

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1150

Press

~~Mis.~~

449

Dated

30 - 6 - 1863

Not to be folded or roughly handled

30th Apr. 1863. ^{of duty sanctioned by the} ^{May}

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 28th May 1863, No. 1,355.

Passing orders on a letter from the Consulting Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company, reporting that proper arrangements will be made for the passage of traffic if the bridges over the Gootty and Nandyal roads are not built this year.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 4th June 1863, No. 1,428.

Granting authority for omitting certain clauses in the Public Works Code, regarding the engagements to be taken from Ryots to keep up cultivation of any sort.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 4th June 1863, No. 625.

Communicating for information and guidance letter from Home Government, requesting to be furnished with a larger number of copies of all printed documents requiring extensive circulation.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 8th June 1863, No. 1,870.

Communicating correspondence relative to the supply of Colombo Arrack for the Commissariat Department.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th June 1863.

Submitting letter from the Controller of Military Finance, stating that it is not within his province to offer an opinion on the provisions that may be necessary in the Abkarry Bill, regarding the Judicial duties pertaining to Cantonments.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th June 1863.

Communicating a letter from the Government Solicitor, and requesting that immediate steps may be taken for the despatch to Madras of a Gumashta and certain records regarding the Ankusagherry Suit.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 13th June 1863, No. 664.

Passing orders regarding the disposal of business in the Several Departments during the absence of His Excellency the Governor on a tour into the Provinces.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 18th June 1863, No. 1,599.

Passing order on the letter from the ^{of the Depa} ^{Works.} ^{nted to rep} ^{organization}
of the Depa ^{Works.}
Proceedi

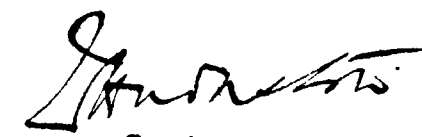
No. 3,100.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 26th May 1863.

Statement of the Refunds of Fines sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, under the authority conveyed in Extract from Minutes of Consultation, in the Revenue Department, No. 440, dated 31st March 1859.

Date.	Amount.	To whom.	Correspondence.	Grounds.
5th July 1862.	30 0 0	Certain Tahsildars.	From Madras 23th, in Cons. 30th June 1862.	Erroneously imposed.
7th do. do.	127 12 0	Certain parties. ...	From Director of Revenue Settlement 30th, in Cons. 30th June 1862.	Illegally imposed.
19th do. do.	10 0 0	Tahsildar of Chingleput.	From Madras 14th, in Cons. 16th July 1862.	Erroneously imposed.
25th do. do.	45 0 0	Certain parties. ...	From Cuddapah 18th, in Cons. 21st July 1862.	Remitted on appeal.
16th August 1862. ...	4 0 0	Do.	From Director of Revenue Settlement 7th, in Cons. 11th Aug. 1862.	Erroneously levied.
29th do. do. ...	20 0 0	Chocalingum Pillay, Curnum.	From Tinnevely 5th, in Cons. 12th July 1862.	Remitted on appeal.
7th November 1862.	13 0 0	Certain Sub-Magistrate.	From Cuddapah 30th, October in Cons. 3rd November 1862.	Erroneously imposed.
4th December do.	4 0 0	Tahsildar of Arcot.	From North Arcot 22nd, in Cons. 28th November 1862.	Excessive fine.
27th February 1863.	15 0 0	English Clerk in Sea Customs. Tahsildar of Kullacoorchy.	From South Arcot 9th, in Cons. 20th December 1862, No. 5,104. From do. 2nd, in Cons. 4th February 1863, No. 673.	Remitted on review.
Total.....	268 12 0			

(A true Extract.)



Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Exd.-J. Wright.

No. 3,122.

From W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
To J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 2 of Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 16th September 1858, Revenue Department, No. 1,268, I am directed to submit herewith a Statement of Refunds of Duty sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 16,371-2-5.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[Signature]
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Chepauk,
27 May 1863.

31st March 1863

Rev. 1863. Department
No. of 1268 (1863)

No 1268.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Printed

Dated 26th May 1863.

Despatched 29th

Received 1st June

No. 3,100.

Statement of the refunds of fines sanctioned by the Board of Revenue under the authority conveyed in Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 31st March 1859 No 440. 82-1150.

RECORDED.

11th 1863.

30th 1863.

30th 1863.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Canal Irrigation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel S. O. E. LUDLOW, R. E., Acting Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company, to Colonel W. I. BIRDWOOD, R. E., Secretary to Government in the Department Public Works, dated Saint Thomé, 20th May 1863, No. 14:—

SIR,

1. With reference to the Proceedings of Government, No. 1,121 of the 2nd instant, directing me to see that proper arrangements are made for the passage of traffic, if the bridges over the Gooty and Nundial roads are not built this year, I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of Government copy of a letter from the Company's Chief Engineer.

2. In paragraph 6 Colonel Cotton states that if the bridges in question are not built before water is admitted into the Canal beyond Kurnool, temporary platform bridges will be laid over the cut for the passage of traffic, and in paragraph 7 he adds, that whatever may be the Company's operations, which depend upon the supply of labor and other circumstances, the communications referred to will be faithfully maintained either by permanent or temporary bridges, and I have no reason to suppose that this promise will not be duly fulfilled.

ORDER THEREON, 28th May 1863, No. 1,355.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

W. I. Birdwood

Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department.

- " Board of Revenue.
- " Consulting Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company.
- " Agent for do. do.

Exd. S. T. Augustin:

No. 1626/1863 No. 17 28

Recd - 1863. Department
No. of Govt for Q. D. No.

No. 1280.

From The Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
To The Secretary to Government R. D.

Dated 27th May 1863.
Despatched 1863.
Received 27-5

No. 3,122.

Submitting a statement of refunds of duty
sanctioned by the Board from 1st May 1862 to
30th April 1863. No. 1150.

RECORDED.

21/05/1863

30th June 1863.

arrack

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Colonel W. I. BIRDWOOD, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 21st May 1863, No. 3,034:—

SIR,

1. With reference to Government Order dated 21st January 1863, No. 208, 'Public Works Department, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to state that, with one exception, the Collectors who have been consulted on the subject, consider it of no practical utility to take written engagements from Ryots to keep up cultivation of any sort, and that the retention of the last two clauses of paragraph 37, Chapter V of the Public Works Code, is not necessary.

