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[Despatch Abstract.]

*Secretariat Addressing the Govt of India
in regard to the necessity for strengthening
the staff of officers of the Indian civil
service employed in the — of this Govt.*

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

FURTHER PAPER

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* செப்பனிடபவர்ப் பெயர் செ - *
* குட்டிமருத்துவன் *
* செப்பனிடவதற்காக எடுத்த *
* கொளியெப்பட்ட நாள் 3/96 *
* செப்பனிட முடிந்த நாள் 3/96 *
* சரிபார்க்கும் ஆராய்ச்சி *
* அ. ப. எ. உதயசுந்தரன் *
* கையொப்பம் கையொப்பம் *

No. 202, PUBLIC, 8TH FEBRUARY 1896.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT St. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to lay before the Government of India, with the request that it may receive early consideration, the question of the necessity for strengthening the staff of the offices of the Indian Civil Service employed in the Secretariat of this Government.

2. A representation on the same subject was made in my letter, No. 476, Public, dated 17th June 1891, which contained the specific recommendation that an additional Secretary on Rs. 1,200 per mensem should be appointed to assist the Chief Secretary. This proposal met with the approval of the Government of India and was forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State with its support. It was, however, disallowed by Lord Cross in his despatch, No. 219, Financial, dated 5th November 1891. His Lordship wrote that he was most reluctant to sanction any additional appointment in the Secretariat if that could be avoided and expressed the opinion that it might be possible to reduce the work of the Chief Secretary at Madras by following the course adopted in Bombay of transferring to the Military Department the Marine and Ecclesiastical business and arranging for the performance of the Financial work by the Revenue Secretary. If additional assistance was still required, His Lordship intimated that it should take the form of the appointment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant. This despatch was communicated to the Madras Government in December 1891, and after a further careful consideration of the question His Excellency the Governor in Council deemed the measures suggested to be impracticable and decided for the time being to take no further action in the matter. The work in the Chief Secretariat has, however, continued to increase in amount and the necessity for introducing some measure of permanent relief has again forced itself upon the notice of Government.

3. Until recently the following departments have been under the direct control and personal superintendence of the Chief Secretary :—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Judicial. | (6) Educational. |
| (2) Public. | (7) Ecclesiastical. |
| (3) Financial. | (8) Legislative. |
| (4) Marine. | (9) Local and Municipal. |
| (5) Political. | |

In 1850 when there were two officers to deal with these departments, only 2,364 communications were received, the same number being disposed of. Twenty years later the figures had risen to 9,776 and 8,009, respectively, and in 1875 the work had increased to such an extent that the appointment of an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative and Judicial Branches was sanctioned. Since that year there has been no

* The only alteration has been the transfer of Marine business to the Public Works Secretariat; the other departments remain under the Chief Secretary's control.

addition to the strength of the Civilian officers of the Chief Secretariat, but the following table will make it apparent how enormous has been the increase in the work with which they have to deal :—

Year.	Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
1874	* 13,081	* 10,920	* 24,001
1890	24,778	19,481	44,259
1891	26,143	21,650	47,793
1892	25,338	20,907	46,245
1893	24,937	21,248	46,185
1894	27,714	22,916	50,630
1895	27,765	23,275	51,040

Note.—These figures exclude demi-official communications and routine references, the total number of which in the year 1895 was some 4,300; in 1874 they probably did not exceed 2,000.

The foregoing figures indicate that the work devolving on the officers of the Chief Secretariat has almost, if not quite, doubled during the last twenty years. Statistics of this description cannot, of course, gauge with accuracy the exact extent of the advance in business, but they may fairly be accepted as conclusive proof that there has been an enormous increase in the volume of work. Three other circumstances have also to be taken into consideration in the attempt to measure this advance. Firstly, as a consequence, perhaps, of general progress or of improvements in administration, the personal business of the Chief Secretary is continuously increasing. Time taken up in interviews cannot be shown in a return of work, but the present Chief Secretary, whose experience extends over nearly eight years, has found a branch of his work to be getting heavier every year. Secondly, the alteration in the constitution of the Legislative Council in consequence of the passing of the Councils Act, 1892, and the introduction of the system of interpellation, have about a most material advance in business which is the more felt as the work involved is of a character requiring very careful scrutiny and the promptest attention. Thirdly, the general increase in work falling on Members of Council has rendered it essential that papers circulated to them should be accompanied by office-notes of a more detailed description than was necessary in former days and the preparation and scrutiny of such notes casts a heavier burden upon the Chief Secretary and his Under and Assistant Secretaries.

During recent years, every effort has been made to cut down unnecessary returns and references to Government and the delegation of authority to subordinate officers is a matter which has received unremitting attention, but experience has shown that changes in this direction cannot be effected to such an extent as to reduce the amount of work devolving on the Government office; they merely serve to retard the rate at which business advances.

4. What has already been said constitutes in the opinion of Government sufficient demonstration that the Chief Secretariat is in pressing need of relief. Further evidence of this is to be found in the fact that, in spite of the unremitting efforts of the officers concerned, it has been found necessary to appoint special officers to assist the Chief Secretary and his Under Secretary on no less than three occasions during the last two years. An officer of the standing of Collector was placed on deputation for this purpose for four months in 1895, while a junior Civilian has on two occasions been similarly appointed for a total period of nearly seven months. Notwithstanding these temporary additions to the staff, it has, however, been found impossible to keep the work current, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has therefore again been obliged to place a senior officer on deputation to assist the Chief Secretary, while special measures have been taken temporarily to relieve his Under Secretary of a portion of his legitimate duties.

5. In view of the facts set out above, the necessity for some permanent measure of relief will be apparent. It now remains to discuss whether the steps suggested in Lord Cross' despatch would constitute an adequate remedy.

The transfer to the Military Department of the Marine and Ecclesiastical business is no longer practicable as that department has been abolished with effect from the date of the introduction of the Army Re-organization Scheme, in consequence of

as will be apparent from a reference to the appendix to this letter which shows the manner in which it would be distributed during the year 1896-97. If this proposal be approved, the contribution required from Government would only be Rs. 6,000 per annum (exclusive of exchange compensation allowance amounting to nearly Rs. 900 at the budget rate for 1896-97), and there would be no difficulty in providing this from Provincial funds.

8. It is possible, however, that objections may be taken to these proposals on the ground that they involve an increase in the cadre of the Civil Service. His Excellency the Governor in Council is convinced that it would be a matter of extreme difficulty to find an officer properly qualified for the appointment outside the ranks of the Indian Civil Service and there can be no question that a continuous supply of such officers would not be forthcoming. For these reasons he deems it essential that the new Secretary should be selected from that Service, and he would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the objection just suggested by withdrawing from the cadre of that service one of the higher miscellaneous appointments for which recruitment is at present made.

9. In conclusion, I am to express the earnest hope of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government of India will be able to forward this proposal to the Secretary of State with its full support. I am to say that His Excellency in Council has refrained from pressing the matter until further postponement of the question is, in the public interests, unavoidable. The mass of work devolving upon the Chief Secretary, and in a lesser degree upon his Under Secretary, is such that neither officer can be expected to stand the strain indefinitely or to continue to perform his duties with efficiency. It is a matter of the highest importance that the office upon which Government must to a great extent depend should not be undermanned, and in the interests of the public and of the Government as well as in fairness to its officers an immediate and substantial addition to the strength of the Secretariat is imperatively called for. There will be no difficulty in providing the additional funds required during the coming year, and it is eminently desirable that the proposed appointment should be created as early as possible, for the additional work cast upon the Government office by the current Legislative Sessions is gradually resulting in an accumulation of arrears which will be the more difficult to retrieve the longer relief is withheld. I am therefore to request that, if the Government of India sees no objection, the Secretary of State may be addressed on this subject at a very early date, and to ask that His Lordship's orders may be communicated to this Government by telegram.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th February 1896.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT showing the annual contributions required from Local Boards and District Municipalities in order to make up a sum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

District Boards.					Municipal Councils.				
				Rs.					Rs.
1. Anantapur	..	..	..	275	1. Anantapur	..	..	..	32
2. Bellary	..	..	..	538	2. Adoni	..	..	..	203
3. Chingleput	..	..	..	635	3. Bellary	..	..	..	198
4. Coimbatore	..	..	..	841	4. Conjeeveram	..	..	..	93
5. Cuddapah	..	..	..	562	5. Coimbatore	..	..	..	113
6. Ganjam	..	..	..	680	6. Erode	..	..	..	38
7. Godavari	..	..	..	1,690	7. Karur	..	..	..	38
8. Kistna	..	..	..	1,427	8. Cuddapah	..	..	..	117
9. Kurnool	..	..	..	417	9. Berhampur	..	..	..	71
10. Madura	..	..	..	1,194	10. Chicacole	..	..	..	55
11. Malabar	..	..	..	1,111	11. Parlakimedi	..	..	..	32
12. Nellore	..	..	..	690	12. Cocanada	..	..	..	110
13. Nilgiris	..	..	..	129	13. Ellore	..	..	..	71
14. North Arcot	..	..	..	986	14. Rajahmundry	..	..	..	81
15. Salem	..	..	..	900	15. Bezwada	..	..	..	91
16. South Arcot	..	..	..	983	16. Guntur	..	..	..	101
17. South Canara	..	..	..	578	17. Masulipatam	..	..	..	122
18. Tanjore	..	..	..	2,474	18. Kurnool	..	..	..	83
19. Tinnevely	..	..	..	1,092	19. Dindigul	..	..	..	61
20. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	590	20. Madura	..	..	..	328
21. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	818	21. Palni	..	..	..	27
					22. Periyakulam	..	..	..	30
					23. Calicut	..	..	..	155
					24. Cannanore	..	..	..	66
					25. Ceehin	..	..	..	51
					26. Palghat	..	..	..	158
					27. Tellicherry	..	..	..	100
					28. Nellore	..	..	..	104
					29. Ongole	..	..	..	29
					30. Coonoor	..	..	..	92
					31. Ootacamund	..	..	..	219
					32. Gudiyattam	..	..	..	37
					33. Tirupati	..	..	..	41
					34. Vellore	..	..	..	131
					35. Walajapet	..	..	..	35
					36. Salem	..	..	..	184
					37. Tiruppattur	..	..	..	43
					38. Vaniyambadi	..	..	..	39
					39. Chidambaram	..	..	..	50
					40. Cuddalore	..	..	..	133
					41. Mangalore	..	..	..	101
					42. Kumbakonam	..	..	..	181
					43. Mannargudi	..	..	..	58
					44. Mayavaram	..	..	..	96
					45. Negapatam	..	..	..	172
					46. Tanjore	..	..	..	199
					47. Palamcottah	..	..	..	69
					48. Srivilliputtur	..	..	..	8
					49. Tinnevely	..	..	..	64
					50. Tuticorin	..	..	..	90
					51. Srirangam	..	..	..	62
					52. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	282
					53. Anakapalle	..	..	..	35
					54. Bimlipatam	..	..	..	31
					55. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	118
					56. Vizianagram	..	..	..	72
Total				18,610	Total				5,390

NOTE No. 1.—These figures are calculated at a fixed percentage on the receipts of the year 1894-95 excluding extraordinary items, such as grants or loans on account of water-supply and drainage schemes; this is the method adopted in calculating the distribution of the cost of similar charges, as for instance on account of the medical reserve staff, and the clerical establishment in the Local and Municipal Department of the Government Office.

NOTE No. 2.—There would be an additional charge on account of exchange compensation allowances varying with the rate of exchange.

Regr. No.

HOME 1896 DEPT.

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From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, No. 202, 8th February 1896.

FEBRUARY.

Secretariat.

Addressing the Government of India in regard to the necessity for strengthening the staff of officers of the Indian Civil Service employed in the — of this Government.

No. 202, PUBLIC, 8TH FEBRUARY 1896.

3

which further work has devolved upon the Chief Secretary inasmuch as he has now to deal with questions relating to Volunteers and Cantonments which were formerly disposed of by the Secretary to Government in the Military Department. The Marine Department has, however, recently been transferred to the Public Works Secretariat. But this is a measure which hardly affords any appreciable relief, for the number of papers received in the Marine Department does not amount to four per cent. of the total receipts in the Chief Secretariat and the number of disposals is less than two *per diem*.

