

Public
~~Financial~~ ('899) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., Nos 195-196

DATED 15-2-89

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Administration of the Civil Revenue Dept
Submitting to the Govt of India Certain
proposals for providing officers to meet
the requirements of the — in the Provinces.

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Government {1899} of Madras.
PUBLIC.

Recd.	}	1899.	Enclosures
Regd.			Spare copies

G.O., No. 175 , 15 February 1899.

FEBRUARY.

Administration of the Civil Medical Department.

Submitting to the Government of India certain proposals for providing officers to meet the requirements of the — in this Presidency.

Government (1899) of Madras.
PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—No. 45, Public, dated 15th February 1899.

The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India:—

[Here enter letter No. 46, Public, dated 15th February 1899.]

(True Extract.)

for Chief Secretary.

Recd. } 1899. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

Letter, No. , February 1899.

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Loc

FEBRUARY.

Administration of the Civil Medical Department.

Submitting proposals for providing officers to meet the requirements of the — in this Presidency.

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,

My letter No. 1301, dated 27th ^{October,} ~~November~~ 1898, laid before the Government of India certain points connected with the administration of the Civil Medical department in this Presidency, with special reference to the position taken up by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and the Government of India was asked to define clearly the status of that officer in relation to this Government and the Medical officers serving under its orders. The points discussed in that communication being in need of early settlement, His Excellency the Governor in Council considered it desirable to present them without delay for the consideration of the Government of India. They, however, only formed a part of a much larger question, namely the suitability of the arrangements now subsisting for providing officers to meet the requirements of Civil Medical administration in this Presidency. Upon this I am now directed to address you.

2. In its reply to the letter of the Government of India, Military Department, No. 284-G., dated 31st March 1894, inviting an opinion upon the scheme for the unification of the Indian Medical Service, this Government while accepting generally the proposed arrangement, suggested an alternative plan by which a certain fixed number of officers would be set apart to form a Presidential Civil Medical department, the strength of the department being calculated so as to cover not only the number of officers required to fill sanctioned appointments, but also the necessary leave reserve. No reply to this letter was received and this Government is therefore not aware of the reasons why its suggestion failed to meet with the approval of the Government of India.

3. The objections to the Government of India's scheme, which led this Government to put forward its alternative proposal, were at the time purely speculative. The experience of over two years has however fully confirmed the apprehensions then felt as to the prejudicial effect of the unification upon the medical arrangements in this Presidency. Although the object of the unification was merely to bring the Indian Medical Service, viewed as a Military Department, into line with the other branches of the Military establishment, and it was not intended to affect in any way the internal working of the Civil Medical Department, the practical result of the change has been, so far as this Government is concerned, seriously to embarrass the medical organization. The responsibility for the efficiency of medical administration remains unaltered, but in regard to the chief factor in the maintenance of efficiency, namely the provision of a sufficient staff of officers, this Government has been left practically no voice. Not only has the Indian Medical Service in Madras been almost consistently undermanned, but, what is of even more importance, medical work has

been hampered by the inability of this Government to estimate with any degree of certainty, the probability, at any given time, of additions to or reductions in the number of officers available for duty. Medical officers retire or proceed on leave, but, though a reserve is maintained by the Government of India to meet such vacancies, their places on the list remain unfilled and meanwhile temporary arrangements have to be made: officers revert to military duty, but no corresponding transfer to the Civil Department is effected.

4. A reference to the Civil Medical lists since the date of the amalgamation of the three services will show clearly the disadvantages under which this Government has laboured. The number of sanctioned class I appointments on the Madras list is 48. This, however, includes four appointments in the Jail Department, only two of which have as yet been filled up. The actual number of posts to be filled is thus 46. On March 31st, 1896, there were 54 officers on the Madras list, just sufficient, owing to the small number of officers absent on leave, to fill the 46 posts. The class II appointments were all occupied by uncovenanted officers. On June 30th, 1896, there were only 52 officers on the list, one having retired and one reverted to military duty. Six officers were on furlough (considerably less than the maximum number to whom furlough may be granted), and one was on military duty, thus leaving 45 officers to fill the 46 sanctioned posts, and allowing no provision for officers absent on privilege leave. As a consequence three class I appointments were at that time held by uncovenanted officers. The number on the Madras list rose to 55 in December 1896, and as only five officers were on furlough the staff was sufficient. Compliance with the requirements of the Military Department reduced the nominal strength on September 30th, 1897, to 53, and the actual number of officers available to 37. In March 1898, when the military operations were at an end, the list had been further reduced, namely, to 52, while the number of officers available for duty stood at 38. Since then the strength has continued to decrease, having fallen to 50 in June 1898, and 48 in September 1898; the number of officers available for duty on the latter date was only 41. Looked at from another point of view, it will be found that, during the period in question, eleven officers have been struck off the Madras list either on retirement or on reversion to military duty, while only six have been added. Thus five officers have not been replaced at all: in the case of the other six a considerable interval has usually elapsed between the occurrence of the vacancy and the arrival of the officer sent to fill it.