2. In this opinion the Board concur.

ORDER THEREON, 4th June 1863, No. 1,423.

Under the opinion expressed by the Board of Revenue the Government grant authority for the omission of the clauses in the Public Works Code referred to in this letter.

(True Extract.)



Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

" Revenue Department.

" Superintending Engineers of Divisions.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

21st May 1863

1863 (1864)
21st May 1863

For the Secretary to the Government
Public Works Department
Colonel R. E. Birdwood

(Dated 21st May 1863)
(Revenue Department)

By order of the Secretary to the Government

Superintending Engineer of Divisions

Colonel R. E. Birdwood

Colonel R. E. Birdwood

RECEIVED

30th June 1863

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

With reference to the letter from the Government of Madras of the 5th of February last, in the Public Department, No. 3, I have to request that you will, as soon as possible, furnish this office with six copies of the Rules for Emigration to the French Colonies, in addition to the copies already sent Home.

ORDER THEREON, 4th June 1863, No. 625.

2. The foregoing letter will be communicated to the Revenue, Public Works and Military Departments of the Secretariat for information and guidance. In future 25 copies of such documents will be sent to the Home Government.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

Public Works	22
Military	22

Exd T. McMootry.

arrack

Dec-21. 4. January/63. 8. 1908. 9. 1915.

Dec 1863
20 of Jan 1864

Received of the
 Treasurer of the
 Massachusetts
 Agricultural Society
 the sum of \$100.00
 for the year 1873
 Dec 11/73
 Wm. H. H.

Spreading ourselves
by our smiling counten-
ance, as you the Ladies,
assist God, regarding
the saying, smooth to be
taken from the roots
of our work.

22nd 1550.

304. June }
1855. }

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—
From the Commissary General, Madras, 2nd May 1863, No. 118; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum 29th ultimo, calling immediate attention to Order of Government, No. 580, dated 21st February 1863, paragraph 6.

2. In accordance with your request, I beg to enclose a Memorandum showing the probable quantity of Colombo and Batavia Arrack and Rum in Store at Madras and Out-stations, on 30th April 1863.

3. Colombo Arrack is the spirit issued to the Troops of this Presidency, the Stock of Batavia Arrack and Rum, has been kept for the use of the Crews of Government Steamers and Transports, and for distilling Alcohol.

4. No purchase, of the two last descriptions of Liquor, has been made for several years past, and it is not my intention to renew Stock, on the present supply being expended, for distilling Alcohol.

Memorandum of probable quantity of Colombo and Batavia Arrack and Rum in Store at Madras and at Out-stations on 30th April 1863.

	At Madras.	At Out-stations.	Total.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Colombo Arrack.....	215,156	110,751	325,907
Batavia Arrack.....	37,864	"	"
Rum.....	20,610	"	"
Annual consumption for the Army.....	165,601 Gallons		

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
MADRAS, 2nd May 1863. } (Signed) JOHN HILL, Colonel,
Commissary Genl.

Proceedings of the Madras Government,
Revenue Department.

Referring Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd April 1863, with a view to enquiry being instituted why "the Commissary General is advertizing for more Arrack when he has now on hand more than he wants." } Here enter 6th May 1863, No. 774. ✓

From the Controller of Military Finance, Fort Saint George, 8th May 1863, E; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I have the honor to forward a letter from the Commissary General, dated 24th April 1863, No. 10,068, with Register of Tenders for Arrack for 1863-64.

2. It will be observed, that Tenders have been invited for the same quantity, as the Commissary General had included in the Advertisement, he proposed for issue in Ceylon.
Gallons 132,560.

3. I had the honor in my letter of the 27th March 1863, B, to bring to the notice of Government, that the quantity which the Commissary General proposed to obtain, was much in excess of actual requirements, if the Statement prepared from the Accounts of his Department is correct, and that 80,000 Gallons or half a years' supply only, was necessary for 1863-64, to maintain the Stock at 2½ years' consumption, I have just received an intimation that the cost of 100,000 gallons of Arrack has been admitted in the Budget of 1863-64, and I would suggest, that the present supply should be restricted to that quantity.

4. I also recommended that the Arrack should be obtained in bulk without the Casks.

5. The heavy loss and wastage in this article, render it desirable that no unnecessary Stock should be maintained, and it is readily procurable when required.

arrack

5 June 1863

10 June 1863

10 June 1863

RECEIVED

Commence asking for in
two line of cases & their
from the line of my writing
to be furnished with a
larger number of copies
of all printed documents
requiring reference in
collection -

Revenue 1863
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 22nd April 1863
Referring Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 22nd April 1863
with a view to enquiry
being instituted why "the Commissary
General is advertizing for more Arrack
when he has now on hand more than he
wants."

6. With advertence to the Tenders, I would observe, that although there are six Tenders, there is not the amount of competition which that number would imply.

7. Rungiah Naidoo's is the most favorable, but pleads "his inability to give the Security of 10 per cent."

8. He is, I have ascertained, both Tenderer at 12 Annas per gallon or Rupees 112-8-0 per Leaguer, and the Agent of the Cingalese Traders from whom the Commissary General expects to obtain the Arrack by purchase, at exactly the same rate.

9. It will be evident that his interest in the matter is met through either channel, and it may be inferred, that he prefers the Agency to the Contract, as the former leaves his Securities free.

10. It appears to me, of much importance to the interests of Government, that the Departmental purchase system should not be reverted to, and it is equally important that the semblance of competition should not be admitted in substitution.

11. It would probably be better to call for fresh Tenders for the reduced quantity and in bulk, and to form a bonâ-fide Contract, even at a present disadvantage.

From the Controller of Military Finance, Fort Saint George, 11th May 1863, C; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to give furtherance to a letter* from the Commissary General, together with the Statement of probable quantity of Arrack and
• Dated 2nd May 1863, No. 118. Rum in Store at Madras and Out-stations, called for in paragraph 6 of the Order of Government, No. 530, dated 21st February 1863.