The Revenue Secretary, who has in addition to conduct the business of the Pension Department, has already so much to do that any addition to his work is out of the question, and for this reason His Excellency the Governor in Council deems it unnecessary to set out further objections to the suggested transfer of the Financial Department to that officer's control. Lastly, after the most careful consideration of the question, the Government has been unable to see its way to any further transfer of work.

In these circumstances, it will be evident that the grant of additional assistance cannot further be postponed without prejudice to the public interests. It is next necessary to consider whether the appointment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant would constitute a sufficient measure of relief. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council the appointment of such an officer would in no material way assist the Chief Secretary. As he would not be a gazetted officer and could not deal finally with papers entrusted to him, his work would require to be supervised by the Chief Secretary, whose labours would not be lessened and might be increased in the event of the Assistant's undertaking the disposal of papers previously dealt with by an Under Secretary; for in such cases the Chief Secretary would find it necessary to devote more careful scrutiny than heretofore to the office-notes coming up to him. Moreover, the arrangement would, as it appears to Government, be unsound in principle. It is only when papers first pass through the hands of an Under Secretary as well as those of a Native Assistant that the highly-paid time of a Chief Secretary is economised and full advantage is taken of the more highly-educated intelligence and superior knowledge which an Under Secretary should possess as compared with the clerks in a Government office.

It was for these reasons that the Government decided four years ago to take no further action upon Lord Cross' suggestion regarding the entertainment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant. The objections which existed at that time have lost none of their force during the interval and the Government considers them to be insuperable.

6. In order to provide adequate assistance to the over-worked Chief Secretary, the Government has thus no alternative but to press for the appointment of an additional officer of sufficient standing to admit of his being entrusted with complete control over certain of the departments now supervised by the Chief Secretary. The departments which could most appropriately be transferred to the control of such an officer are Local and Municipal, Educational and Legislative. So far as receipts and disposals go, the subjoined table, which is based upon the statistics of the year 1895, shows to what extent this arrangement would give relief to the Chief Secretary:—

	Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
Departments now under the Chief Secretary ..	26,902	22,825	49,727
" to be retained by the Chief Secretary ..	17,340	11,911	29,251
" to be transferred to the additional officer.	9,562	7,914	17,476

Note.—These figures are not quite correct as no separate record is kept of certain small classes of routine papers.

The redistribution would thus reduce the Chief Secretary's work by about one-third, while the number of papers with which he has to deal would still be largely in excess of what was required in 1874 when the increase in work was deemed sufficient to justify the addition of an Assistant Secretary. In view of the considerations set out in paragraph 3 *supra*, the relief is certainly not in excess of the requirements of the case.

The volume of work transferred to the new Secretary would apparently be not more than about half of that devolving on the Chief Secretary, but it is to be remembered that, inasmuch as the Chief Secretary will retain the services of his Under and Assistant Secretaries, the new officer would have to take work direct from the office. In the case of the Local and Municipal Department, papers pass through the hands of a highly-paid Native Assistant, but in the Legislative and Educational Departments (where, however, the actual number of communications received is comparatively trifling, though some of them are long and difficult to deal with), it would be necessary for the new officer to take work direct from mere clerks. This arrangement is, as the Government admits, unsound in principle, but the entertainment of an additional Under Secretary to assist the new Secretary is for financial reasons impracticable. A further addition to the work of the new Secretary might with advantage be effected by appointing him to be Secretary to the Legislative Council. The present constitution of that body renders it advisable that the Secretary should be a man of greater experience and weight than an Under Secretary can possibly be and an officer who would be likely to remain for some years in the post. He must attend every select committee and meeting of the Council and should be an authority on the rules of procedure, besides which he has to do a great deal of legal drafting. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the Government is of opinion that the additional Secretary whom it is proposed to appoint would find his time fully occupied. As regards the pay which should be assigned to the appointment, it is essential that it should be fixed at a sufficiently high figure to secure the services of a good Collector and District Magistrate, allowance being made for the additional cost of living at head-quarters. The ordinary pay of a Collector is Rs. 2,333-5-4 per mensem with Rs. 50 tentage; the salary of the additional Secretary proposed should therefore not be less than Rs. 2,500.

7. The next question for consideration is that of ways and means. It would be a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the expenditure of so large a sum as Rs. 2,500 per mensem from Provincial funds and it is fortunately unnecessary for His Excellency the Governor in Council to advocate such a measure in view of the fact that the Government can legally and equitably demand the payment of a substantial contribution for the pay of the proposed officer from local boards and district municipalities. Section 152 of Madras Act V of 1894 and section 254 of Madras Act IV of 1884 expressly provide that the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint such secretaries as may be necessary for the exercise of the powers vested in him and may assign to them such salaries as he may think reasonable, the expense incurred thereby being defrayed in a rateable proportion out of the funds of the several local boards and district municipalities. These provisions have been in force for more than ten years and during the whole of that period a very considerable portion of the time of the Chief Secretary and his Under or Assistant Secretary has been taken up in attending to the work of local bodies, but no contribution has hitherto been demanded from Local and Municipal funds on this account. The state of Provincial finances could admit of gratuitous superintendence in the past, but circumstances have changed and the Government considers that it would no longer be justified in refraining from demanding a substantial contribution from Local and Municipal funds towards the cost of those superior officers who are required to supervise the work of local bodies. At the same time, as it is proposed that the additional Secretary should deal, not merely with Local and Municipal papers, but also with communications received in the Legislative and Educational Departments, it would be unfair to debit the whole of his pay to Local and Municipal funds. The statistics of 1895 show that, while the number of Legislative and Educational papers received in the Government office was only a little over 1,800, that of Local and Municipal papers was nearly 7,700; moreover, the latter include the annual budgets and administration reports of no less than 78 local bodies besides a large number of other communications which require a greater expenditure of time and trouble than ordinary Legislative or Educational papers. The Government therefore considers that it would not be unfair to distribute the pay of the additional Secretary in the proportion of four-fifths to Local and Municipal funds and one-fifth to Provincial funds. Such a contribution would not press heavily upon any one local board or municipal council.

FOR ORDERS.

It is now more than three and-a-half years since this Government addressed the Government of India "on the question of the necessity for strengthening the staff of Civilian officers in the Secretariat"—vide G.O., dated 17th June 1891, Nos. 475-6, Public.

It was then pointed out that the work of the Chief Secretariat had "of late years increased so enormously and rapidly that it had become impossible for the Chief Secretary aided by an Under and an Assistant Secretary to deal with it promptly and efficiently."

It was brought to notice that, in 1850, two officers dealing with the nine departments now under the Chief Secretary received only 2,861 communications and disposed of the same number, that in 1870, the receipts and disposals had risen to 9,776 and 8,009, respectively, that, in 1875, the increase in work rendered the appointment of an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative and Judicial branches necessary, and that finally, in 1890,† the number of communications received was 24,323, the disposals amounting to 17,013, excluding numerous intermediate references prior to final disposal. Special attention was drawn to the enormous increase of work in the Local and Municipal Department newly added to the Government Secretariat in 1885-86, the receipts and disposals under which branch had risen from 4,545 and 3,757, respectively, in 1885-86 to 8,340 and 6,308 in 1890-91. It was explained that it was out of the question to attempt to afford relief by a redistribution of work, inasmuch as (a) the Public Works Secretaries had frequently to be absent on inspection duty, besides being occupied with the Secretariat work of their departments, (b) the Revenue Secretary and his Under Secretary were only just able to cope with the work of the Revenue and Pension Departments, and (c) the Military Secretary was not qualified to deal with civil work.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Judicial. | 6. Educational. |
| 2. Public. | 7. Ecclesiastical. |
| 3. Financial. | 8. Legislative. |
| 4. Marine. | 9. Local and Municipal. |
| 5. Political. | |

* Now transferred to the Sec. P. & D.

† Note.—The figures given for 1890 are not accurate for the following reasons:—
(a) The disposals exclude intermediate references as mentioned in the Government Order, telegrams and office-notes.
(b) The "Local and Municipal" figures for 1890 not being available, those for the official year 1890-91 were adopted.

For these reasons it was urged that an Under Secretary on Rs. 1,200 per mensem should be appointed, the salary being fixed so as to permit the entertainment of an officer of sufficient standing to allow of his "dealing finally, to a certain extent, with papers entrusted to him and thus relieving the Chief Secretary of a large amount of work which interferes with his attending properly to other more important matters." It was stated that this Government was prepared to defray from Provincial funds the additional expenditure involved.

2. The circumstances which led to this proposal are set forth fully in an admirable note written by Mr. Pringle to be found under the cover of G.O., dated 17th June 1891, No. 475. This was noted on by the Hon'ble Messrs. Bliss and Grose in December 1890 and seen by His Excellency the Governor in June 1891. The Hon'ble Mr. Garstin and Sir H. E. Stokes also considered the addition proposed to be necessary.

There was thus on the part of five past and present members of Government a consensus of opinion that it was necessary to increase the staff of Civilian officers in the Secretariat. The Government of India accepted their view and sent the proposal home with its support.

3. G.O., No. 41, Public, dated 19th January 1892, shows the reception it met at the India Office.

The Secretary of State replied that he was "most reluctant to sanction any additional appointment in the Secretariat if it could be avoided" and suggested that it might be possible to reduce the Chief Secretary's work:—

(a) by transferring "Marine" and "Ecclesiastical" to the Military Department (as in Bombay);

(b) by transferring "Financial" to the Revenue Secretary.

If, however, after such transfers as the Local Government might be able to effect it was still found necessary to give additional assistance to the Chief Secretary, he was of opinion that it should take the form of an additional Uncovenanted Assistant, to be, if possible, a native of this country.

The letter concluded with some remarks on the importance of checking the growth of work by cutting down unnecessary returns and delegating greater authority to subordinate officers.

I have frequently considered this question and cannot bring any strong view to bear in support of the suggestion of work in the Secretariat. I feel that the Chief Secretary's work is too large for one man to handle. As to the Rev. Secy, I do not know how to manage, but I am under the impression that the Secy of State's office gives them facilities which we do not possess, and is not being under Revenue, but being charged with a certain amount of superior other duties also.

4. This letter was discussed at length in a second note by Mr. Pringle (*vide* G.O., dated 19th January 1892, No. 41, Public), and the Government deeming the transfers proposed to be impracticable decided to take no action in the matter.

5. Since 1890 the growth of work in the Chief Secretariat has continued as the following figures show * :—

	Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
1890	24,778	19,481	44,259
1891	26,143	21,650	47,793
1892	25,338	20,907	46,245
1893	24,937	21,248	46,185
1894†	27,714	22,916	50,630

* It must of course be remembered that these figures only indicate the fact of an increase; they do not gauge the extent of the increase; statistics of this description can only give an approximate idea of the change.

† Compare 1874, the year when the addition of an Assistant Secretary was deemed necessary.

Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
13,081	10,920	24,001

(These figures, however, I fancy, exclude demi-officials and routine references—an exclusion which would not affect the total by more than 3,000 or 4,000 at the outside.)

Details of these figures showing the work in the several departments will be found in the statement (A) appended to this note. The total increase in receipts in the four years has thus been 2,936 and that in disposals 3,435. Adding receipts and disposals, the total increase is 6,371 or over 14 per cent. in four years.

6. During this period every effort has been made to carry out the Secretary of State's advice to cut down unnecessary returns and delegate greater authority to subordinates. I asked the office to put together the various Government orders which have dealt with this subject during the last four years; the bundle of papers in this file tied up with white tape is the result. Some sixty or seventy orders have been passed on the subject, several of which are of very extensive application. The matter is one which receives continuous attention and it is believed that very few opportunities of cutting down work are allowed to pass.

7. The Military Department will be abolished on the 1st of April and the Secretary of State's suggestion that Marine and Ecclesiastical should be transferred to it is therefore impracticable; moreover, even if it were practicable, the work in these two departments does not represent 4 per cent. of the total amount and the transfer would give no appreciable relief.