5. The fact has not been overlooked that during part of the period referred to exceptional military requirements rendered it necessary to reduce the Civil Medical staff throughout India. Leaving out of consideration the period from June 1897 to March 1898 it will still be seen that the number of officers at the disposal of this Government has been kept considerably below what is necessary. At no time since March 1896, have there been more than seven officers on furlough, or about 12 per cent. of the whole cadre: little more than half the maximum number to whom leave can be granted. In the last quarter of 1896 and the first half of 1897, it was only by the reduction to a minimum of the grant of leave of all kinds, that the number of officers was made sufficient to fill the sanctioned posts; and the same is the case now, when, of the six officers on furlough, five have had to take leave on medical grounds. The continued decrease in the strength of the Madras list during the year 1898 is viewed by His Excellency the Governor in Council with special apprehension. Whatever may have been the case at other periods during the last two years, when the needs of other parts of India were of a pressing nature, the claims of this Government to at least its full complement can hardly be denied at the present time. The Government of India has however recently expressed its inability at present even to comply with the request of this Government for officers to take the place of others who have reverted to military duty.

6. It is no doubt true that at no time since the unification of the medical service was effected has the total number of officers on the Madras list actually fallen below the number of sanctioned posts, that is to say, there has always been a small reserve under the control of this Government to fill leave vacancies. To the existence of this reserve is to be attributed the fact that His Excellency the Governor in Council

has been enabled to avoid, during the last two years, the total dislocation of the medical organization which would otherwise have resulted from the enforced grant of sick leave, and the transfer of officers to military duty. But the advantage which this Government has enjoyed in the possession of even this small reserve is, His Excellency the Governor in Council understands, merely of a temporary and accidental nature. It is due to the fact that, when the medical services were amalgamated, no change was made in the conditions of service of officers of the Madras Medical service, appointed before 1896, or in the sphere of their employment. The Civil Medical Department in this Presidency thus started, after the amalgamation, with a considerable reserve. Subsequent retirements and transfers to military duty, either on promotion or otherwise, have so far trenched only upon this reserve, and have not yet reached the point where they will encroach upon the number of officers actually required to do duty in sanctioned posts. But the attainment of this latter position cannot, in the ordinary course, be long delayed, and His Excellency the Governor in Council regards with much apprehension the results which will then ensue. The departure of an officer on retirement or on sick leave, both causes beyond this Government's control, will leave a post vacant until such time as a substitute is supplied by the Government of India. Under the most favourable conditions such temporary vacancies cannot but cause inconvenience; if, on the other hand, the experience of the past two years may be taken as a guide, and vacancies thus occurring are either not filled at all or only after long delay, the result will be very serious disorganisation of medical arrangements in this Presidency. Further, the grant of ordinary leave, a matter which as was pointed out in my letter No. 1301, Public, dated 27th October 1898, falls essentially within the province of the Government under which an officer is serving, will in practice then rest entirely in the hands of the Government of India. However desirable the grant of leave may be, His Excellency the Governor in Council will be powerless to sanction it, unless the Government of India approves and is prepared to supply an officer to fill the vacancy. This arrangement is one which is, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers, inconsistent with the position and responsibilities of this Government in regard to medical administration.

