DEC 94
21/12/94

58B.
19/12

NOTE.

There will probably be difficulty in working the new rules. Details must apparently be left to the S.G. who will be the

Surgeon: Genl. judged the "reason-
Acch Genl. diff. abt. sheet
11/1/95 of "early"
17/1/95 "vacancies"

I don't myself see why there should be any difficulty in working these rules
58B.
21/12

3692
50
No. 14 Medl
460-442
The Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical), under date Calcutta, the 12 December 1894.

Local Governments and Administrations, No. 2-Medical
212-251, dated the 20th April

following replies:—

- Government of Madras, No. 385 (Public), dated the 2nd June 1894.
- Government of Bombay, No. 3020, dated the 13th August 1894.
- Government of Bengal, No. 82-T. M., dated the 16th May 1894.
- Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2044, dated the 1st June 1894.
- Government of the Punjab, No. 103-S., dated the 2nd June 1894.
- Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 5075, dated the 23rd July 1894.
- Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 379—4 X-6, dated the 15th June 1894.
- Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 774-P.S.
4194-G., dated the 11th June 1894.
- Resident at Hyderabad, No. 216, dated the 13th July 1894.
- Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 835
370-80, dated the 15th May 1894.

RESOLUTION.

Circular of the 20th April 1894, quoted above, attention was called that Commissioned Medical Officers, whose services have been at disposal of Local Governments and Administrations, are sometimes of civil employ for short periods, especially during the cold season, the sanctioned number of appointments for such officers becoming in excess of the sanctioned number. It was proposed that, provided that they were not required by the Local Governments and Administrations should, in such cases, retain a certain number of officers of the Indian Medical Service up to a limit of 10 per cent. of the number of appointments sanctioned for them; and it was proposed that these additional officers might be employed on pay not less than that of their military rank as laid down in Article 306, Volume I, of the Regulations, India, either in sanctioned appointments not usually filled by Commissioned Medical Officers, if any such were vacant, or on special appointments under the provisions of Article 98 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The object of this proposal was to save Local Governments and Administrations from the inconvenience which sometimes results when, though no appointment is actually available for an officer who is serving under them, he is nevertheless expected to become available in a short time. In such cases if the officer is reverted to military duty, it is not always possible to obtain him again for civil employment, and, if his services are available, delay occurs in effecting the retransfer.

The Government of India did not intend, as has apparently been understood, that some Local Governments and Administrations, that 10 per cent. of the sanctioned strength should be retained as supernumeraries in all circumstances. That percentage was suggested as the limit which the Government of India were prepared to allow, the actual number of officers to be retained being left to the Local Governments and Administrations. Subject to this explanation, the principle of the scheme may be said to have been accepted generally by Local Governments and Administrations.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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3692
58
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460-442

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Read copies to follow

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