2. It will be observed, that the quantity shown by the Commissary General, is considerably less, than that exhibited in the Statement of the Commissariat Examiner, forwarded with my letter of the 27th March 1863B, but I am inclined to think, that the Commissary General, must have omitted the quantity in Transit to Out-stations, or made some material omission in his calculation, as from the best information obtainable at present, the quantity specified in my former report, seems to be very nearly correct.

ORDER, No. 1870, 8th June 1863.

The Governor in Council concurring in the opinion expressed by the Controller of Military Finance in his report dated 11th May 1863, directs, that fresh Tenders be invited for the supply of Colombo Arrack for 1863-64. Under the discrepancy noticed in paragraph 2 of the same report, the Governor in Council considers, that a supply of 80,000 Gallons, will suffice, and that the Arrack should be delivered in bulk. Meanwhile the Commissary General will be requested to explain the discrepancy noticed in the paragraph in question.

(True Extract.)

H. Marshall
Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department, with an enclosure. 10 spare copies

- .. Controller of Military Finance.
- .. Commissary General.
- .. Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.
- .. Military Accountant

Exd. R. Stephenson.

Deputy Collector's Office,
Madras, 31st March 1863.

From

V. Rungasawmy Iyengar
Dy. Collector of Madras.

To

The Honble R. P. Ellis C.B.
Asst. Collector of Madras.

Sir,

With reference to the accompanying proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 27th March 1863, communicating the order of Government No. 550 of the 20th Idem, I have the honor to report for your information, that in the price of Colombo arrack, Rs. 114-8-0 per leaguer, contracted by Messrs. Binny & Company, the value of the leaguer itself, is not included.

2. The Commissary General states, that the purchase made by him, at Rs. 120, includes the value of the leaguer, and after deducting its value Rs. 5-11-10³/₄, he has shown a saving of Annas 3-10³/₄ per leaguer, against the price of our purchase, but I think that the Commissary General, is not aware of the charges, that we will have to incur, in the event of our purchasing the additional liquor at present.

3. I have fully explained, in my letter of the 16th January last, the reasons under which, I could not recommend this purchase. Our present stock in the Commissariat warehouse, as well as the contracted liquor, will run at least to November next, for the supply of our arrack

Unreled

Box 937/103

Aug 22 66 1881
Jan 17 67

In N^o 118 of 1863 from

The Secretary of the
The Secretary of the

in N^o 118 of 1863

Copy of the Day after the

N^o 123.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,
dated 10th June 1863.

Read the following

N^o 123.

From, The Controller of Military Finance,
Fort St. George,
To, The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

Sir,

I have the honor with adverstence to
the 2^d para of the order of the Board of Revenue
dated 24th April 1863 N^o 2389 to state, that it
does not appear to me necessary to retain any of
the provisions Sections from 43 to 47 Regulation
VII of 1832 in the Abkarry Bill, section 42 as
does not seem to relate to the subject, but it is
not within the province of this Department to
offer an opinion on the provisions that may be
necessary, as the judicial duties pertaining to
Cantonments are not under its cognizance.

I have &c.

(Signed) T. M^c Goun Lt. Col.
Cont^r of Mil^y. Finance

Office of Controller of
Military Finance,
Fort St. George,
23rd May 1863

Ordered

6th May/63
Lr 43-44

(Revenue 1863 (6/4/63)
Secy of Govt. Lr 43-44.

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue
dated 10th June 1863.

Ordered 20th June
Revenue 1863.

20th June 1863.

Commissioner
of the Land Revenue
for the Province
of Madras.

Revenue 1863.

RECEIVED

20th June 1863.

30th June 1863.

103.

6th May/63

6th May/63

6th May/63

6th May/63

6th May/63

6th May/63

No. 123

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.
dated 10th June 1863.

Read the following

No. 123.

From, The Controller of Military Finance,
Fort St. George,
To, The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

Sir,

I have the honor with advertisement
the 2^d para of the order of the Board of Revenue
dated 24th April 1863 No. 2389 to state, that it
does not appear to me necessary to retain any of
the provisions Sections from 43 to 47 Regulation
VII of 1832 in the Abkarry Bill, section 42
does not seem to relate to the subject, but it is
not within the province of this Department to
offer an opinion on the provisions that may be
necessary, as the judicial duties pertaining to
Cantonments are not under its cognizance.

I have &c.

(Signed) T. M. Goun St. C.
Contr. of Mil. Fin.

Office of Controller of
Military Finance,
Fort St. George,
23rd May 1863

Ordered

6th May/63
Dr 43-44

(Revenue 1863 (17/4/63)
Secy of Govt. No. 2332.

Proceedings of the
Finance Committee
Military Section

Meeting 20th June
Minute 20th June 1863.

27th 1863.

Commissioner
Compendium
- Nature & the supply
of 1000 to 1000
for the Commission
of 1863.

RECEIVED

No. 1150.

30th June
1863.

Private entry.

103

6th May

63 from

Revenue

20th June

263

1863

Ordered to be submitted to Government
in continuation of the Board's letter dated 14th May
1863. N^o 2629. forwarding the Draft Albany
Bill.

(True Copy & Extract)

Amos
Secretary

To
J. D. Sullivan Esq^r
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

C. J. Smith

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 15th June 1863.
Read the following.

N^o 379

From John Robert Poyson
Government Solicitor. Madras.

To W. Huddleston Esq
Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Madras.

Letter from Ag. Govt.
Solicitor to Secretary
Board of Revenue N^o 358
dated 31st July 1862.

With reference to the letter noted in the margin
I have the honor to inform you that the Ecclesiastical
suit therein referred to came on for hearing before
the High Court at Madras on the 10th Instant, when the
Court being satisfied after full enquiry and hearing
and considering Evidence both documentary and oral
produced by the proponent Accatchamman Gauroo
that the deceased Nirammanee did not leave bona nota
- bilia within the Local limits of Madras at the date
of her death which was essential to give the High
Court jurisdiction to grant Probate of her alleged
Will decreed that the Probate granted in common form
to Accatchamman Gauroo should be called in and
revoked and condemned the Proponent Accatchama-
- manee Gauroo in the costs of the suit.