7. After full consideration His Excellency the Governor in Council is convinced that no arrangement for meeting the requirements of the Civil Medical Department in this Presidency is likely to prove satisfactory which does not place at the disposal of this Government not only an establishment of officers corresponding in number to the sanctioned posts, but also a sufficient reserve from which officers can be drawn to fill leave vacancies. The whole of the officers forming this staff should, this Government considers, be definitely set apart for service in the Civil Medical Department in this Presidency, and they should not be liable to be transferred to military duty, or to be removed for service elsewhere, without reference to this Government, or, in the case of permanent removal from the Presidency, until arrangements have been made for transferring instead to the Madras list the number of officers sufficient to raise it to its full strength. The whole of the officers forming this list should be under the orders of this Government alone, in regard to leave and duty. The individual officer returning from leave, or from temporary military duty for which his services had been lent, would, as of course, revert to the service of this Government. Subject to such general restrictions upon the grant of leave as the Government of India might from time to time have reason to impose in view of impending demands for war or other emergencies, all questions of leave should be for disposal by this Government. The grant of leave would depend upon the condition at the time of the local service, and it would be understood that no demand could be made upon the Government of India for extra officers to fill leave vacancies. As regards the officers who might from time to time be present in excess of the number required to fill class I appointments, His Excellency the Governor in Council would propose to employ them temporarily in sanctioned class II posts, meeting their cost from Provincial funds, so that no extra expense to the Government of India would be involved in the arrangement.

8. With regard to the number of officers who should thus be set apart for service in this Presidency, the Government considers that the strength should be such as to allow 20 per cent. of the officers to be absent at one time. This is the number to

whom leave may be granted under article 341, Civil Service Regulations, and the records of the past five years lead His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider that no smaller provision would suffice. This reserve, would provide officers to fill not only furlough, but also privilege leave vacancies, and to take the place of officers deputed on temporary special duty. Taking the number of sanctioned posts at 48, at which figure it will shortly stand, 60 officers will be required. For the present, however, and until medical officers are posted to the two further appointments in the Jail department for which they are eligible, the Government considers that it will suffice if 58 officers are placed upon its list. Eight more officers should therefore be added to the present strength, that is to say, three more than the number of officers removed from Madras since 1896 and not replaced.

9. In making these representations I am to explain that this Government has no desire to obtain for itself any undue advantage, or to evade the obligation, which it has always most readily and fully recognized, to assist the State in emergency even at the expense of its own administration. The power of the Government of India to obtain officers to meet special or urgent demands in other parts of India would be in no way diminished. The arrangements for meeting military requirements have already been definitely fixed, and would require no modification. In the case of exceptional demands for medical officers for service of other kinds, this Government would in the Medical department, as hitherto in other branches of the administration, always be ready to reduce its staff to the utmost possible limit in order to assist other provinces by the loan of officers.

10. But while the proposal of this Government would thus prove in no way detrimental to the interests of the Government of India, or of other Governments, its acceptance would be attended by results of the utmost importance to this Presidency. His Excellency the Governor in Council would have at his disposal a medical staff which would ordinarily be fixed and sufficient, in place of one which is fluctuating and inadequate, and the maintenance of a definite policy in medical administration, which of late it has been found necessary to abandon in many important details, would be again possible.

11. The subject is one to which His Excellency the Governor in Council attaches much importance and I am to express the earnest hope that the proposals now put forward will meet with the approval of the Government of India.

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

PORT ST. GEORGE,
February 1899.

Chief Secretary.

Cancelled portion paras 65/0 of
letter to the Govt. of India, No. 196, Pub. dt 15.2.99.

—
Please see revised draft in the letter.

6

First half of 1897, it was only by the reduction to a minimum of the ~~gran~~ of leave of all kinds, that the number of officers was made sufficient to fill the sanctioned posts, and the same is the case now, when of the six officers on furlough, five have had to take leave on medical grounds. The continued decrease in the strength of the Madras list during the present year is reviewed by H.E. the Govr. in Council with special apprehension. Whatever may have been the case at other periods during the last two years, when the needs of other parts of India were of a pressing nature, the claims of this Govt. to at least its full complement can hardly be denied at the present time. The Govt. of India has however recently expressed its inability (even) to comply with the request of this Govt. for officers to take the place of others who have recently reverted to military duty.

G. From the foregoing facts the Govt. of India will, H.E. the Governor in Council trusts, recognize how seriously the arrangements made under the unification scheme have affected this Govt. H.E. the Governor in Council is not aware of a similar result is apparent in other provinces, but whether the ~~64~~ loss of this Presidency has been the gain of another, or whether the Civil Dept. has been reduced in favour of the military.

the Govt. in Council desires strongly to urge
the necessity for ~~the~~

7

for ~~the~~ ^{such} modification of the existing arrangements ~~so~~ ^{may be necessary} as to guard against such inconvenience in future.