8. It seems hardly necessary to discuss the possibility of transferring "Financial" to the Revenue Secretary. Honourable

The decline during 1892 + 1893 must however be noted.

It may be noted in 1894 papers marked to figures.

Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
1891	26,143	21,650
1892	25,338	20,907
1893	24,937	21,248
1894	27,714	22,916

Members are aware that he has already quite enough work to occupy every moment of his time. According to the number of items of receipts and disposals, the relief afforded by such a transfer would not be sufficient as the following figures show:—

	Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
Total of 1894	27,714	22,916	50,630
Financial items	3,457	2,419	5,876
Difference	24,257	20,497	44,754
Compare total of 1890 ..	24,778	19,481	44,259

The transfer, if effected, would thus only reduce the Chief Secretary's work to what it was in 1890, when an increase to the Secretariat was deemed necessary by five past and present members of the Madras Government.

Mr. Pringle's notes in G.O.'s, dated 17th June 1891, No. 475, and 19th January 1892, No. 41, Public, deprecates this transfer not only on the ground that the Revenue Secretary has quite enough to do, but also because of the dislocation of the office which it involves, because of the inexpediency of uniting the charge of the purse-strings with that of the "Revenue"—the great spending department—and because the *raison d'être* of the Chief Secretary would cease, his duties being less important than those of a Secretary in charge of Revenue and Finance.

9. Another matter which should have been mentioned before is that the abolition of the Military Department involves the transfer to "Public" of papers relating to subjects connected with the Volunteer force (*vide* G.O., dated 7th July 1894, No. 495, Public).

10. It is submitted therefore that Government is now in a position to reply to the Secretary of State's despatch with the arguments—

(a) that in the last four years every effort has been made to cut down returns and to delegate extended authority to subordinate officers, so that little, if any, improvement can be effected in this direction;

(b) that the abolition of the Military Department renders it impossible to relieve the Chief Secretary of Marine and Ecclesiastical in the manner suggested, and further throws upon him Volunteers.

Sofar as I can judge quite enough, though I know that it is not for any man's hand—much harder than it is for any man's hand, in fact—the work in the Rev. Dept is not what I should call current.

This is singularly inappropriate to apply to the Rev. Dept which is the only one which is not so.

Revenue, Public, and Ecclesiastical, Marine, and Volunteers, are all under the Chief Secretary's charge.

5

(c) that the transfer of Financial besides being inexpedient would be insufficient, the growth of work in other branches during the last four years having been so rapid as to counterbalance the reduction which would be effected by the transfer.

11. These arguments should be convincing. It remains to discuss what form the assistance to be sought should take. Lord Cross' proposal was a native uncovenanted assistant, and though it does not necessarily follow that Mr. Fowler will take the same view, it will be necessary to argue against it. The main argument is that a native uncovenanted assistant could not be allowed to pass out any papers of consequence, and that the appointment would therefore hardly save the Chief Secretary a single item of his work. In 1892 the Government and the Chief Secretary himself were so convinced that this measure would afford no relief that they decided to take no action.

12. The proposal made in 1891 was that an additional Under Secretary on Rs. 1,200 *per mensem* should be appointed, but the notes in orders show that it was originally contemplated to propose an additional Secretary on Rs. 2,500 *per mensem*.

The Hon. Mr. Bliss noted—

"I think . . . it would be a mistake to appoint a mere Deputy Secretary as proposed by the Chief Secretary. Such an appointment would be no real relief to the Chief Secretary and would be objectionable for another reason. Up-country officers know, of course, that the orders they get are, in many cases, those of a Secretary, not those of a Member of Government. I don't think they like the position, but they accept it with more or less equanimity reflecting that the Secretaries are men of the same standing as themselves or higher. But I think much irritation would be caused if they thought that the orders they got were those of a junior. I would therefore go in for such a scale of pay as would make it worth the while (residence in Madras and Ootacamund being also considered) of a good Collector to take the appointment. Rs. 2,500 *per mensem* would suffice I should say. There would then be three Secretaries and three Under Secretaries and a complete redistribution of the departments might be made. The new Secretary and his Assistant might take Local and Municipal and Education and Finance for instance and still leave the Chief Secretary plenty to do."

On this note the Hon. Mr. Garstin wrote—

"I consider that an Additional Secretary—not an Under or Deputy Secretary—should be asked for."

Much more instances of the Chief Secretary in the Madras Hill last session in Madras which cost 33 times & took up more than 11 full working days of the Chief Secretary's time. The whole of the Chief Secretary's time is taken up by the Chief Secretary's time. The whole of the Chief Secretary's time is taken up by the Chief Secretary's time. The whole of the Chief Secretary's time is taken up by the Chief Secretary's time.

Certainly working to members of Govt, rather than to the Secretary.

* The arrangements to
take a secret trip
were made through
his secret service agent
the subject which he
had when he first
arrived.

carried with him through
his secret war and carried
the first pack which he
had when he first
emerged.

carried with him through
his secret war and carried
the first pack which he
had when he first
emerged.

* The arrangements to
take a secret trip
were made through
his secret service agent
the subject which he
had when he first
arrived.

• Police and Education. / *Recommend officers of the steady
of our J.P. of Police + Disposal of
Public Interest.*

• Police and Education. / *Recommend officers of the steady
of our J.P. of Police + Disposal of
Public Interest.*

† Some indication is to be found in the number of Civilian officers on the several establishments; the figures are noted above; perhaps also in Appendix I to the Report of the Finance Committee, 1886, volume II, pages 399 *et. seq.*, which compare the revenue and expenditure of the provinces.

103/ "I don't think a comparison on this
basis of any use. Bombay is seriously over-
spiced & extravagant - the Punjab there is
comparatively little & more work. In the N. P.
there can't be as much as here. In both the
new Courts of India as well as in the R. P.
The Punjab is a much smaller concern altogether
except in regard to Political work

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14. This view was accepted, but circumstances have changed since 1890 when that note was written. Financial considerations are now such as to render it extremely difficult to get assent to the entertainment of additional establishment on high pay to be contributed from the *general revenues*; there would be far less objection raised if the contribution were levied in whole or in part from Local and Municipal funds.

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Local Boards Act V of 1884, section 152 (2).—
 “The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint . . . such *Secretaries*, clerks and other servants as may be necessary for the exercise of the powers vested in him by the Act and may assign to them such salaries, if any, as he shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the Local funds”

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It is with reference to these two sections that the pay and expenses of the Local and Municipal clerical establishment is debited to Local and Municipal funds, but hitherto no portion of the pay of the Chief Secretary or the Assistant Secretary has been levied from local bodies. The question was raised a few weeks ago, and notes on the subject will be found in G.O., dated 29th January 1895, No. 71, Public, which recorded the papers apparently on the ground that, the Assistant Secretary being an integral part of the Chief Secretariat, his pay could not be debited to Local and Municipal. The notes in orders however made no reference to the two sections quoted above which were overlooked at the time; and

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P.S. will probably agree in thinking
~~that~~ that L. & M. & Edue.
together would certainly not
be more severe than just of
leg. & that they could well be
done by the proposed Sec^y.
by a native Assistant. The
necessity for achieving the
Chief lay is well recognized
& I think there can be little
doubt that the Under Sec^y in
the Public Dept. is subjected
are under strains also. They

Extent of this strain can be measured only partially in current numbers. It is remarkable how much more strain is involved in the disposal of an urgent paper than an ordinary one & there is no dept. where there is a greater abundance of urgent papers than in Judicial. The mere current numbers may not have increased very greatly in the U.S.'s dept. during the last ten years but they are probably ignorant of the great change in the nature of the work done.

8
18.3.95

judicial, Exec. Legist.

	Account		
1894	6.930	1469	2.40
1884	5068	965	3.21

[illegible]

that the U. S. has more ^{than} he can do.

the community has not a life of
respect slavery which has been
in the hands of many lengths of time

for as I have been able to gather from innumerable files that have passed through my hands, a note for Orders, running to six sheets would, ten years back, have been regarded as a prodigy & over & over again I have noticed most important & complicated papers in the days antecedent to Mr. Cardozo run up with something like this in the U.S.'s handwriting "For Orders. The suggestions appear reasonable". You members would not stand such methods now - 9-day, but perhaps the handwriting that late writing is quite a recent development.

~~There is no doubt that the handwriting is a recent development.~~

~~It is a recent development.~~

with the additional work caused by the enlargement of the Reg. Council, I fear it must be a

	Receipts.						Disposals.						Total of Receipts and Disposals.					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Difference between 1890 and 1894.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Difference between 1890 and 1894.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Difference between 1890 and 1894.
Judicial	5,243	5,651	5,481	5,680	6,930	+ 1,687	3,472	3,507	3,014	4,062	4,461	+ 889	8,715	9,558	9,365	9,712	11,301	+ 2,676
Legislative	77	169	164	372	280	- 203	81	145	128	286	241	- 160	168	314	292	658	521	- 363
Educational	1,319	1,438	1,329	1,319	1,469	+ 120	1,016	1,135	1,132	1,143	1,189	+ 170	2,365	2,571	2,461	2,462	2,658	+ 293
Public	3,799	3,822	3,730	3,175	3,803	- 4	2,262	2,357	2,293	2,226	2,215	- 47	6,061	6,179	6,023	5,701	6,018	- 43
Navy	1,208	1,395	1,170	1,042	1,098	- 110	750	847	750	679	707	- 49	1,964	2,242	1,920	1,791	1,806	- 159
Marine	297	314	251	355	390	+ 93	199	209	179	221	220	- 25	492	553	430	576	610	+ 118
Federalist																		
Financial	2,285	2,826	3,240	3,438	3,457	+ 1,172	1,782	2,233	2,533	2,248	2,419	+ 677	4,027	5,069	5,793	5,086	5,876	+ 1,849
Political	1,292	1,177	1,513	1,583	1,731	+ 439	825	939	740	1,106	1,174	+ 349	2,087	2,456	2,595	2,639	2,906	+ 818
Confidential																		
Domestic Affairs ..	363	470	467	335	487	+ 118	47	60	182	182	182	+ 135	416	450	649	517	669	+ 253
International Affairs	463	620	628	606	793	+ 330	361	478	508	2,468	503	+ 139	827	1,048	1,436	1,072	1,206	+ 409
References							2,836	3,082	2,275	2,466	2,665	+ 171	2,896	3,082	2,275	2,316	2,665	+ 171
Telegrams							528	815	734	757	656	- 427	928	815	754	727	655	- 127
Local and Municipal ..	8,426	7,933	7,336	6,792	7,275	- 1,150	5,367	5,423	5,187	5,556	6,385	+ 928	13,783	13,356	12,592	12,258	13,561	- 222
(Grand Total)	21,778	26,143	25,338	21,937	27,714	+ 2,936	19,481	21,650	20,997	21,218	22,916	+ 3,435	11,269	47,793	46,245	46,185	60,630	+ 6,371

(a), (b), (c), (d).—These items belong to all departments except Local and Municipal, but are not shown in separate registers for each department; telephone records are treated as ordinary currents and registered according to department.

e. Also office-notes and official memoranda.

B.—Statement showing contributions to be levied from District Boards and Municipalities.