Accatchamman Gauroo. 2. Consequent on the disposal of the Ecclesi-
- astical suit, the Equity suit noted in the margin
The Secretary of State has been entered for hearing on Friday next the 10th
Instant and it is necessary that the Head Ghomas-
- tak of the Civil Court of Salem should attend at
Madras with the whole of the Records in O S N^o 1
of 1862 by Peddamoortho Niramany Vers Appro
Poro and others.

3 I have therefore to request that your Board
will be pleased to request the Civil Judge of Salem
to send the Records in question in charge of the Head
Ghomas tak

Rec^d 1863 O. 14th
No. of Govt. P. O. 1359.
Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue
Date 10th June 1863.
Page 11—
Rec^d 12th

711/1419.

Submitting letter from
the Controller of Military
Finance, stating that it
is not within his Province
to offer an opinion on the
provisions that may be
necessary in the Military
Bill regarding the probate
- will dates pertaining to
Contaminants. N^o 1157.
RECORDED. 130 June 1863.

Gormastah of his Court to Macrae in order to their
being added in Evidence on behalf of the Secretary
of State.

4 As to charges for travelling and Ratta
8th They refer to the Proceedings of your Board
noted in the margin.

Dated 29th July 1862.

Macrae
13th June 1863

I have &c &c

Wm J. R. Boyson
Government Solicitor

Ordered to be communicated to the
Collector of Salem with instructions to take immedi-
-ate steps for the despatch of the Gormastah and ac-
-cord to Macrae. We will observe that Friday next
is fixed for the hearing of the Equity suit.

Please Copy & Extract

Andrew
Secretary

To J. D. Sim Esq
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.
for information.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Minute by the Honorable the PRESIDENT.
(Here enter 10th June 1863.)

ORDER THEREON, 13th June 1863, No. 664.

His Excellency the Governor being about to proceed on a tour into the Provinces, resolved that all business of routine and detail in the several Departments involving no new principle, nor any modification of a principle already established, and all special and urgent business in the several branches of the administration, not admitting of delay, be disposed of by Council.

2. The following papers are to be sent to the President:—

- I. All papers of importance but not requiring immediate disposal.
- II. Drafts of all letters which the Council propose to despatch to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, involving any principle or relating to matters of importance.
- III. Copies of the Proceedings of Government and in those cases in which the Proceedings may relate to matters of importance, but which from their urgency may have been disposed of by the Council, the papers belonging to them.
- IV. A list of the papers received in each Department daily.

(True Extract.)

Secret Government.

To the Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Military Department.

F T. O'Connor.

Copy in a letter to England
of 5th June 1864

Recd = 1863
Copy of Govt. to Secy. 1107.

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue

Dated 15th
June 1863.

8th June 1863

Communicating a letter
from the Govt. Secretary &
requesting that immediate
steps may be taken for
the despatch to Madras
of a General and
certain records regard-
ing the Submarine
Cable.

RECORDED.
13th June 1863.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

Letter from the Committee appointed to report on the re-organization of the Department of Public Works, to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

HONORABLE SIR,

1. In our letter of the 10th ultimo we submitted, for the consideration of your Excellency in Council, our opinion as to the changes requisite in the organization of the Directing and Superintending Agency in the Department of Public Works. Our recommendations, which have received the sanction of Government, involved the abolition of the offices of Chief Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, and District Engineer, and the apportionment of the duties now performed by these Officers, between the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, aided by a Deputy Secretary and eight Superintending Engineers residing in their several divisions. We now proceed to report on the other points referred for our consideration in the Proceedings of Government under date the 17th March last, No. 659, which may be classed under the following heads:—

- (a)—The expediency or otherwise of re-transferring the execution of all minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities.
- (b)—The cost of the Establishment required.
- (c)—The duties and responsibilities which should be imposed on the several grades of Officers employed in the Department.

2. On the first question, the conclusion at which we have arrived is, that it is not possible, save at a considerable increase of expense, to make any thing like a general re-transfer of the execution of repairs and minor works to the Revenue authorities. In stating this conclusion, we deem it right to observe that we entered upon our inquiry with a very different impression. We were all (including the Engineer Member of our Committee) disposed to think that the only satisfactory plan for ensuring the execution of minor works and repairs, especially those connected with Irrigation, was to re-transfer it to the Collectors and their Subordinates. Of the Officers whom we consulted, Messrs. Cunliffe and Ellis, the late and present Collectors of the Madras District, and Colonel Ludlow, now Deputy Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, were of the same opinion; (the latter, mainly on the ground of the relief which the arrangement would give to the Superintending Engineers). We had before us the strongly expressed opinions of two experienced Members of the Government, who had had ample opportunities of observing the administration of this branch of the Public Works Department both before and after the organization of the present Department in 1855; and lastly, the decision of the Secretary of State on a full review of the arguments adduced on either side of the question, that the former system under which the execution of those works was entrusted to the Revenue authorities, should be reverted to. In these circumstances, notwithstanding the changes which recent measures have effected in the position of the Revenue Officials, and especially the Tahsildars, and in their ability to give time and attention to the works in their respective ranges, we should have considered it our duty to recommend that the experiment should be tried, at all events, in a few of the Districts, if it had been in our power to devise any means of bringing it into operation without largely exceeding the limit of expenditure to which we have been restricted, or crippling the efficiency of what we may designate as the Engineering branch of the Department. This, we find, is impossible. The establishments of the Collectors and Tahsildars have been so much reduced of late years; while, in the case of the latter, partly owing to the increased size of their Talooks, and partly to the introduction of the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, which have considerably added to their labors as Magistrates, the increase of work has been so great, that, if they are to be held responsible for keeping in order the irrigation works and cross roads in their Districts, they will need an addition to their present establishments, the aggregate of which, at the lowest computation, would involve a charge of Rupees 80,000 in salaries of Accountants and Gumstahs, which it would be impossible to meet by any corresponding reduction in the establish-

Revenue 1863 Q1014
 No. 1394

Proceedings of the Madras
 Government in Council

Madras 17th June
 1863

1863

Private

RECORDED

1863

30th June 1863

Copy of the Report of the Committee on the re-organization of the Department of Public Works, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, dated the 10th March 1863, and the letter of the Secretary to Government in Council, dated the 17th March 1863, No. 659, in relation thereto.