7. The remedy which I am to suggest is this. Prior to the amalgamation of the three presidential services, an arrangement was in force under which a proportion of the reserve ^{of} Medical Officers on the Bengal establishment was affiliated to local Govts. and administrations in Bengal, to meet casualties and to provide substitutes for officers going on leave. H.E. the Governor in Council apprehends that the introduction of a similar system for supplying the requirements of this Presidency would not involve any serious departure from the principles which underlie the unification scheme. The number of sanctioned posts in this Presidency is as stated above, forty-eight. The proportion of officers who may at any time be absent on leave is 20% of the whole number, that is to say a total strength of ~~48~~ ⁶⁰ will be required to cover officers absent on leave. I am accordingly to urge that the number of officers upon the list of the Civil Medical Dept. in this Presidency should now be raised to 60, and should be kept at that figure, each officer who retires or reverts to military duty being replaced by another officer to be selected by the Govt. of India from the general list of the Indian Medical Service. If this proposal is accepted the matter of leave will be a matter solely

I don't like this proposal
AK

Please see note below
11/1/58

10. 34. 33

20 h. 46 = 10
4 + 10 = 14

328
AK

8

for the consideration of this Govt. and the procedure now laid down in art. 935 C.S.R., under which applications for leave are sent for the countersignature of the D.G. will no longer be required. It will only be necessary for the Govt. of India, as soon as it learns that special demands for medical officers have arisen or are likely to arise in other parts of India, to communicate the fact to this Govt., with a view to the partial or total stoppage of leave.

In making this proposal it is to be understood that this Govt. has no desire to [shirk] the obligation which it has always most willingly and fully recognized, to assist in emergency [other Govts.] by the loan of officers, even at the expense of its own administration.

The arrangements for meeting special military requirements have already been fixed and would require no modification. If this Govt's. proposal is put into effect, it will in no way lessen the power which the Govt. of India now possesses of obtaining officers to meet special or urgent demands anywhere in India. Any officers on the Madras List who might be in excess of the number of sanctioned posts would, of course, be at any time available for duty elsewhere, while in case of exceptional emergency, special efforts would, as hitherto, be made by this Govt. to spare officers for loan to other provinces.

But

made
MA
the State

9. But while the means of providing officers for emergent service would thus be unaltered, the method of doing so would be changed. This Govt. would then have a voice in the question whether its staff might, consistently with efficiency, be temporarily reduced, and the reduction, when made, would be effected by the direct act of this Govt, instead of indirectly ^{as at present} by the omission ^{on the part of the Govt of India} to fill up a vacancy upon the Madras list.

The result would be, H.E. the Governor in Council ventures to think, to obtain for this Presidency a fuller consideration of its claims and requirements in connection with Medical administration, and also considerably to facilitate that administration by eliminating the uncertainty which now exists as to the probable fluctuations in the strength of the medical staff.

10. The question is one to ^{which} ~~that~~ H.E. the Governor in Council attached much importance, and I am to express a strong hope that this Govt's. views will prove acceptable to the Govt. of India.

Atk. (from orders)
1/12/55

Please be noted accordingly.

1/2/55

I agree with this. But
how about their promotion
from rank to rank in
the Army. I should like
a note on this point.
See Sir H. Miles's note
at F - passage marked
A et seq. - Ev. 617 B. 24.8.94

10

Note with reference to para 7.

I have left the scheme which is set out in the above draft uncommen-
ted on, but it seems to me not likely
to improve matters. I do not think
any scheme will be satisfactory which
does not give this Govt. control of
60 men. A great difficulty in the
present arrangement is that this
Govt. cannot ask for a definite man
but must ask for an officer. What is
I think wanted is that this Govt.
should be able to say at any given
moment to any one of 60 men that he
must go to a particular duty and that
there should be no interference from
out side with the individuals in
question. There must be such
arrangements that the Director-
General will not be able to evade our
demands. In short we must have a body
of men entirely under the orders of
this Govt. ^{alone} in regard to leave and
duty. This I think could be arranged
if it were laid down that 60 men
should be placed at ^{the} disposal of this
Govt. who ^{as of course report to the Govt. in return for} ~~could be sent on~~ leave or
~~revert to~~ ^{or the temporary} Military duty ~~except~~
~~under the orders~~ on condition that no
extra expense should be caused to the
Government of India. This Govt. could
~~revert~~ ^{meet} the last conditions by employ-
ing those men who could not be kept
in Class I appointments in Class II
^{temporarily} and paying them a personal allowance
to make up the pay of their rank

use

If the Department, ~~is~~ properly run, the
extra expenditure to this Government
should not be more than a few hundreds
a month ~~or year~~.