District Boards.	Rs. 2,000 per mensem.	Rs. 1,000 per mensem.	Municipal Councils.	Rs. 2,000 per mensem.	Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
1. Anantapur	Rs. 360	Rs. 180	1. Anantapur	Rs. 20	Rs. 10
2. Bellary	900	450	2. Adoni	60	30
3. Chingleput	600	300	3. Bellary	160	80
4. Coimbatore	800	400	4. Coimbatore	80	40
5. Cuddapah	720	360	5. Coimbatore	100	50
6. Ganjam	680	340	6. Erode	40	20
7. Gódvári	1,480	740	7. Karur	40	20
8. Kistna	1,220	610	8. Cuddapah	140	70
9. Kurnool	820	410	9. Berhampur	60	30
10. Madura	980	490	10. Chingleput	40	20
11. Malabar	980	490	11. Parlakimedi	20	10
12. Nellore	1,000	500	12. Cocanada	100	50
13. Nilgiris	320	160	13. Ellore	60	30
14. North Arcot	1,060	530	14. Rajahmundry	80	40
15. Salem	960	480	15. Bezvada	120	60
16. South Arcot	800	400	16. Guntur	80	40
17. South Canara	520	260	17. Masulipatam	100	50
18. Tanjore	1,820	910	18. Kurnool	80	40
19. Tinnevely	920	460	19. Dindigul	40	20
20. Trichinopoly	480	240	20. Madura	* 520	* 260
21. Vizagapatam	800	400	21. Palni	20	10
			22. Periyakulam	20	10
			23. Calicut	140	70
			24. Cannanore	40	20
			25. Cochin	60	30
			26. Palghat	140	70
			27. Tellicherry	60	30
			28. Nellore	100	50
			29. Ongole	80	40
			30. Coonoor	20	10
			31. Ootacamund	80	40
			32. Gudiyattam	180	90
			33. Tirupati	40	20
			34. Vellore	20	10
			35. Walajpet	100	50
			36. Salem	40	20
			37. Tirupattur	140	70
			38. Vaniyambadi	40	20
			39. Chidambaram	20	10
			40. Cuddalore	40	20
			41. Mangalore	100	50
			42. Kumbakonam	80	40
			43. Mannargudi	* 320	* 160
			44. Mayavaram	60	30
			45. Negapatam	60	30
			46. Tanjore	140	70
			47. Palnacottah	* 500	* 250
			48. Tinnevely	40	20
			49. Tuticorin	60	30
			50. Srirangam	60	30
			51. Trichinopoly	20	10
			52. Anakapalle	20	10
			53. Bimlipatam	20	10
			54. Vizagapatam	60	30
			55. Vizianagaram	30	15
Total ..	18,220	9,110		2,890	1,445
				12,000	6,000
				= 1,000 per mensem.	
				24,000	12,000
				= Rs. 2,000 per mensem.	

Notes.—1. These contributions are levied at 0.011 per cent. on the receipts of the local bodies according to the system now adopted in calculating the distribution of the pay, &c., of the Local and Municipal Clerical Establishments.

2. The high contribution levied from the Municipalities of Madura, Kumbakonam, Tanjore and Trichinopoly is due to their receipts being swelled on the particular year taken by large loans or grants by Government on account of drainage or water schemes.

13
202

$\left[\frac{G}{53} \right]$
1,110-30-3-95.

Planted by direction of the C&P
marked as not because it is made good
that the Mr. W. B. B. wishes the
matter to be taken up above.

~~PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT~~

~~Read the following paper:-~~

I submit the representation which Mr. Bird was told, at the interview which he had with Mr. the Gov^t and at which I was present, that he could make. It is quite true that in consequence of the enormous increase in work more than heretofore had of late years ^{made up} to the ~~Secretary~~ ^{the Sec^y} of the Secretariat, but at the time that this was done, I have no recollection of the question of adding another Civilian to the Staff having been mooted. The Chief Sec^y, ever since I came into the Secretariat, has worked direct under the Chief Secretary and it was to the 2^d Sec^y only, that some portion of the work hitherto in the hands of ~~the~~ an under Secretary was transferred in order to relieve an Officer who had more than he could possibly do. Naturally enough as there

Department.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:—

are more hands to do it, work is more current than it was or could have been under the old system and it is as Mr. Bird says the Chief Secretary who stands in need of urgent assistance, a point which has been in the proposals which he makes somewhat overlooked.

In 1892, Govt. after an unsuccessful attempt to procure an addition to the Civilian staff, passed the Govt. of India Bill on the occasion of sitting on the subject of the formation of the Provincial Council to include the Asst. of the Secretariat amongst gazetted officers. The reasons were stated but the result was a refusal on the ground that these officers did not exercise any "judicial or executive functions". The matter was then dropped.

It having subsequently been raised on the motion of Mr. Bird I wrote Mr. Bird to Mr. Bird at Bombay to ascertain what the condition of matters was there. The reply was as stated in para 8 of Mr. Bird's memorial.

Assam (1). But it must be observed that there are none such in Bengal and the N. W. P. while the other first class Govt. Bombay has only one and that for special Messrs, wh. do not exist here. It is true that Bombay had more at one time, but the Govt. of India withdrew the privilege. The explanation as to the other Govts. or rather Administrations in I believe, to be found in the fact that up to quite recently, the Govts. had not more than one extra piece, and they were thrown back on the device of appointing Asst. Secretaries to do routine work, which by law had to be passed by a Secretary. In the case of Punjab the Asst. Secy. was created to help with political reception & economists, wh. are very numerous there, and to save the time of an Asst. Secretary.

Closely connected with this question is that of giving additional help in the Secretariat. I quite admit the force of all that is urged in this respect by the C. S. as also the means by which it is proposed to cope with the present difficulty. We want a man of large practical administrative experience

and if we gazette our Asst. Secretaries, India is sure to say that our offices are sufficiently strong, and the very fact of making these appointments gazetted will be a bar to our getting the right class of man in to assist the Chief Secretary. And so our hands will be tied for all time, and we shall be obliged to get on as we can with men of the calibre of Mr. Bird, who whatever be their merits cannot really know out the work of the men we ought to be able to get hold of. And it must be remembered that turning our Asst. into Assistant Secretaries, will not enable us to get any more work out of them, nor more experience or training - nor I fancy should we get men of a better class.

At the same time, if we can get the additional Secretary in the manner proposed, and thereby lose Provincial

I subsequently wrote to Mr. Bird on the subject and was told by him that the Govt. of Bombay having apparently since he wrote to me - gazetted all its Asst. Secs. Secretaries, the Govt. of India had insisted upon a return to the status quo ante and that it was only after considerable discussion and on very special grounds viz that it was necessary during the absence of Govt. to have some one of the rank of an Asst. Secretary to meet routine cases, when passing through Bombay that the Asst. in the P. Dept. was allowed to remain as an Asst. Secretary. The others had to revert to their former position. He further told me that when he went up to the Govt. of India he again personally tried to push for sanction to appoint the

Department.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:-

- don't trouble with regard to the signing of papers for issue sent down to Madras for to be copied or printed there, and there can be little doubt that the Chief Secy, at any rate, would as soon as he became an Act. Secretary not accompany Secy to the Hills but remain in Madras in order to meet the difficulty. He came up he would be signing papers. Mr. Bird might be 100 a month to the hill which on the hills. Not object to this condition of things but it is possible that his successors would. In para 14 Mr. Bird proposes that to compensate for the loss of the hill allowance the pay of the Chief Secy should be raised by increments so as to in five years reach Rs. 1000 a month. I hardly think, though I cannot think the 2nd Secy is underpaid, that there is too large a difference between his salary and that of the Chief Secy, but the Govt. of India would

Act of the Bombay & Act Secretaries but that the Govt. of India would have done it and that he considered further efforts in this direction useless. That were the circumstances which led to officers not of the I.C.S. being appointed Act. Secretaries elsewhere I am not aware. The appointments probably existed long before the question of the Provincial Service was raised. I have no knowledge of the duties which these officers are called upon to perform. I am therefore not in a position to say whether the cases cited by Mr. Bird are parallel to that of this Presidency. Personally I should be glad to see the Act. of the Chief Secretaries gazetted officers - if doing so would afford them satisfaction but I doubt if Mr. Bird has fully realized what the effect of doing this would be. I understand Mr. Bird when speaking of the Govt. that he was only the position and no increase of pay that he desired. The immediate effect of gazetted Act. would be the loss of hill allowances but this would probably not be all as there is con-

funds, to the extent of 30000. a month, I see no objection to distribute this amount between Messrs. Bird and Schmidt. They could rise respectively by yearly increments of 50 - to 750 and 500 respectively. This would be some consolation to them, and would I think be only fair. I have omitted to mention more particularly Mr. Bird's para 5. From this it will be understood that Mr. Bird imagines him to be in the subordinate service - but is not so - there is a special service, though India distinctly refused to make the officers they hold gazetted ones. They pointed out that there was no reason why the individuals holding them should not, if properly qualified be promoted into gazetted appointments. I suppose though that this hardly applies to Mr. Bird as I do not well see who gazetted appoint. he could be given.

23
16/10/95
23 Sep

According to my view we might not have the saving of Rs 500 p. m. in which H.E. acts
24/10/95

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

consent to this. It is true that the
pay of the Secretaries who are not
connected officers in higher positions
than in other places than that of
the
but here but it must be remembered
that we have ^{known} the Act itself.
on \$1,000 and it is known what
are the duties & responsibilities of
the Secretaries (other than County)
of other Administrations.

The compensation made by the Board
in para 12 is not a fair one
as the work of the & the Dept.
in the way of drafting is substantially
heavier than that of the Provincial
& District.

I am unable to ^{think} comprehend the
scheme sketched by Mr. Bird in
para 12. I do not see how \$1,000
would be saved by converting
the Chief Secy. into an Act. still
retaining the present Act. Secy.
unless it is intended that the
present Act. Secretary's pay is
instead of being at present charged
to Provincial Fund should be
taken out of those of Local Boards
and Municipalities.
But if the Chief Act. becomes

* This has been explained
further on after speaking to Mr.
Bird.

* This I have per. well
understand but I
do not

an Act. Secretary who is to take his
place at head of the office a position
which he the present holder. It could
hardly be filled by the 1st Clerk.
Perhaps Mr. Bird intends that the
Act. Secy. shall occupy this position.
He has however not touched on
this point.
Mr. Bird's memorial does not at
all deal with a subject which must
one long receive serious consideration.
That is the way in which the
Chief Secretary is over driven. His
scheme provides for keeping this
officer in his present position but
this is I have ^{understand} highly colored
depicted in his highly colored
terms in my letter which is filed
in this file. The work is more than
any human being can ^{possibly}
undertake taking year after year.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

FOR ORDERS.

to towards providing the addl. secretary
for L & M and Educational matters
by Mr Davidson and Mr. This Officer

would receive direct from the 1st Act.

and ^{dispose of} the papers which now go
to the Chief Secy through the sub-
secy thus providing for the office work

now performed by that Office

which is proposed in para 14 appears

to be intended to provide for the
case of the Chief & Act² Secy being
appointed Act. Secretaries apart
from any question of the reduction
or abolition of the existing Act-
Secs.

The proposals made in para 12 of the
Kind memorial and in para 18
of Mr Davidson dated 18th March 1895
& my note thereon are contrasted
below.

Mr. Davidson

Addl Secretary on Rs. 2500 Mr L & M & Ed.

Act. Secretary to be abolished thus reducing

Rs. 800 available from Provincial funds

As the Educational work is roughly

about 1/3 of L & M, the Rs. 2500 to

be divided between L & M & Provincial

in this proportion, thus giving

Provincial Rs. 500

Local & Provincial Rs. 2000.

Saving L & Provincial Rs. 300 p m

The additional secretary to receive from
direct & dispose of L & M papers from
the 1st Act. L & M Dept. and Educational
from the Educational Clerk.

This scheme would leave the Chief and
2^d Act^s as they are.

My scheme is almost exactly similar
to Mr Davidson's but ~~on one~~ which I
had in my mind before I saw his note.

The only difference is that in lieu of
taking into consideration the instructions

of work in the L & M & Ed. Dept.

respectively I propose to utilize the

whole of the money made available

by the abolition of the Act. Secy.

and so relieve L & M fund of a

part of the charges which under

Mr Davidson's plan they would

have to bear. The sum payable

under this would be

Provincial Rs. 800 L & M Rs. 1700.

and there
~~There~~ would be no saving to
Prov. from which the pay of the
2nd Lt. at any rate ^{might} be
improved.

Mr. Bird's proposal is

Adlt. Secretary R. 2500

Asst. Secretary 800.

Dr. 500

Chief Asst. on R. 600 to be abolished.

This leaves only a saving of R. 450

under Prov. & the extra R. 50 required

to make up R. 500 + 2000 under

Mr. Birdson's Scheme would have

to be found from either Prov. or

to be in whole the former method

before would be betterly spent.