ments of the Executive Officers of the Engineer Department. Moreover, and this is the more serious objection, the necessary staff of Overseers and Maistries could not be furnished to the Collectors without either unduly crippling the Engineer Establishment, or again entailing a considerable increase of charge in the salaries of additional Overseers to aid the Executive Engineers in those works, which, under the proposed change, would still be reserved to them; and, here, it would often happen that, with the two classes of work under distinct Departments, two Officers would be employed on duties which might easily be done by one. Take, as an example, the District of North Arcot. In the scheme of establishments annexed to this letter, the establishment assigned to this District consists of two Executive Officers, three upper Subordinates (1 Sub Engineer and 2 Supervisors), and 9 Talook Overseers at the rate of one to each Talook. Looking to the size of the Talooks, the number of Talook Overseers is not more than will be needed for the effective supervision of the minor works; but most of these men will have other works within their Talooks, on which, if they are at the disposal of the Executive Officer in charge of the Range, they may be occasionally employed without prejudice to their special duty of looking after the minor works; while, if they were not available for such works, the proposed Staff of two Executive Officers, and three upper Subordinates, would be obviously inadequate for a District containing 300 miles of metalled roads, and works connected with two important Anicuts actually in progress. The Chandragiri Talook constitutes a range. In it there are four metalled roads 111 miles in length. Most of the irrigation works in this Talook lie along the valley of the Soornamooky river, no where far from the road from Pootulpett to Tripetty; so that the Talook Overseer will have to travel along 40 or 50 miles of road, for the supervision of which he will not be available, if the transfer of the minor works to the Collectors should be carried out. Again there is a section of the western trunk road, 48 miles in length from the junction of the Palar and Poiney rivers to Vaniambaddy through Vellore. This road follows the valley of the Palar. Irrigation works are dotted along, no where distant from the road, to the south of which runs a chain of hills. So, in this case, if the proposed transfer of the minor works be carried out, one man will have to inspect the road, while another will be going over the same ground to inspect the tanks.

3. It is not proposed to make over to the Revenue authorities any masonry works, whether new works or repairs, the cost of which may exceed Rupees 1,000. Suppose, therefore, a calingula has to be built at a cost of Rupees 1,200, the work must be entrusted to the Engineer Department. In the same tank a small upper calingula has to be built at a cost of Rupees 350 and other stone and earth-work costing Rupees 2,000. The two latter would come under the head of minor works, and, if the latter are to be placed under the Collector, would have to be executed under the orders of the Talook Overseer. There would thus be two men independently superintending the execution of work on the same tank. Take again the case of a stone dam over a surplus channel. The partial restoration of such a work would be classed as new work, and might cost, say, Rupees 1,500. It would therefore be executed by the Engineer Department; and supposing the channel, half a mile long, leading as a branch from this dam, to be in need of repair, the repair, which might cost Rupees 800, would be treated as a minor work, and executed under the orders of the Collector; so that one man would be superintending the work at the dam, and another at the channel; thus entailing a needless waste of superintendence. There would also be a waste of office work, inasmuch as two separate estimates would have to be prepared for what, under the present system, would be included in a single estimate. Moreover, with two separate agencies competing for labor in the same locality, the price of labor must necessarily rise, and the cost of the works must be proportionately enhanced. This is forcibly urged by the Collector of Trichinopoly in one of the reports which have been placed before us. In short, it is impossible to provide two separate establishments for objects nearly identical and working side by side, without entailing a considerable increase of charge. And, on the whole, we think it is very questionable whether, irrespectively of the cost of Establishments, the proposed re-transfer of the repairs and earth-works to the Revenue Department would be followed by the advantages which are expected. Admitting that the Public Works Department has not hitherto answered expectations, it appears to us that much that is defective in its working is attributable to defects in the

organization of the Department, which the changes recently sanctioned, and others which we are about to propose, will go far to remove. Among the chief of these defects are the attempt at over-centralization; a needless multiplicity of accounts and returns; inadequacy of local supervision by experienced officers; want of defined responsibility; and, what is rather a fault in the practice than in the theory of the system, a want of constant and unreserved communication between the local Officers of the two Departments; and lastly, the want of a sufficiently stringent law to compel the villagers to furnish labor for the execution of what are essentially village works. All these are defects which we think are susceptible of being remedied without removing the superintendence of the minor works and repairs from the Department at present entrusted with it. And here it must be borne in mind that, under the old system, complaints of the inefficiency of the Executive were not unfrequent. It is shown in the Report of the Public Works Commissioners, and so far as we are aware, their statements on this point have not been contradicted, that numbers of tanks were continually out of repair; that there was much delay in the execution of work; that the accounts were often garbled; that the labor employed was more or less compulsory, the rates of wages being too low, and the payment by no means prompt; that the laborers were constantly defrauded of a portion of their hire; and that the Maistries who had the superintendence of the work, were, as a class, very inefficient.

4. But, though we question the expediency of making any general re-transfer of the duty of superintending the minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities, we think it of great importance that the two Departments should work together more closely than they do at present, and that every advantage should be taken of the opportunities which the Revenue Officers unquestionably possess, of discovering and giving timely notice of defects or delays in the execution of necessary works. The course of action we would advocate, is pretty fully laid down in Chapter XI of the new Code; but from the inquiries we have made, it seems doubtful whether it is sufficiently observed in practice, and whether there is that free inter-communication and co-operation between the Officials of the two Departments which the Code prescribes. Moreover, we think the Revenue authorities should have greater powers of interference; to the extent, at all events, of bringing to notice defects in the execution of work which may have come under their observation than the Code gives, or is understood to give them. The following is not an uncommon complaint against the present system. A Collector, or Tahsildar, in going through his District, comes upon a work, say the repair of a tank bund, in course of execution. The Overseer or other Officer under whose orders the work is being carried out, is absent on some other duty. The work people are using bad materials—sand, for instance, instead of clay. The Maistry or other foreman in immediate charge, when remonstrated with, says there is nothing better to be got, or that the material which is being used, is that ordered by the Overseer. The Revenue Officer is powerless, for he is expressly prohibited from interfering in matters of professional or departmental detail; and the work goes on, and has to be done over again, probably in the following year. It has been suggested to us that, in such a case, the Revenue Officer, or, at all events, the Collector, should be empowered to stop the work, pending a reference to the Officer in charge of the Range, or, if necessary, to the Superintending Engineer. This, we apprehend, would tend to create ill-feeling and antagonism between the two Departments; but it should not only be permitted, but should be the duty of every Revenue Officer, down to the Tahsildar, to draw immediate attention to any defective work which may come under his observation; and we doubt not that the mere fact of the Revenue Official being invested with this power, will often serve as a preventive against bad work. The members of the Public Works Department, on their part, should give ready attention to all such representations.