9/21/18.

Cad's of the Indian Medical
Service in this Presidency

NOTE FOR THE Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, C.S.I.

With reference to the
H.M.'s note at flag X on a draft
letter to the Govt. of India regarding
the establishment of a separate cadre
for the Indian Medical Service in this
Presy., the letter has now been re-
drafted from para G onwards, so as to
lay before the Govt. of India a more
definite scheme. The revised draft is
attached to this note.

With reference to the proposal
to employ in class II appointments
officers temporarily in excess of the
sanctioned class I posts, attention is
respectfully invited to the correspond-
ence in G.O.No.1032 Pub., d/21st Decr.
1895 and in G.O.No.52-E, Pub., d/10th
Jan. 1896. It will be seen that Govt.
has expressed its willingness to re-
serve for Asst. Surgeons the whole of
the 7 class I appointments ^{in this Presy.} and this
offer has been accepted by the Govt.

Flag XXI

I have passed the
revised draft.
At 3.2.99.

The proposal might be made
further in my note i.e. that
Principal Asst. Surgeons XV
and Asst. Surgeons XVII
to class II appointments have experience
or the utilization of the same 1 necessary
1/2.1.18.

for, and does as a matter of fact usually obtain a high military post. The fact, therefore, that there is only one high civil appointment available is not, it is submitted, a matter of great moment. The Govt. of India is not likely to accept any scheme for entirely separating the Madras department from the rest of India and practically reverting to the old conditions.

The file, which returned to the office shortly before the Christmas holidays, has been considerably delayed while attempts were made to get accurate information as to the probable number of officers on leave for whom provision will have to be made. A search was made in the Asst. Genl's office and the paper flagged VII has now been obtained. The figures are however defective in this respect that it is not certain whether the total number of officers in ~~the~~ civil emplo

*Contains 1/2 with note
1/31/18*

of India. -vide letter in G.O.No. ~~XXXX~~

1321 Pub., d/6th Octr. 1897. This is a point on which the Govt. of India is not unlikely to lay much stress.

With reference to the Hon'ble Member's note at flag ~~X~~ regarding promotion from rank to rank in the army, it is submitted that it is not proposed to alter in any way the status of medical officers as Members of the Indian Medical Service, and their promotion (which in the lower ranks depends entirely on the length of service) would take place in the ordinary course as it does now.

Sir Henry Bliss in the passage marked

A at flag ~~F~~ in G.O.No. 617 Pub., d/

24th August 1894, appears to have con-

templated the creation of a service.

The senior members of which would not

have a right to attain eventually to

administrative posts in the Milly. Dept:

Under the existing conditions however

an officer in civil employ on becoming

(Brigade Surgeon) Lieut.-Col is eligible

entered in pencil in the last column
of the list includes in every case
officers whose names are on the Civil
List, but who are temporarily employed
on military or other duty.

dx
21/1/99

n/1/99.

•

[illegible]

List of Medical Officers in Civil employ on furlough and Special leave and on privilege leave on 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st Oct of each year since 1893.

Period	Medical officers in Civil employ on furlough and Special leave.	Medical officers in Civil employ on privilege leave	CHIEF SECRETARY 19 JAN 1899 DEPT OF MEDICAL
January 1893	7	1	47
April .	2	2	47
July .	7	3	47
October .	8	4	48
January 1894	6	nil	45
April .	10	1	48
July .	12	2	47
October .	11	nil	49
January 1895	10	1	
April .	8	2	
July .	8	1	
October .	8	2	
January 1896	7	1	
April .	8	.	
July .	6	7	
October .	7	5	
January 1897	5	1	45
April .	6	nil	45
July .	5	2	47
October .	6	nil	42

Fort George,
Accountant General's Office
19 January 1899

No 182
Accountant General
Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government,
Public Department with reference to his telegraphic
messages dated 7th and 16th January 1899.

[G.]
184

1,000-11-10-3.

Public DEPARTMENT.

*Cadre of the Indian
Medical Service in this
Presidency.*

C. No. From the , No. , dated 189 .

„ „ „ „ 189 .