As regards the proposal in para 14

of the memorial ~~which~~ would cost

an additional R. 50 to members to

Provincial as there has to be

del. of grant the suggested increase

to the pay of the Chief Asst. the

R. 100 p. in which he draws

whilst on the Hills an allowance

(= R. 600). The 2nd Lt. draws

no Hill allowance, as although

he is of big fresh assistance, he

comes up to the Hills on the

understanding that he performs

them. The horses do not live
by the, as he does. The carriage has a heavy
weight of 200 lbs.

FOR ORDERS.

[G]
[2]
100-23-7-95.

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

Whatever may be done as regards the

Memorial now submitted, I would respectfully

urge that anything that can be ^{effected} done

to relieve the Chief Secretary should be

without waiting for the disposal of the

questions of the appointment of an

Adlt. Secretary or the conversion of the

Act. of the Secretariat into his Secretariat.

I submit that, in this view, steps

may at once be taken to transfer

the Marine Dept. to the Prov. This

will afford at any rate some approximate

relief for by heavy papers not

infrequently come up in this Dept.

to have to deal with a number of small ones which take
up much of the time of the staff.

Another I consider that it would

save correspondence as there are a

many ^{many} references, sometimes more

than once on the same subjects, to the

Prov. As this is all around

the suggestion originally came from

the Hon. Mr. Parnell 15th

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

FOR ORDERS.

is quite willing to take over Marine
I can devote more time to than
I or any other holding my place
could. Marine has never been under
the Chief Clerk in either Bombay or
Bengal. What the effect of the abolition
of the Military Dept which used to
work it (with I think Ecclesiastical
into the bargain) has been, I am not
aware but I do not see why if
a soldier could work Marine an Engineer
should not. Perhaps however I should
be asked if it has any
objection and if it has not I
should be grateful for the small
mercy of being relieved of it
soon.

I am sure that there was something
that I could suggest to relieve
my present Under Secretary
but I fear that there is at present
nothing. If he could get rid of
Education which is a heavy
and troublesome subject he would
be a great help to him but this
could be done only if an additional
help was sanctioned. I will however
talk matters over again with Mr
Barton and if anything practicable
suggests itself I trust that I may

be permitted to bring it forward
JH
14/2/95

24/10/95.

B

The entire work must be by the late
Legislative Session has put up a
mass of acres of all sorts which
I have hitherto not been able to
clear off and which will not be
cleared for some time to come and
when we return to Madison there will
be a "de capo".

Measures to reduce work have had little practical effect. The house is for the time being swept and finished but one looks into finding that one has taken to oneself several times more than the first and so things never do and never can get straight. The advance of civilization or improvement in administration or whatever one may call it adding to work and the progress which the Chief Secretary has to himself and which never shows on paper or in returns of work is daily getting heavier. I speak from a long experience - longer perhaps than that of any Officer who has served in the Secretariat of the work that has to be done. Like Mr. Battenworth I have seen hundreds of piles of papers and I can quite hear him out in what he says as to the length of notes for orders of the President.

daily and the minutiae of these details are compared with those of the past.

Some relief is undoubtedly necessary. The
Lef of State or rather his advisors seem
to think that matters are the same
still as they were twenty years ago.
I should like much to see an ex-
Chief Secretary of some time stand
that time and sit down in my
place for six months. He would
soon find what the difference there
is in every way between the past
and the present, how terribly work
has increased and how many
more things have to be done in
these days of ours.

I can look back to the days when
Chief Secretaries had time to appear
as they ought, at various public
functions and had leisure to attend
social gatherings. Speaking for
myself I am sure that I
can attend neither one nor the
other as my doing so takes on
one occasion takes the evening up
of another which is somewhat like
days to clear up. I can go nowhere
I can do nothing except a Sunday
and an occasional holiday and
even these are all imperiously cut
into by business work. The same
holds good in the case of all the
other departments. It is one unceasing
round of work which is rapidly
becoming impossible to undertake.
If a Secretary could be appointed
to take the work direct and
to deal with the Chief I should
get material relief and be able
to devote more attention than I
now can to heavy papers outside
these departments.

Though I am sure may form but

I can say exactly the same. It is just
the case with me that for three or four days
now I cannot get out at all. I don't even
remember that I cannot get out of my compound
that I don't even get out of the house for a
together.

W

one third of the papers with which I have
to deal I can from a long experience
of the dreary subject say that the
disposal of these papers is more than
one third of my time. Take the 77
and Administration Reports and Budgets
which have to be disposed of year
after year. The reading of these alone
is a very long business to say nothing
of going into them and seeing that
nothing calling for remark has escaped
notice. Thinking besides there are
dozens of long-winded papers which
one has to go through rapidly with
the result that they are merely recorded
or a short order is passed, but that
they must be or the work must be
scampered.

I feel pretty sure that a Secretary with
these two subjects to deal with would
find himself by no means lacking
in occupation. If one was appointed
the Anti-Secretary could be done
away with and his pay (Rs. 800) might
go towards the pay salary of
the Secretary which would leave
only 1700 a month to be found
by local Board and Municipalities.
This would when distributed form no
very heavy drag upon them and the work
connected with the branch of the administration
would be probably better done than
it now is and would certainly be
done through more rapidly.

The difficulty as regards this scheme
is that the Chief of State will certainly
not consent to an increase of the
 cadre of the I.C.S. in view of finding
a man for the appointment and
that the Government is not likely
to be able to find outside the limits of the
Covenanted Service any one with
the necessary qualifications for the

it is impossible
W

A continuous supply of
 fresh officers cannot be
 maintained.

Impossibile
M

The Revenue Secretary getting less and less after
year more deeply into arrears so for
Govt. in addition to an Officer of
the standing of a Head Asst. to put
a picked Officer taken from the ^{1st} ~~Head Asst.~~ ^{1st} ~~Asst. Secy.~~
of a Collection on Special duty in
the Secretariat from October to March.
He would be able to relieve both
the Chief and Revenue Secretaries of
the major portion of the thousands
and one half worrying papers which
cut into the time of these Officers
and render it a physical impossibility
for them to properly attend to their
legislative work and treasury papers.
With this help the Chief & Revenue
Secretaries would when Govt. moved
to the Hills not be hampered with
piles of arrears and could probably
during the summer keep their work
up to date: at any rate they would
not be so hopelessly blocked up
with papers as they now are.

The merit of this proposal is that
it would cost less than the other and
that as the charge would be provincial
and the defutation only for six months
the sanction of India would certainly
on the first occasion - not be required.
Local & Municipal funds could too
be called upon (without the sanction of
India) to contribute to the cost of
the Special Officer who could take
all the work in this branch. ^{about Jan. May 1st} The
Asst. Secy. might ^{then} be used in
lieu of the Special Officer of 1st
Asst. Grade whom we had for the
last season in London to assist
the Under Secretary.

There is nothing else that I can suggest
to relieve the Chief Secretary of the over-
whelming amount of work that he has

to get through everything as suggested
personally by the Chief Engineer. The
transfer to the Port Secretary of the
marine dept. which I think would
be a desirable step. The relief that
this would afford would be welcome,
but it is not this department
which is the heart and backbone
one. If I could be clerk for ports
and all of local & Municipal
I think that I personally could get
along extremely well though I
think that all things considered
it would be better in the hands
of the chief P.W.D.

The best arrangement no doubt
would be a Secretary to take
care of Educational with perhaps
Finance though if the Chief Clerk
was relieved of the Port then he
might have time to work
up Finance properly.

The difficulty is to get sanction for
this and to find a man for
the post.

If marine was transferred to the
Port the Chief Secretary would
be a comparatively free man
instead of being as he at present
is, an utter slave.

21/5/95.

* The Hon. Mr. Blair says there
 for some time ago with an
 intention that he thought
 we had better hold them over
 before recording our views.
 He has now found time for the
 held yet, & now he has started
 for he says I think it best
 to state what my opinion is
 and when in.

O. L. G. 16.10.95

JG

X
 Proposal to increase the
 Superior Staff of the Secretariat

The Note proves what I am
 convinced of (having some
 personal experience of the
 work of the Secretariat) that
 it is absolutely necessary to
 relieve the Chief Secretary &
 his Under Secretary. Besides
 the enormous number of
 papers they have to dispose of
 they have to write much
 longer notes than were for-
 merly considered necessary,
 this is required to save the
 time of members who have
 more than they can properly
 do.

The suggestions of the
 Sec of Works ^{7/1891} can be satis-
 factorily met as proposed
 in the Note.

The ~~argument~~ ^{objection} that office
 can only be effected if an
 ad. Sec. is appointed & takes
 Local & Municipal from the
 C.S. & U.S. and Educational
 for the U.S.

The idea that the pay of
 the ~~ad. Sec.~~ ad. Sec. and the
 met partly by abolishing the post
 of Asst. Sec. & partly by
 leaving contributions from

Re-submitted to the Hon. Mr. Blair

25/10/95

with ref. to H.G. note of the
 25th inst.

Local Boards & Municipalities
is sound. As regards Local
Bodies there can be no doubt
that under the law they are
liable, that equity requires
that they should pay something
for the Penitential services
they have hitherto been getting
free, that the share of each
Local Body will not be too heavy,
and that their work will be
better done & more quickly.

If there is an add. Sec.
paid R 2500 a man on the
L & M will have to pay R
1700 = (2500 minus the pay
of the add. Sec.) The differ-
ence will more than pay
for the time the Sec. will spend
on educational work. A
Joint Sec. might be appointed
on R 1500 or R 1800 & then
L & M will have to pay less. He
will not, however, be of nearly
so much use as an add. Sec.
paid R 2500, & I agree with
the Hon. Mr. Miles that good policy
requires the better paid man
for that position.

But the C. S. points out
that the scheme involves an
addn to the cadre of the
I.C.S. as it will be impossible
to get all women for some time
to come to get a suitable
replacement.

(It is proposed in the note that
L & M should pay R 2000 and
Provincial R 500 for District
& H.C. work but if R 300
is the limit it may be divided
between the Sec. & Schmidt.)

Permanently increased
pay.

of the I.C.S. If the Sec. of
the I.C.S. is then the only way
of getting a man will be
to amalgamate a complete of
districts, but I don't think this
is possible. All our districts
are big. There are many
reasons for getting rid of
Cuddalore as a court station,
& this could only be done by
merging it into other districts.
But the evils which will be
created by doing so, are too
great for that course to be
adopted.

The only alternative seems
to be to attach a special
officer to the Sec.ariat for
the heaviest portion of the
year - that for October to March
and to direct him to take
L & M business & act as a
Native Assistant. If this were
done, L & M might be made
to pay something, & the Sec.
ariat might be made to
accept the U.S. as the special
duty officer did last year.

This would not be a satis-
factory arrangement & it
could not be repeated next
year (Mr. Forbes has been
attached this year) without a
reference to the C.S. I think we
must state very positively that
an add. Sec. is absolutely necessary
& that the C.S. must
be temporarily increased
for the next year.

It is unnecessary to waste time in demonstrating that the secretariat needs strengthening. That is clear. The only question is what recommendation should be made for doing it. I don't like the plan proposed. It will expand & accentuate what seems to me the unsound ^{system} of the Secretaries receiving work direct from the office without its passing through the hands of an under Sec. selected from the I.C. (or in cases of exceptional merit, such as Mr. Phipps, from the ranks of the Subordinate C.S.). To work the office as it should be worked, we ought to have not only an addl. Sec. but also an addl. under Sec. - with 2 Secs & 3 under Secs we could arrange that no work should reach the Sec. without revision by an under Sec.; a system under which (1) the quality of the work should improve & (2) the burden thrown on the members of staff might be somewhat reduced. Any such augmentation of strength is, however, out of the question - I am prepared, therefore, to admit that some work must go direct from the office to a secretary; and to agree that it will be right that this system should obtain in the L. & M. ~~and~~ and Educ. Dept., in the L. & M. because of its comparatively unimportant character, and in the Educ. because, as Mr. Butterworth points out, an under Sec. fresh from university is not generally likely to be able to render effective assistance in the disposal of the greatly difficult papers which deal with them.