5. Our scheme provides for the appointment of a comparatively well paid Overseer to each Talook, who, being entrusted with a comparatively limited range, will be able to see that the minor works, and particularly the irrigation works in the Talook, are kept in proper repair; but who will also be available for looking after other works within his Talook, under the orders of the Range Officer. It will occasionally happen that there are no works in a Talook or Division, the execution of which the Talook Overseers are not competent to superintend: none in fact, requiring any considerable degree of professional skill. In such a case, if the Collector were desirous to take charge

of the works in that particular Talook or Division, we think it should be open to the Superintending Engineer to make them over to him, placing the Talook Overseer, and perhaps one of the Clerks on his Establishment, at the Collector's disposal. This probably might be done in parts of Malabar, where the present Collector is anxious and, we believe, competent to undertake the duty. It is a matter in which much must depend on the personal inclinations and aptitude of the Officers concerned. Some Collectors have a taste for Maramut; others have none, and it should be left to the Superintending Engineer to satisfy himself, before making the transfer, that there is a reasonable prospect of the work being properly attended to. Where this is the case, it is desirable that the transfer should be made, so that more of the time of the scientific Officers of the Department may be available for work requiring professional skill.

6. But, for the reasons we have given against any general transfer of the works to the Revenue authorities, we do not anticipate that such an arrangement as that we have just suggested, will be found practicable to any great extent; and we should be more disposed to look to another mode of supplementing the Agency of the Public Works Department, somewhat similar to that suggested by His Excellency the Governor, in his Minute of the 30th July 1861, paragraphs 25 to 38, viz., to impose upon the Ryots the duty of keeping in repair what may be called village tanks in contra-distinction to those which supply water to a considerable number of villages, and perhaps also the village roads. Act I of 1858 appears to have been enacted partly with this view. Provision is made in Section 6 for enforcing the execution, by the joint labor of a village community, of any work for the purpose of irrigation or of drainage, which, according to local custom, is annually executed by such joint labor; and in the Chapter of the Public Works Code before referred to, (Section 25,) a description is given of the various classes of work to which the above provisions of the law are considered applicable. In some Districts, where there is no doubt as to the existence of the custom to which this Act gives a legal sanction, much may be done by the proper enforcement of its provisions; but in others the custom has so long fallen into desuetude, that the Act, as it now stands, could not be applied. This, we understand, is the case in the Madras District. Moreover, the duties which this Act imposes, are rather those of conservancy and the execution of petty repairs, and would hardly include more important repairs, such as that of a breach in a tank bund or in a bank of the channel which, in the case of village tanks and channels, ought to be left to local agency; what we would suggest is, that an Act should be introduced into the local Legislature, either amending or supplementing Section 6, Act I of 1858, giving power to the Government to declare from time to time what irrigation and other works shall be kept in repair by the village community, and to enforce their execution by imposing a fine on such of the Ryots as may fail to contribute their proper share of labor, double the estimated value of such labor. The Act should not be enforced in any village until the irrigation works have been put into good repair; and in each case, on the transfer of the work, a portion of the Land Revenue should be remitted in consideration of the State being saved the cost of putting it in repair. This could be readily settled by taking the average expenditure on such works for a series of years. It should be the duty both of the Tahsildar and of the Talook Overseer, to bring to notice any negligence on the part of the villagers and to see that the work is properly done. In case of failure on their part, the work would be done by the Talook Overseer under the authority of the Collector, and its cost recovered from the villagers by withholding the usual remission and by a fine.

7. We now proceed to advert to the scheme of District Establishments which will be found appended to this letter. The proposals made in our former letter, provide for the abolition of the District Engineers, and the appointment, in their stead, of eight Superintending Engineers. We propose, for the present, at all events, to retain the present number of Ranges, placing the Officer in charge of each Range under the immediate orders of the Superintending Engineer. Our scheme assigns, on an average, about two Officers of the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer to each District, on salaries ranging from Rupees 250 to Rupees 500 per mensem, in addition to travelling allowance; the number in each case varying with the requirements of the District. These Officers

will be placed in charge of the more important ranges, the others being entrusted to Sub-Engineers or Supervisors on salaries ranging from Rupees 150 to Rupees 400; and for each Talook, there will be a Talook Overseer on a salary of Rupees 60 per mensem, with travelling allowance at Rupees 20, who will be held specially responsible for the repair and conservancy of the minor works, and particularly the minor irrigation works; but will be available, when required, for other works in progress within the Talook under the orders of the Range Officer. It is of great importance that the duty of superintending the repairs and conservancy of the minor works, should form the special charge of a particular set of Officers, with ranges sufficiently limited to admit of their doing the work effectively. This should be the primary duty of the Talook Overseers; but it need not prevent their being available for the superintendence of other works in the immediate neighbourhood of the irrigation works. No Talook Overseer should be employed on work beyond the limits of his Talook except on an emergency, and then only with the special sanction of the Superintending Engineer.