„ „ „ „ 189 .

„ „ „ „ 189 .

- (1) H. M.
(2) H. E. K. Governor.

ORDER:-

A.S.

no 195 of 15-2-99

The following letter will be despatched.

Mr. [Signature]

LETTER:-

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

Sir,

My letter No. 1301, dated 27th November 1898 laid before the Govt. of India certain points connected with the administration of the Civil Medical Dept. in this Presidency, with special reference to the position taken up by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and the Govt. of India was asked ~~to state and clearly~~ ^{to} define, the status of that officer in relation to this Govt. and the Medical Officers serving under its orders. The points

*I have initialed also
the revised draft
from para 6 onwards
at pt. XXI.*

At 3.2.99.

*A.S.K.
6.2.99*

2 | 30
discussed in that communication being
in need of early settlement, H.E. the
Governor in Council considered it de-
sirable to present them without delay
for the consideration of the Govt. of
India. They, however, only formed a
part of a much larger question, namely
the suitability of the arrangements
now subsisting for providing officers
to meet the requirements of Civil
Medical administration in this Presi-
dency. *upon this I am now directed to
address you.*

2. In its reply to the letter of
the Govt. of India, Military Dept. No.
284 G, dated 31st March 1894 inviting
an opinion upon the ~~scheme~~ for the
unification of the I.M.S., this Govt.
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posed arrangement, suggested an alter-
native ~~scheme~~ ^{plan} by which a certain
fixed number of officers would be set
apart to form a Presidential Civil
Medical Dept., the strength of the
Dept. being calculated so as to cover
not only the number of officers re-
quired to fill sanctioned appoint-
ments, but also the necessary leave
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received and this Govt. is therefore
not aware of the reasons why ^{it} ~~the~~ sug-
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proval of the Govt. of India.

3. The objections to the Govt. of
India's scheme which led this Govt. to
put forward its alternative pro-
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lative. The experience of over two

UP
years has however fully confirmed the apprehensions then felt as to the prejudicial effect of the unification upon the medical arrangements in this Presidency. Although the object of the unification was merely to bring the I.M.S., viewed as a Military Dept., into line with the other branches of the Military establishment, and it is not intended to affect in any way the internal working of the Civil Medical Dept., the practical result of the change has been, so far as this Govt. is concerned, seriously to embarrass the medical organization. The responsibility for the efficiency of medical administration remain unaltered, but in regard to the chief factor in the maintenance of efficiency, namely the provision of a sufficient staff of officers, this Govt. has been left practically no voice. Not only has the I.M. Service in Madras been almost consistently undermanned, but, what is of even more importance, medical work has been hampered by the inability of this Govt. to estimate with any degree of certainty the probability, at any given time, of additions to or reductions in the number of officers available for duty. Medical officers retire or proceed on leave, but, though a reserve is maintained by the Govt. of India to meet such vacancies, their places on the list remain unfilled.

4 and meanwhile temporary arrangements have to be made :- officers revert to military duty, but no corresponding transfer to the Civil Dept. is effected.

4. A reference to the Civil Medical lists since the date of the amalgamation of the three services will show clearly the disadvantages under which this Govt. has laboured. The number of sanctioned class I appointments on the Madras list is 48. This however includes four appointments in the Jail Dept., only two of which have as yet been filled up. The actual number of posts to be filled is thus 46. On March 31st 1896 there were 54 officers on the Madras list, just sufficient, owing to the small number of officers absent on leave, to fill the 46 posts. The Class II appointments were all occupied by uncovenanted officers. On June 30th, 1896, there were only 52 officers on the list, one having retired and one reverted to military duty. Six officers were on furlough, (considerably less than the maximum number to whom furlough may be granted), and one was on military duty, thus leaving 45 officers to fill the 46 sanctioned posts, and allowing no provision for officers absent on privilege leave. As a consequence three Class I appointments were at that time held by uncovenanted officers. The number on the Madras list rose to 55 in Dec. '96, and as only five officers were on furlough the staff was sufficient to comply with the requirements of the Civil Dept. reduced the nominal strength of the

5 to 53, and the actual number of officers available to 37. In March 1898, when the Mily. operations were at an end, the list had been further reduced, namely to 52, while the number of officers available for duty stood at 38. Since then the strength has continued to decrease, having fallen to 50 in June 1898, and 48 in September 1898; the number of officers available for duty on the latter date ^{was} only 41. Looked at from another point of view, it will be found that during the period in question eleven officers have been struck off the Madras list either on retirement or on reversion to Mily. duty, while only six have been added. Thus five officers ^{not} have been replaced at all: in the case of the other six a considerable interval has usually elapsed between the occurrence of the vacancy and the arrival of the officer sent to fill it.