* allowing further Marine Dept. going to the Secy P.W.D. -

He
goes

If this arrangement were made, the distribution of work would be (according to the figures on page 8 of the printed note) -

	Receipts	Disposals	Total
Chapman	17871	14735	22606
Harbutt	8745	7474	16219

That is, the Chapman aided, according to the present, by an under Sec. who would have only the work of the two secretaries. Chapman is not a man who is fit to be a secretary. In my opinion the disposition of the work should be as follows. The first thing would be to transfer the L. & M. Dept. from the L. & M. under the C.S. to the under Sec. The relief, so far as the work of the number of papers goes, would be small, but would have considerable advantages. The present constitution of the Dept. is unsound, in my opinion, & results from the fact that the under Sec. is not a man of much experience and is not a man of much energy. It should, by an under Sec. & the Rules of the Department, which has a definite part of the work, should be a man of more experience & might then be an under Sec. & the possibility of. It would also be highly advantageous that the members of the staff, instead of being subjected to the position of secretary, be finally placed under the hands of the official secretary who have to examine them.

If this arrangement were made, the L. & M. under the C.S.

Print 3, 1152 (1) [unclear]
St. [unclear] [unclear]
H. [unclear] [unclear]
- 22 x 95

36
No. 1, PUBLIC,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
MAY 1896.

LETTER—from
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,
To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SIR,

I am directed to lay before the Government for early consideration, the question of the appointment of Civilian-officers in the Secretariat of this

2. A representation on the same subject dated 17th June 1891, which contained the recommendation of the Under Secretary on Rs. 1,200 per mensem. This proposal met with the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State with its support. It was, however, disallowed by Lord Cross in his despatch, No. 219, Financial, dated 5th November 1891. His Lordship wrote that an additional appointment in the Secretariat if it could be avoided and expressed the opinion that it might be possible to reduce the work by following the course adopted in Bombay in the Marine and Ecclesiastical business and Financial work by the Revenue Secretary. His Lordship intimated that it should take the form of the appointment of an additional Uncoovenanted Native Assistant. Madras Government in December 1891, and a question His Excellency the Governor in Council be impracticable and decided for the time matter. The work in the Chief Secretariat amount and the necessity for introducing were forced itself upon the notice of Government.

3. Until recently the following departments have been under the direct control of the Chief Secretary:—

- (1) Judicial.
- (2) Public.
- (3) Financial.
- (4) Marine.
- (5) Political.

- (6) Educational.
- (7) Ecclesiastical.
- (8) Legislative.
- (9) Local and Municipal.

In 1850 when there were two officers only to deal with these departments, only 2,864 communications were received, the number being disposed of. Twenty years later the figures had risen to 9,776 and 8,000 respectively, and in 1875 the work had increased to such an extent that the appointment of an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative and Judicial branches was sanctioned. Since that year there has been no

India, with the request that it may be considered for strengthening the staff of the Secretariat.

In my letter, No. 476, Public, I recommended that an additional Assistant Secretary be appointed to assist the Chief Secretary of the Government of India and was sanctioned by the Secretary of State with its support. It was, however, disallowed by Lord Cross in his despatch, No. 219, Financial, dated 5th November 1891. His Lordship wrote that an additional appointment in the Secretariat if it could be avoided and expressed the opinion that it might be possible to reduce the work by following the course adopted in Bombay in the Marine and Ecclesiastical business and Financial work by the Revenue Secretary. His Lordship intimated that it should take the form of the appointment of an additional Uncoovenanted Native Assistant. Madras Government in December 1891, and a question His Excellency the Governor in Council be impracticable and decided for the time matter. The work in the Chief Secretariat amount and the necessity for introducing were forced itself upon the notice of Government.

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- (7) Ecclesiastical.
- (8) Legislative.
- (9) Local and Municipal.

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Officers of the
Madras Civil
Service employed

I repeat that owing to heavy pressure
of work from which I am
not being released I
have not been able to
take this up sooner

12
30/1

6.12.1896
1/2/96
RA
31/1/96
17

* 1916.

There was an increase
in the clerks.

* Civilian
/ Department Officers of the

addition to the strength of the Chief Secretary, it is apparent how enormous has been the deal :—

Year.	Receipts.			Disposals.			Total.		
	Rs.	P.	A.	Rs.	P.	A.	Rs.	P.	A.
1874	12,081			10,920			24,001		
1880	24,778			19,431			44,209		
1891	26,143			21,850			47,993		
1892	25,338			20,907			46,245		
1893	24,937			21,248			46,185		
1894	27,714			22,918			50,632		

The foregoing figures appear to indicate that the work devolving on the officers of the Chief Secretariat has doubled during the last twenty years. Statistics of this description cannot, of course, gauge with accuracy the exact extent of the advance in business, but they may fairly be accepted as conclusive proof that there has been an enormous increase in the volume of work. Three other circumstances have also to be taken into consideration in the attempt to ensure this advance. Firstly, as a consequence, perhaps, of the progress of civilisation, the personal business of the Chief Secretary has been continuously increasing. Time taken up in interviews cannot be shown in a return, whose experience extends over nearly eight years, has found this branch of his work to be getting heavier every year. Secondly, the alterations in the constitution of the Legislative Council in consequence of the passing of Indian Councils Act, 1892, and the introduction of the system of interpellation, have brought about a material advance in business which is the more felt as the most careful scrutiny and the promptest work falling on Members of Council has required them should be accompanied by office-notes necessary in former days and the preparation and scrutiny of such notes casts a heavier burden upon the Chief Secretary and his Under and Assistant Secretaries.

During recent years, every effort has been made to cut down unnecessary returns and references to Government and the delegation of authority to subordinate officers is a matter which has received unremitting attention, but experience has shown that changes in this direction cannot be effected to such an extent as to reduce the amount of work devolving on the Government officers; they merely serve to retard the rate at which business advances.

4. What has already been said constitutes a sufficient demonstration that the Chief Secretariat is in pressing need of relief. Further evidence of this is to be found in the fact that, in spite of the unremitting efforts of the officers concerned, it has been found necessary to appoint special officers to assist the Chief Secretary and his Under Secretary on no less than three occasions during the last two years. An officer of the standing of Collector was placed on deputation for this purpose for ~~12~~ months in 1895, while a junior Civilian has on two occasions been similarly appointed for a total period of nearly seven months. Notwithstanding these temporary additions, it has, however, been found impossible to keep the work current.

5. In view of the facts set out above, the necessity for some measure of relief will be apparent. It now remains to discuss whether the steps suggested in Lord Cross' despatch would constitute an adequate remedy.

The transfer to the Military Department of the Marine and Ecclesiastical business is no longer practicable as that department has been abolished with effect from the date of the introduction of the Army Reorganisation Scheme, in consequence of which further work has devolved upon the Chief Secretary inasmuch as he has now to deal with questions relating to Volunteers and Cantonments which were formerly disposed of by the Secretary to Government in the Military Department. The Marine Department has, however, recently been transferred to the Public

"believed" —
Surely it is known
or can be easily
ascertained, whether
these papers are
current or not.
did 800

has stuck out "in behind";
the ~~original~~ ~~secretary~~ ~~to the~~
the ~~secretary~~ ~~to the~~ ~~secretary~~

The 1874 report has been
referred to again, but he
has mentioned that there
classes of paper were not
included then.

(secretary, ref. sec.) : checked

mat

7

1 hour
1 1/2 the staff

Works Secretariat. But this is a measure which hardly affords any appreciable relief, for the number of papers received in the Marine Department does not amount to 2 per cent. of the total receipts in the Chief Secretariat and the number of disposals only averages about two *per diem*.

The Revenue Secretary, who has in addition to conduct the business of the Pension Department, has already so much to do that any addition to his work would be out of the question, and for this reason His Excellency the Governor in Council deems it unnecessary to set out further objections to the suggested transfer of the Financial Department to that officer's control. Lastly, after the most careful consideration of the question, the Government has been unable to see its way to any further transfer of work. In these circumstances, it will be evident that the grant of additional assistance cannot further be postponed without prejudice to the public interests. It is next necessary to consider whether the appointment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant would constitute a sufficient measure of relief. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council the appointment of such an officer would in no material way assist the Chief Secretary. As he would not be a gazetted officer and could not deal finally with papers entrusted to him, his work would require to be supervised by the Chief Secretary, whose labours would not be lessened and might be increased in the event of the Assistant undertaking the disposal of papers previously dealt with by an Under Secretary; for in such cases the Chief Secretary would find it necessary to devote more careful scrutiny to the office notes coming up to him. Moreover, the arrangement would, as it appears to Government, be unsound in principle. It is only papers first pass through the hands of an Under Secretary as well as those of a Native Assistant that the highly-paid time of a Chief Secretary is economised and full advantage is taken of the more highly-educated intelligence and superior knowledge which an Under Secretary should possess as compared with the clerks in his office.

It was for these reasons that the Government decided four years ago to take no further action upon Lord Cross' suggestion regarding the entertainment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant. The objections which existed at that time have lost none of their force during the interval and the Government considers them to be insuperable.

6. In order to provide adequate assistance to the over-worked Chief Secretary, the Government has thus no alternative but to press for the appointment of an additional officer of sufficient standing to admit of his being entrusted with complete control over certain of the departments now serviced by the Chief Secretary. The departments which could most appropriately be transferred to his control are "Local and Municipal," Educational and Legislative. So far as receipts and disposals go, the subjoined table, which is based upon the statistics of the year 1894, shows to what extent this arrangement would give relief to the Chief Secretary:—

	Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
Departments now under the Chief Secretary	24,000	24,000	48,000
to be retained by the Chief Secretary	17,000	17,000	34,000
to be transferred to the additional officer	7,000	7,000	14,000

The redistribution would thus reduce the Chief Secretary's work by about one-third, while the number of papers with which he has to deal would still be largely in excess of what was required in 1874 when the Government first considered the question to justify the addition of an Assistant Secretary. The relief is certainly not in excess of the requirements of the case, in view of the fact that the personal business of the Chief Secretary displays a continuous tendency to increase, while the general advance in work has rendered it necessary for the Secretary to prepare more detailed office notes for the assistance of Members of Council.

The volume of work transferred to the additional officer would apparently be not more than about half of that devolving on the Chief Secretary, but it is to be remembered that, inasmuch as the Chief Secretary will

basis of the considerations set out in para 3 supra

3900

Assistant Secretary, the new officer would be obliged to take work direct from the office. In the case of the Local and Municipal Department papers pass through the hands of a highly-paid Native Assistant but in the Legislative and Educational Departments, where, however, the number of communications received is comparatively trifling, it would be necessary for the new officer to take work direct from mere clerks. This arrangement is, however, but the entertainment of an additional Secretary might with advantage be effected by appointing him to be Secretary to the Legislative Council. The present constitution of that body renders it advisable that the Secretary should be a man of greater experience and weight than an Under Secretary can possibly be. He must attend every select committee and meeting of the Council and should be an authority on the do, a great deal of legal drafting. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the Government is of opinion that the additional Secretary whom it is proposed to appoint would find his time fully occupied. As regards the pay which should be assigned to secure the services of a good Collector and District Magistrate, allowance being made for the additional cost of living at headquarters. The ordinary pay of a Collector is Rs. 2,333-5-4 per mensem with Rs. 50 bonus; the salary of an additional Secretary proposed should therefore not be less than Rs. 2,500.