8. The following is the numerical strength of the several grades:—

Executive Officers.....	24
Assistant Engineers.....	24
Sub-Engineers.....	14
Supervisors.....	37
Taluk Overseers.....	167
	<hr/> 266

This establishment includes two Officers of the grade of Executive Engineer, and two of the grade of Assistant Engineer, one Sub-Engineer, five Supervisors, and thirteen Overseers, who will not be in charge of Ranges or Talooks, but will be employed on special works or projects; as, for instance, the building the Lawrence Asylum; the project for supplying Madras with water; the erection of Central Jails, &c. It is obviously of great importance that a certain number of well qualified Engineers should be constantly employed on the duty of investigating projects for the construction of great works calculated to develop the resources of the country. So far back as 1849, the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, recommended the immediate appointment of four Officers for the examination of irrigation projects. The Public Works Commissioners, in their First Report, expressed their full concurrence as to the necessity of appointing Officers for this special object, and gave a list of large and important projects, some of which have been since carried out, on which such Officers might be usefully employed. We have no doubt that there would be little difficulty in preparing a list of equally important works, on which a small body of projecting Engineers might be usefully employed for some years. For the present, we have provided for two such Officers on salaries equal to those assigned to 1st Class Executive Engineers. These projecting Engineers should be placed either under the Superintending Engineer of the Division in which their projects lie, or under the immediate orders of Government, at the discretion of the Governor in Council. Where the project extends beyond the limits of one Division, it will be necessary that the projecting Engineer should report direct to Government in the Department of Public Works; and even where it is otherwise, it may be desirable, for special reasons, to adopt this course. It is a point which should be determined by the circumstances of each case.

Executive or Assistant Engineer.....	rs. 103
Upper Subordinates in charge of ranges.....	42
Upper Subordinates not in charge of ranges and Taluk Overseers.....	27
Executive Officers at the Presidency, each.....	207
At Bangalore.....	192
On Neilgherry Hills.....	248
* For details see the annexed Statement.	

9. The office establishments for the several grades of Officers are entered* in the margin. They have been fixed in communication with those Officers whom we have had an opportunity of consulting, and we have reason to believe that they are sufficient. The projecting Engineers will require larger establishments,

the strength of which must depend, in each case, upon the character of the work to be done; and which should be charged as part of the cost of the project.

10. We recommend that each Officer whose duties involve locomotion, shall be allowed a fixed monthly sum, in addition to his pay, as travelling allowance. This, we think, is preferable

to the present system, under which there is a temptation to move constantly, whether the public service requires it or not. In a Department where travelling is only occasional, a daily and mileage allowance to be drawn only when absent from head quarters, is probably the best arrangement; but in a Department like the Public Works, where travelling is, or ought to be, the normal condition of nearly every Officer employed in it, it is preferable, we think, that a fixed monthly sum should be allotted for the permanent maintenance of a travelling establishment, and to cover its attendant expenses. We annex in the margin

	Rs.
Superintending Engineer.....	150
Executive Engineer.....	100
Assistant Engineer.....	80
Sub-Engineer.....	60
Supervisor.....	40
Talook Overseer.....	20

the Secretary to Government downwards, there ought to be little or no scope for abuse; and much time and labor will be saved in the preparation and examination of bills.

11. On further consideration, we think it right to recommend that the Civil salaries of all the Superintending Engineers, when Military Officers, should be fixed at Rupees 800, the higher of the two rates now sanctioned. The duties that will devolve on these Officers differ little, if at all, in extent and responsibility, and we are satisfied that this scale of salary is not more than sufficient in any case.

12. We have put down the Lithographic establishment at the sum to which it has been recently reduced by Colonel Birdwood. We think it, however, very questionable whether the time has not come for abolishing this establishment and transferring the work to private establishments, and with this view we would suggest that a notification should be issued to the effect that the abolition of the Government Lithographic establishment is under consideration, and inviting tenders from persons willing to undertake the work at fixed rates. We have omitted a sum of Rupees 25,000 which has been entered in a statement of the present establishment furnished to us by the Secretary on account of the freight, &c., of English stores. Such a charge, it appears to us, should not be debited to the permanent establishment, but should be added to the cost of the stores, and debited eventually to the works on which they are used.

	Rs.
Salary of Secretary to Government...	27,000
Do. of Deputy Secretary..	14,400
Secretariat Establishment..	27,804
Deduct amount now charged to salaries and expenses of Public Department, Budget head F II.	25,752
	2,142
Salaries of eight Superintending Engineers.	1,15,200
Establishments for do.	91,008
Controller of Public Works Accounts.	14,400
Establishment for do.	23,962
43 Executive Officers..	3,10,800
51 Upper Subordinates..	1,21,800
Office Establishment for Executive Officers and Upper Subordinates ..	90,324
Taluk Overseers and Establishments ..	1,74,348
Travelling allowance...	1,49,292
Military allowance..	1,23,000
Special allowance for three Officers at the Presidency..	3,240
Contingencies..	16,320
Lithographic Establishment...	12,216
Store Establishment..	8,884

Total Rs.. 12,97,336

13. The aggregate cost of the establishments provided for in the annexed Statements, is Rupees 12,97,336, or Rupees 17,336 in excess of the limit prescribed in the Order of Government of the 17th March last. The several heads of charge are entered in the margin. We do not think it possible that, with a due regard to efficiency, the charge can be reduced. An apparent reduction may be effected by transferring the salaries of the Secretary and his Deputy, and that portion of his office establishment which is entered in the Statement, to the same Budget head in which the greater part of his office establishment, as well as the salaries and office establishments of the other Secretaries to Government, are included; and, for the sake of uniformity, we would recommend that this transfer should be made in next year's Budget. Excluding the charge for the Secretariat, the annual cost of the Public

Works establishment will be Rupees 12,53,794, or, in round numbers, twelve lacs and a half.