5 The fact has not been overlooked that during part of the period referred to exceptional Military requirements rendered it necessary to reduce the Civil Medical Staff throughout India. Leaving out of consideration the period from June 1897 to March 1898, it will still be seen that this number of officers at the disposal of this Govt. has been kept considerably below what is necessary. At no time since March 1898 have there been more than seven officers ^{on furlough} ~~leave~~, or about 12% of the whole cadre: ^{little} ~~hardly~~ more than half the maximum number to whom leave can be granted the last quarter of 1896 and the

Revised draft

MA
3.2.99.
2.5H
6.2.99

vide letter
at VI

first half of 1897, it was only by the reduction to a minimum of the ~~24~~ of leave of all kinds, that the number of officers was made sufficient to fill the sanctioned posts and the same is the case now, when, of the six officers on furlough, five have had to take leave on medical grounds. The continued decrease in the strength of the Madras list during the present year is viewed by H.E. the Governor in Council with special apprehension. Whatever may have been the case at other periods during the last two years, when the needs of other parts of India were of a pressing nature, the claims of this Govt. to at least its full complement can hardly be denied at the present time. The Govt. of India has however recently expressed its inability ^{at present} even to comply with the request of this Govt. for officers to take the place of others who have recently ~~recently~~ returned to military duty.

G. It is no doubt true that at no time since the unification of the medical service was effected has the total number of officers on the Madras list actually fallen below the number of sanctioned posts, that is to say there has always been a small reserve under the control of this Govt. to fill leave vacancies. To the existence of this reserve is to be attributed the fact that H.E. the Governor in Council has been enabled to avoid, during

* vide note no
d. 6/3/96 in
Go. 670 P. 6. d.
24/6/96. 5

during the last two years, the total
dislocation of the medical organiza-
tion which would otherwise have re-
sulted from the enforced grant of sick
leave, and the transfer of officers
to military duty. But the advantage
which this Govt. has enjoyed in the
possession of even this small reserve
is, H.E. the Governor in Council under-
stands, merely of a temporary and ac-
cidental nature. It is due to the fact
that, when the medical services were
amalgamated, no change was made in
the conditions of service of ~~the~~ officers of
the Madras Medical service, appointed
before 1896, ~~and~~ ^{or in} the
sphere of their employment. ~~unlike~~
~~unlike~~. The Civil Medical Dept. in
this Presidency thus started, after
the amalgamation, with a considerable
reserve, and subsequent retirements and
transfers to military duty, either on
promotion or otherwise, have so far
trenched only upon this reserve and
have not yet reached the point where
they will encroach upon the number of
officers actually required to do duty
on sanctioned posts. But the attainment
of this latter position cannot, ~~be~~ ^{be} long
delayed, and H.E. the Governor in
Council regards with much apprehen-
sion the results which will then en-
sue. The departure of an officer on
retirement or on sick leave, both
causes beyond this Govt's. control,
will leave a post vacant until such

time

8
time as a substitute is supplied
by the Govt. of India. Under the most
favourable conditions such temporary
vacancies cannot but cause inconveni-
ence. If, on the other hand, the experi-
ence of the past two years may be
taken as a guide, and vacancies thus
occurring are either not filled at all
or only after long delay, the result
will be very serious disorganisation
of medical arrangements in this Presi-
dency. Further, the grant of ordinary
leave, a matter which as was pointed
out in my letter No. 1501, Public, dated
27th October 1898, falls essentially
within the ^{provincial} ~~power~~ of the Govt. under
which an officer is serving, will in
practice ^{then} rest entirely in the hands
of the Govt. of India. However desir-
able the grant of leave may be, H.E.
the Governor in Council will be power-
less to sanction it unless the
Govt. of India approves, and is pre-
pared to supply an officer to fill
the vacancy. This arrangement is one
which is, H.E. the Governor in Council
considers inconsistent with the
position and responsibilities of this
Govt. in regard to medical administra-
tion.