7. The next question for consideration is a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the expenditure of so large a sum as Rs. 2,500 per mensem from Provincial funds and it is fortunately unnecessary for His Excellency the Governor in Council to advocate such a measure in view of the fact that the Government can legally and equitably demand the payment of a substantial contribution for the pay of the proposed officer from the local boards and district municipalities of the Presidency. Section 152 of the Madras Act V of 1894 and section 26 of the Madras Act IV of 1884 expressly provide that the Governor in Council may at any time appoint such Secretaries, clerks and other servants as may be necessary for the exercise of the powers vested in him and may assign to them such salaries as he may think reasonable, the expense incurred thereby being defrayed in a rateable proportion out of the funds of the several local boards and district municipalities. These provisions have been in force for more than ten years and during the whole of that period a considerable portion of the time of the Chief Secretary and his Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary has been taken up in supervising the work of local bodies. It is not surprising that no contribution has hitherto been demanded from Local and Municipal funds for this account. The state of Provincial finances could admit of gratuitous superintendence in the past, but circumstances have changed and the Government considers that it would no longer be justified in refraining from demanding a substantial contribution from Local and Municipal funds towards the cost of those superior officers who are required to supervise the work of local bodies. At the same time, as it is proposed that the additional Secretary should deal, not merely with Local and Municipal papers, but also with communications received in the Legislative and Educational Departments, it would be unfair to debit the whole of his pay to Local and Municipal funds. The statistics of 1894 show that while the number of Legislative and Educational papers received in the Government office was only a little over 1,700, that of Local and Municipal papers was nearly 7,800; moreover, the latter include the annual administration reports of no less than 78 local bodies besides a large number of other communications which require a large expenditure of time and trouble than the ordinary Legislative or Educational papers. The Government therefore considers that it would be unfair to distribute the pay of the additional Secretary in the proportion of four-fifths to Local and Municipal funds and one-fifth to Provincial funds. Such a contribution would not press heavily upon any one local board or municipal council, as it is apparent from a reference to the appendix to this letter which shows the sum in which it would be distributed during the year 1896-97. If this proposal be approved, the contribution required from Government would only be Rs. 6,000 per annum and there would be no difficulty in providing this from Provincial funds.

though some of them are long and difficult to deal with.

such an officer who would be likely to remain for some years in the post.

1/2

1/e

attending to

Budgets and

1/2
I do not think it too much but it would be quite enough.

1/2

1/2

(Signature of Secretary confidential allowance amounting to Rs. 900 at the budget rate for 1896-97)

3 30 5 11
12
44 + 4 = 48
5 7 0

Indian Civil
/that

40
5
8. It is possible, however, that objections may be taken to these proposals on the ground that they involve an increase in the cadre of the Civil Service. His Excellency the Governor in Council is convinced that it would be a matter of extreme difficulty to find an officer properly qualified for the appointment outside the ranks of the Covenanted Service and there can be no question that a continuous supply of such officers would not be forthcoming. For these reasons he deems it essential that the new Secretary should be selected from the Civil Service, but he would be prepared, if suggested by withdrawing from the cadre of his appointments such as the Directorship of Public Instruction or the Inspectorship of Prisons for which recruitment is at present made.

9. In conclusion, I am to express the earnest hope of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government of India will be able to forward this proposal to the Secretary of State with its full support. I am to say that His Excellency in Council has refrained from pressing the matter until further postponement of the question is, in the public interest, inadvisable. The mass of work devolving upon the Chief Secretary, and in a lesser degree upon his Under Secretary, is such that neither officer can be expected to sustain the strain indefinitely or to continue to perform his duties with efficiency. To a great extent depend should not be under office upon which Government must be added to the strength of the Secretariat is manned, and in the interests of the Government and of the public as well as in fairness to its officers an immediate and substantial addition to the strength of the Secretariat is imperatively called for. There will be no difficulty in providing the additional funds required during the coming year, and it is eminently desirable that the proposed appointment should be created as early as possible, for the additional work cast upon the Government office by the current Legislative Sessions is gradually resulting in an accumulation of arrears which will be more difficult to retrieve the longer relief is withheld. I am therefore to request that, if the Government of India sees no objection, the Secretary of State may be addressed at a very early date, and to ask that His Lordship's orders may be communicated to this Government by telegram.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
January 1896.

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35/1/96

Mc

An item has been added in the calculation as to the cost of the proposed change. I refer to Exchange Compensation. This would hardly be less than 25000 p. a. or say 3000 which would be 10 per cent on 30000. Should this be added? It would not make much difference to local bodies, indirectly and would add to the Provincial charge.

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35/1

It is hereby recommended
PW

ENDIX.

STATEMENT showing the annual contributions required from Local Boards and District Municipalities in order to make up a sum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

District Boards.				Municipal Councils.			
1. Anantapur	..	..	2	1. Anantapur	..	..	52
2. Bellary	..	..	3	2. Adoni	..	..	206
3. Chingleput	..	..	6	3. Bellary	..	..	1
4. Coimbatore	..	..	8	4. Conjeeveram	..	..	5
5. Cuddapah	..	..	..	5. Coimbatore	..	..	11
6. Ganjam	..	..	..	6. Erode	..	..	2
7. Godavari	..	..	1	7. Karur	..	..	38
8. Kistna	..	..	1	8. Cuddapah	..	..	117
9. Kurnool	..	..	4	9. Borhampur	..	..	71
10. Madura	..	..	1	10. Chicacole	..	..	55
11. Malabar	..	..	1	11. Parlakimedi	..	..	32
12. Nellore	..	..	..	12. Cocanada	..	..	110
13. Nilgiris	..	..	1	13. Ellore	..	..	71
14. North Arcot	..	..	..	14. Rajahmundry	..	..	81
15. Salem	..	..	..	15. Bezwada	..	..	91
16. South Arcot	..	..	..	16. Guntur	..	..	101
17. South Canara	..	..	..	17. Masulipatam	..	..	122
18. Tanjore	..	..	..	18. Kurnool	..	..	83
19. Tinnevely	..	..	1	19. Dindigul	..	..	61
20. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	20. Madura	..	..	328
21. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	21. Palni	..	..	27
				22. Periyakulam	..	..	30
				23. Calicut	..	..	155
				24. Cannanore	..	..	66
				25. Cochin	..	..	51
				26. Palghat	..	..	158
				27. Tellicherry	..	..	100
				28. Nellore	..	..	104
				29. Ongole	..	..	29
				30. Coonoor	..	..	92
				31. Ootacamund	..	..	219
				32. Gudiyattam	..	..	37
				33. Tirupati	..	..	41
				34. Vellore	..	..	131
				35. Walajapet	..	..	35
				36. Salem	..	..	184
				37. Tirupattur	..	..	43
				38. Vaniyambadi	..	..	39
				39. Chidambaram	..	..	50
				40. Cuddalore	..	..	133
				41. Mangalore	..	..	101
				42. Kumbakonam	..	..	181
				Mannargudi	..	..	58
				Mayavaram	..	..	96
				Negapatam	..	..	172
				Tanjore	..	..	199
				Palamcottah	..	..	59
				Srivilliputtur	..	..	8
				Tinnevely	..	..	64
				Tuticorin	..	..	90
				Srirangam	..	..	62
				Trichinopoly	..	..	282
				Anakapalle	..	..	35
				Bimlipatam	..	..	31
				Vizagapatam	..	..	118
				Vizianagram	..	..	72
Total .. 18,81				Total .. 5,390			

Note No. 2 There shd. be an additional charge on account of advance compensation allowance varying with the rate of exchange.

No.
1.

This is a rough
estimate of the
total of making
the calculation.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—FROM

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
~~Normal Department~~

SIR,

I am directed to lay before the Government of India, with the request that it may receive early consideration, the question of the necessity for strengthening the staff of the officers of the Indian Civil Service employed in the Secretariat of this Government.

2. A representation on the same subject was made in my letter, No. 476, Public, dated 17th June 1891, which contained the specific recommendation that an additional Under Secretary on Rs. 1,200 per mensem should be appointed to assist the Chief Secretary. This proposal met with the approval of the Government of India and was forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State with its support. It was, however, disallowed by Lord Cross in his despatch, No. 219, Financial, dated 5th November 1891. His Lordship wrote that he was most reluctant to sanction any additional appointment in the Secretariat if that could be avoided and expressed the opinion that it might be possible to reduce the work of the Chief Secretary at Madras by following the course adopted in Bombay of transferring to the Military Department the Marine and Ecclesiastical business and arranging for the performance of the Financial work by the Revenue Secretary. If additional assistance was still required, His Lordship intimated that it should take the form of the appointment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant. This despatch was communicated to the Madras Government in December 1891, and after a further careful consideration of the question His Excellency the Governor in Council deemed the measures suggested to be impracticable and decided for the time being to take no further action in the matter. The work in the Chief Secretariat has, however, continued to increase in amount and the necessity for introducing some measure of permanent relief has again forced itself upon the notice of Government.

3. Until recently * the following departments have been under the direct control and personal superintendence of the Chief Secretary :—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Judicial. | (6) Educational. |
| (2) Public. | (7) Ecclesiastical. |
| (3) Financial. | (8) Legislative. |
| (4) Marine. | (9) Local and Municipal. |
| (5) Political. | |

In 1850 when there were two officers to deal with these departments, only 2,864 communications were received, the same number being disposed of. Twenty years later the figures had risen to 9,776 and 8,009, respectively, and in 1875 the work had increased to such an extent that the appointment of an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative and Judicial branches was sanctioned. Since that year there has been no

* The only alteration has been the transfer of Marine business to the Public Works Secretariat; the other departments remain under the Chief Secretary's control.

common to the strength of the Civilian officers of the Chief Secretariat. The following table will make it apparent how enormous has been the increase in the work with which they have to deal :-

Year.	Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
1874	13,081	10,930	24,011
1890	24,778	19,481	44,259
1891	26,143	21,660	47,803
1892	25,338	20,907	46,245
1893	24,937	21,248	46,185
1894	27,714	22,916	50,630
1895	27,765	23,475	51,240

Note.—These figures exclude demi-official communications and routine references, the total number of which in the year 1895 was some 4,300; in 1874 they probably did not exceed 2,000.

The foregoing figures indicate that the work devolving on the officers of the Secretariat has almost, if not quite, doubled during the last twenty years. This of this description cannot, of course, gauge with accuracy the advance in business, but they may fairly be accepted as concluding that there has been an enormous increase in the volume of work. Three or four reasons may also be taken into consideration in the attempt to measure this increase. Firstly, as a consequence, perhaps, of general progress of improvement in administration, the personal business of the Chief Secretary is continuously increasing. Time taken up in interviews cannot be shown in a return of work, but the Chief Secretary, whose experience extends over nearly eight years, has found a new branch of his work to be getting heavier every year. Secondly, the alteration in the constitution of the Legislative Council in consequence of the passing of the Councils Act, 1892, and the introduction of the system of interpellation, have brought about a most material advance in business which is the more felt as the work is of a character requiring very careful scrutiny and the promptest reply. Thirdly, the general increase in work falling on Members of Council has made it essential that papers circulated to them should be accompanied by office copies of a more detailed description than was necessary in former days and the consequent scrutiny of such notes casts a heavier burden upon the Chief Secretary and his Assistant Secretaries.

During recent years, every effort has been made to cut down unnecessary communications and references to Government and the delegation of authority to subordinate officers is a matter which has received unremitting attention, but experience has shown that changes in this direction cannot be effected to such an extent as to reduce the volume of work devolving on the Government office; they merely serve to retard the rate at which business advances.

4. What has already been said constitutes in the opinion of Government a sufficient demonstration that the Chief Secretariat is in pressing need of relief. Evidence of this is to be found in the fact that, in spite of the unremitting attention of the officers concerned, it has been found necessary to appoint special officers to assist the Chief Secretary and his Under Secretary on no less than three occasions during the last two years. An officer of the standing of Collector was placed on deputation for this purpose for four months in 1895, while a junior Civilian has on two occasions been similarly appointed for a total period of nearly seven months. Notwithstanding these temporary additions to the staff, it has, however, been found impossible to keep the work current, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has therefore been obliged to place a senior officer on deputation to assist the Chief Secretary. Special measures have been taken temporarily to relieve his Under Secretary of a portion of his legitimate duties.

5. In view of the facts set out above, the necessity for some permanent relief is apparent. It now remains to discuss whether the steps suggested in Lord Cross' report would constitute an adequate remedy.

The transfer to the Military Department of the Marine and Ecclesiastical Secretariats is a most desirable step, as that department has been abolished with effect from the date of the introduction of the Army Re-organization Scheme, in consequence

which further work has devolved upon the Chief Secretary inasmuch as he has now to deal with questions relating to Volunteers and Cantonments which were formerly disposed of by the Secretary to Government in the Military Department. The Marine Department has, however, recently been transferred to the Public Works Secretariat. But this is a measure which hardly affords any appreciable relief, for the number of papers received in the Marine Department does not amount to four per cent. of the total receipts in the Chief Secretariat and the number of disposals is less than two *per diem*.