R
7. After full consideration H.E.
the Governor in Council is convinced
that no arrangement for meeting the
requirements of the Civil Medical
Dept. in this Presidency is likely to
prove satisfactory which does not
place

place at the disposal of this Govt. not only an establishment of officers corresponding in number to the sanctioned posts, but also a sufficient reserve from which officers can be drawn to fill leave vacancies. The whole of the officers forming this staff should, this Govt. considers, be definitely set apart for service in the Civil Medical Dept. in this Presidency, and they should not be liable to be transferred to military duty, or be removed for service elsewhere, without the consent of this Govt., or, in the case of permanent removal from the Presidency, until arrangements have been made for transferring instead to the Madras list a number of officers sufficient to raise it to its full strength. The whole of the officers forming this list should be under the orders of this Govt. alone, in regard to leave and duty. The individual officer returning from leave, or from temporary military duty for which his services ~~might~~ have been lent, would, as of course, revert to the service of this Govt. Subject to such general restrictions upon the grant of leave as the Govt. of India might from time to time have reason to impose in view to impending demands for war or other emergencies, all questions of leave would be for disposal by this Govt. The grant of leave would depend upon the condition at the time of the local service, and it would be understood that

The Govt. of I. could not agree to give this Govt. absolute veto if more med. officers were required for active military service. Feb. 2.9.15

reference to

The individual

10
no demand could be made upon the Govt. of India for extra officers to fill leave vacancies. As regards the ~~provision~~ ~~might from time to time be present in cases for which it would at times be necessary to find appointments, H.E. the~~

Governor in Council would propose to ^{them} employ temporarily on sanctioned class II posts, meeting their cost from Provincial funds, so that no extra expense to the Govt. of India would be involved in the arrangement.

8 With regard to the number of officers who should thus be set apart for service in this Presidency, the Govt. considers that the strength should be such as to allow 20% of the officers to be absent at one time. This is the number to whom leave may be granted under article 541 C.S.R., and the records of the past five years lead H.E. the Governor in Council to consider that no smaller provisions would suffice. This reserve, however, would provide officers to fill not only furlough, but also privilege leave vacancies, and to take the place of officers deputed on temporary special duty. Taking the number of sanctioned posts at 48, at which figure it will shortly stand, 60 officers will be required. For the present however, and until medical officers are posted to the two further appointments in the Jail Department. for which they are eligible, the Govt. considers that it will suffice if 58 officers are placed

upon

Rule
vide list at VII. It has been drawn up in the A.G. office, after considerable delay. A more accurate calculation would require fresh statistics of the Govt. of India yields the principle, the discussion of the details would involve no difficulty.

Rule. This will require modification if a medical officer is appointed I.D. of Punjab.

upon its list, ^{Eight} more officers should therefore be added to the present strength, that is to say three more than the number of officers removed from Madras since 1896 and not replaced.

9. In making these representations I am to explain that this Govt. has no desire to obtain for itself any undue advantage, or to evade the ~~obligation~~ ^{obligation} which it has always most readily and fully recognized, to assist the State in emergency even at the expense of its own administration. The power of the Govt. of India to obtain officers to meet special or urgent demands in other parts of India would be in no way diminished. The arrangements for meeting military requirements have already been definitely fixed, and would require no modification. In the case of exceptional demands for medical officers for service of other kinds, this Govt. would in the Medical Dept., as hitherto in other branches of the administration, always be ready to reduce its staff to the utmost possible limit in order to assist other provinces by the loan of officers.

10. But while the proposal of this Govt. would thus prove in no way detrimental to the interests of the Govt. of India, or of other Govts. its acceptance would be attended by results of the utmost importance to this Presidency. H.E. the Governor in

12
Council would have at his disposal
medical staff which would ordinarily
be fixed and sufficient in place of
one which is fluctuating and inade-
quate, and the ~~pressure~~ ^{main demand} of a definite
policy in medical administration, which
of late it has been found necessary
to abandon in many important details,
would be again possible.

13
11. The subject is one to which H.E.
the Governor in Council attached much
importance and I am to express the
earnest hope that the proposals now
put forward will meet with the approval
of the Govt. of India.

E.g.
The rule that each District
have a Comm. & medical
officer, & the rule regarding
inspections by the D.A. & S.O.
These latter much have
been impossible when Asst
Surgeons were in charge.

Mr
30/1/99 M. B. M.

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