The Revenue Secretary, who has in addition to conduct the business of the Pension Department, has already so much to do that any addition to his work is out of the question, and for this reason His Excellency the Governor in Council deems it unnecessary to set out further objections to the suggested transfer of the Financial Department to that officer's control. Lastly, after the most careful consideration of the question, the Government has been unable to see its way to any further transfer of work.

In the circumstances, it will be evident that the grant of additional assistance cannot further be postponed without prejudice to the public interests. It is next necessary to consider whether the appointment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant would constitute a sufficient measure of relief. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council the appointment of such an officer would in no material way assist the Chief Secretary. As he would not be a gazetted officer and could not deal finally with papers entrusted to him, his work would require to be supervised by the Chief Secretary, whose labours would not be lessened and might be increased in the event of the Assistant's undertaking the disposal of papers previously dealt with by an Under Secretary; for in such cases the Chief Secretary would find it necessary to devote more careful scrutiny than heretofore to Government notes coming up to him. Moreover, the arrangement would, as it appears to Government, be unsound in principle. It is only when papers first pass through the hands of an Under Secretary as well as those of a Native Assistant that the highly-paid time of a Chief Secretary is economised and full advantage is taken of the more highly-educated intelligence and superior knowledge which an Under Secretary should possess as compared with the clerks in a Government office.

It was for these reasons that the Government decided four years ago to take no further action upon Lord Cross' suggestion regarding the entertainment of an additional Uncovenanted Native Assistant. The objections which existed at that time have lost none of their force during the interval and the Government considers them to be insuperable.

6. In order to provide adequate assistance to the over-worked Chief Secretary, the Government has thus no alternative but to press for the appointment of an additional officer of sufficient standing to admit of his being entrusted with complete control over certain of the departments now supervised by the Chief Secretary. The departments which could most appropriately be transferred to the control of such an officer are Local and Municipal, Educational and Legislative. So far as receipts and disposals go, the subjoined table, which is based upon the statistics of the year 1895, shows to what extent this arrangement would give relief to the Chief Secretary :-

	Receipts.	Disposals.	Total.
Departments now under the Chief Secretary	26,902	23,875	50,777
to be retained by the Chief Secretary	17,340	14,971	32,311
to be transferred to the additional officer	9,562	8,904	18,466

Note.—These figures are not quite correct as no separate record is kept of communications received from the various departments.

The redistribution would thus reduce the total number of papers dealt with by the Chief Secretary to 32,311, while the number of papers with which he has to deal at present is 50,777. The excess of what was required in 1874 when the Chief Secretary was only one, is thus shown to justify the addition of an Assistant Secretary. In view of the considerations set out in paragraph 3 *supra*, the relief is certainly not in excess of that which is required in the case.

The volume of work transferred to the new Secretary would apparently be more than about half of that devolving on the Chief Secretary, but it is to be remembered that, inasmuch as the Chief Secretary will retain the services of his Under Assistant Secretaries, the new officer would have to take work direct from the office. In the case of the Local and Municipal Department, papers pass through the hands of a highly-paid Native Assistant, but in the Legislative and Educational Departments (where, however, the actual number of communications received is comparatively trifling), though some of them are long and difficult to deal with, would be necessary for the new officer to take work direct from mere clerks. An arrangement is, as the Government admits, unsound in principle, but the entertaining of an additional Under Secretary to assist the new Secretary might be impracticable. A further addition to the work of the new Secretary might be effected by appointing him to be Secretary to the Legislative Council. The present constitution of that body renders it advisable that the Secretary should be a man of greater experience and weight than an Under Secretary can possibly be, and an officer who would be likely to remain for some years in the post. He would attend every select committee and meeting of the Council and should be conversant with the rules of procedure, besides which he has to do a great deal of legal drafting. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the Government is of opinion that an additional Secretary whom it is proposed to appoint would and his time fully occupied. As regards the pay which should be assigned to the appointment, it is essential that it should be fixed at a sufficiently high figure to secure the services of a good Collector and District Magistrate, allowance being made for the additional cost of living at the head-quarters. The ordinary pay of a Collector is Rs. 2,383-5-4 per mensem, Rs. 50 tentage; the salary of the additional Secretary proposed should therefore be less than Rs. 2,500.

7. The next question for consideration is that of ways and means. It would be a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the expenditure of so large a sum as Rs. 2,500 per mensem from Provincial funds, and is fortunately unnecessary for His Excellency the Governor in Council to advocate such a measure in view of the fact that the Government can legally and equitably demand the payment of a substantial contribution for the pay of the proposed officer from local boards and district municipalities. Section 152 of Madras Act V of 1884 and section 254 of Madras Act IV of 1884 expressly provide that the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint such secretaries as may be necessary for the exercise of the powers vested in him and may assign to them such salaries as he may think reasonable, the expense incurred thereby being defrayed in a rateable proportion out of the funds of the several local boards and district municipalities. These provisions have been in force for more than ten years and during the whole of that period a very considerable portion of the time of the Chief Secretary and his Under Secretary has been taken up in attending to the work of local bodies, but no contribution has hitherto been demanded from Local and Municipal funds on this account. The state of Provincial finances could admit of gratuitous superintendence in the past, but circumstances have changed and the Government considers that it would no longer be justified in refraining from demanding a substantial contribution from Local and Municipal funds towards the cost of those superior officers who are required to supervise the work of local bodies. At the same time, as it is proposed that the additional Secretary should deal, not merely with Local and Municipal papers, but also with communications received in the Legislative and Educational Departments, it would be unfair to debit the whole of his pay to Local and Municipal funds. The statistics of 1895 show that, while the number of Legislative and Educational papers received in the Government office was only a little over 1,800, that of Local and Municipal papers was nearly 7,700; moreover, the latter include the annual budgets and other communications which require a greater expenditure of time and trouble than ordinary Legislative or Educational papers. The Government therefore considers that it would not be unfair to distribute the pay of the additional Secretary in the proportion of four-fifths to Local and Municipal funds and one-fifth to Provincial funds. Such a contribution would not press heavily upon any one local board or municipal council,

as will be apparent from a reference to the appendix to this letter which shows the manner in which it would be distributed during the year 1896-97. If this proposal be approved, the contribution required from Government would only be Rs. 6,000 per annum (exclusive of exchange compensation allowance amounting to nearly Rs. 900 at the budget rate for 1896-97), and there would be no difficulty in providing this from Provincial funds.

8. It is possible, however, that objections may be taken to these proposals on the ground that they involve an increase in the cadre of the Civil Service. His Excellency the Governor in Council is convinced that it would be a matter of extreme difficulty to find an officer properly qualified for the appointment outside the ranks of the Indian Civil Service and there can be no question that a continuous supply of such officers would not be forthcoming. For these reasons he deems it essential that the new Secretary should be selected from that Service, and he would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the objection just suggested by withdrawing from the cadre of that service one of the higher miscellaneous appointments for which recruitment is at present made.

9. In conclusion, I am to express the earnest hope of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government of India will be able to forward this proposal to the Secretary of State with its full support. I am to say that His Excellency in Council has refrained from pressing the matter until further postponement of the question is, in the public interests, unavoidable. The mass of work devolving upon the Chief Secretary, and in a lesser degree upon his Under Secretary, is such that neither officer can be expected to stand the strain indefinitely or to continue to perform his duties with efficiency. It is a matter of the highest importance that the office upon which Government must to a great extent depend should not be unmanned, and in the interests of the public and of the Government as well as in fairness to its officers an immediate and substantial addition to the strength of the Secretariat is imperatively called for. There will be no difficulty in providing the additional funds required during the coming year, and it is eminently desirable that the proposed appointment should be created as early as possible, for the additional work cast upon the Government office by the current Legislative Sessions is gradually resulting in an accumulation of arrears which will be the more difficult to retrieve the longer relief is withheld. I am therefore to request that, if the Government of India sees no objection, the Secretary of State may be addressed on this subject at a very early date and to ask that His Lordship's orders may be communicated to this Government by telegram.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14 February 1896.

Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT showing the annual contributions required from Local Boards and District Municipalities in order to make up a sum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

District Boards.					Municipal Councils.					Rs.
				Rs.						
1. Anantapur	..	..	..	275	1. Anantapur	..	..	..	..	32
2. Bellary	..	..	..	538	2. Adoni	..	..	..	..	203
3. Chingleput	..	..	..	635	3. Bellary	..	..	..	..	198
4. Coimbatore	..	..	..	841	4. Conjeeveram	..	..	..	..	93
5. Cuddapah	..	..	..	562	5. Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	113
6. Ganjam	..	..	..	680	6. Erode	..	..	..	..	38
7. Godavari	..	..	..	1,690	7. Karur	..	..	..	..	38
8. Kistna	..	..	..	1,427	8. Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	117
9. Kurnool	..	..	..	417	9. Berhampur	..	..	..	..	71
10. Madura	..	..	..	1,194	10. Chicacole	..	..	..	..	55
11. Malabar	..	..	..	1,111	11. Parlakimedi	..	..	..	..	32
12. Nellore	..	..	..	690	12. Cocanada	..	..	..	..	110
13. Nilgiris	..	..	..	129	13. Ellore	..	..	..	..	71
14. North Arcot	..	..	..	986	14. Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	81
15. Salem	..	..	..	900	15. Bezvada	..	..	..	..	91
16. South Arcot	..	..	..	983	16. Guntur	..	..	..	..	101
17. South Canara	..	..	..	578	17. Masulipatam	..	..	..	..	122
18. Tanjore	..	..	..	2,474	18. Kurnool	..	..	..	..	83
19. Tinnevely	..	..	..	1,092	19. Dindigul	..	..	..	..	61
20. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	590	20. Madura	..	..	..	..	328
21. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	818	21. Palni	..	..	..	..	27
					22. Periyakulam	..	..	..	..	30
					23. Calicut	..	..	..	..	155
					24. Cannanore	..	..	..	..	66
					25. Cochin	..	..	..	..	51
					26. Palghat	..	..	..	..	158
					27. Tellicherry	..	..	..	..	100
					28. Nellore	..	..	..	..	104
					29. Ongole	..	..	..	..	29
					30. Coonoor	..	..	..	..	92
					31. Ootacamund	..	..	..	..	219
					32. Gudiyattam	..	..	..	..	37
					33. Tirupati	..	..	..	..	41
					34. Vellore	..	..	..	..	131
					35. Walajapet	..	..	..	..	35
					36. Salem	..	..	..	..	184
					37. Tiruppattur	..	..	..	..	43
					38. Vaniyambadi	..	..	..	..	39
					39. Chidambaram	..	..	..	..	50
					40. Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	133
					41. Mangalore	..	..	..	..	101
					42. Kumbakonam	..	..	..	..	181
					43. Mannargudi	..	..	..	..	58
					44. Mayavaram	..	..	..	..	96
					45. Negapatam	..	..	..	..	172
					46. Tanjore	..	..	..	..	199
					47. Palamcottah	..	..	..	..	69
					48. Srivilliputtur	..	..	..	..	8
					49. Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	64
					50. Tuticorin	..	..	..	..	90
					51. Srirangam	..	..	..	..	62
					52. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	282
					53. Anakapalle	..	..	..	..	35
					54. Bimlipatam	..	..	..	..	31
					55. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	118
					56. Vizianagram	..	..	..	..	72
Total				18,610	Total				5,390	

NOTE No. 1.—These figures are calculated at a fixed percentage on the receipts of the year 1894-95 excluding extraordinary items, such as grants or loans on account of water-supply and drainage schemes; this is the method adopted in calculating the distribution of the cost of similar charges, as for instance on account of medical reserve staff, the clerical establishment in the Local and Municipal Department of the Government Office.

NOTE No. 2.—There would be an additional charge on account of exchange compensation allowance varying with the rate of exchange.

70
902

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

Public letter $\frac{202}{8.2.96}$ has ~~not~~ ^{been} ~~sent~~ ^{received}.

With reference to US' orders to prepare a proposition statt, the Budget clerk says that so far as the appt. of the additional Secretary is concerned no proposition statt. is necessary.

$\frac{18}{15/2}$

Vergelt.

I. Hoffmann & Co. R. 6

2. 1. 1907

1907