14. We have not made any provision in our scheme for the extra temporary establishments hitherto charged to works, to which reference is made in the Chief Engineer's letter of the 18th ultimo, recorded in the Proceedings of Government under date the 4th instant. It is impossible to provide for these charges without considerably exceeding the limits prescribed to us; and it appears to us to be altogether erroneous in principle that establishments of the character of those adverted to,

should be charged for otherwise than as a part of the expenses of the works on which, from time to time, they may be engaged. It must be borne in mind that in this country, wherever the contract system has not been introduced, the Professional Department is its own supplier; and the Officers belonging to it have to make their own arrangements for providing themselves with every thing required for the works. For example; if bricks are wanted, an Executive Officer must enter into an agreement with one set of people to mould them; with others, to cut and cart fuel; and with others to stack and burn the bricks. All this requires a numerous petty agency, which is manifestly chargeable to the price of materials, and ought, therefore, to be provided for in the estimates. In the same way, Gumastahs and Conicopolies are required to keep accounts of the receipts and expenditure of materials and labor; and Maistries to direct the workmen. When work is done on contract, all petty superintendence is paid by the Contractor; and its cost is, as a matter of course, included in that of the work; or, in other words, in the estimate. If the cost of all local and petty superintendence is to be excluded from the estimates, it will be impossible to induce Contractors to execute work on estimates so prepared, as, under such circumstances, the Contractor would have to meet charges not provided for in the rates on which the estimates were framed. We trust that the Governor in Council will object to any change in the practice which has hitherto obtained in regard to these charges.

15. Reverting to the scheme of permanent establishments, we would briefly define the duties and responsibilities of the several grades of Officers as follows:—The Secretary to Government should continue to perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Secretary when the office was held by a Civilian. He should further recommend to Government all appointments, promotions and transfers to offices above the grade of Sub-Engineer, previously obtaining from the Superintending Engineers lists of the most deserving Officers in their respective Divisions. It will be his duty to prepare the Annual Budget Estimates and the Administration Reports; to attend to the allotment of funds; to exercise a careful supervision over the proceedings of the Superintending Engineers, and to bring to the notice of Government any neglect of duty on their part. He should see that they move about their Divisions as much as is necessary, and should satisfy himself, as far as it is possible to do so from written statements, that their inspecting duties are thoroughly performed.

16. In regard to projects, plans, estimates, &c., submitted to Government for sanction, it should be the duty of the Secretary to make himself acquainted with the general bearings and leading features of the project or plan, trusting to the Superintending Engineers for the correctness of the details; and he should then advise Government as to the expediency or otherwise of sanctioning the project. Before submitting any matter for orders, the Secretary should see that the case is ready for decision, and, if additional information be needed, either from the Superintending Engineer, or from the Revenue authorities, he should procure it. No papers involving any question of a professional character, or of departmental practice, should be submitted by the Secretary without a statement of his own opinion; and, as a general rule, all papers circulated by the Secretary in the Public Works Department should be accompanied either by a Memorandum stating the Secretary's opinion, or by a draft of the order which in his opinion ought to be passed. The Secretary, in fact, should consider himself the responsible adviser, as well as the organ and chief Ministerial Officer of the Government in all matters relating to the Public Works Department. He should maintain frequent personal communication with the Board of Revenue and Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department on the many questions affecting the Revenue which come before him, and should do his utmost to insure cordial co-operation between the Officers of the Public Works Department and the Revenue Officials in the Provinces.

17. The Deputy Secretary should aid the Secretary in the performance of the duties above described, taking his share of the correspondence and in the examination of plans and projects. In the allotment of funds and preparation of the Budget, the Deputy will be able to render the Secretary material aid.

18. It should be the duty of Superintending Engineers to direct and control all the transactions of the Department within their respective Divisions; and entrusted, as they will

be, with nearly all the powers hitherto vested in the Chief and Deputy Chief Engineers, as well as with those of the District Engineers, as described in detail in Chapter IV of the Public Works Code, they should be held responsible for the satisfactory arrangement of executive operations of every description throughout their Divisions. They should make proper dispositions for the due executive supervision of each Range, and for the effective management of such works as may be of a character to require special supervision. Vested with the powers of sanction conferred by the Code, they should take care that the rules under which those powers are exercised, are strictly adhered to; but, in case of emergency, they should have authority to take immediate action, pending a reference to Government. They should furnish the Secretary to Government, from time to time, with such information as may enable him to allot the funds sanctioned in the Budget to each District and Range or special work, and will be responsible for the money being laid out to the best advantage. It will be the duty of Superintending Engineers to scrutinize all plans, estimates and designs; and they will be responsible for the appropriateness of the

• For example, that the depth and width of foundations are adapted to the nature of the soil, and the character of the proposed superstructure.

latter, for the correctness of their structural proportions, and, generally, for the suitability* of the constructive details, as well as for the correctness of the estimate. Superintending Engineers

should have power to authorize such deviations from sanctioned designs, while a work is in progress, as may appear to be desirable, provided those deviations do not involve an increase of cost beyond 5 per cent on the estimate.

19. Superintending Engineers will visit each Range or executive charge at irregular intervals, and will make tours as frequently as possible through their Divisions, when it will be their duty personally to look closely into the working of the Department; to inspect all works of importance that may be in progress; to examine the records and accounts of each Executive Officer or Subordinate Agent, and to enforce regularity in their preparation; and to examine the Books and Cash Chests of those who may be entrusted with the custody and disbursement of funds; and, in short, to exercise that full and direct supervision and control that are essential to the successful management of the operations of the Department in every branch of its administration.

20. Superintending Engineers should communicate freely, and as much as possible, personally, with their subordinates of all grades, and should, at all times afford their advice and assistance to them. They should, in conjunction with their subordinates, or with the local Civil functionaries, suggest improvements, and project and design such works as may appear to be advantageous to the inhabitants or to the public revenue.

21. All Bills will be prepared in the Superintending Engineer's Office from the Cash and Station Books of the Subordinate Officers, and the Superintending Engineers will be responsible for the punctual submission as well as for the correctness of those Bills. It will be their duty to afford full explanation to the Controller in cases of excess or saving, and in the event of the outlay on a work exceeding the estimate beyond the limits of sanction hitherto assigned to the Chief Engineer, they will submit such Bills, with full explanations of the causes of excess, to Government, and, having obtained its sanction, should forward the Bills to the Controller for audit and final adjustment. They will follow the same course with Bills which on account of frauds or irregularities require to be specially brought before Government. In all matters requiring the orders of Government they will correspond direct with the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works.

22. Executive Officers, whether entrusted with the charge of a Range or of a special work, should be under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer, unless by his authority they have been placed under the orders of another Executive. Their duties should consist of the immediate management of all executive operations within their respective Ranges, or if the special work to which they may be appointed. Executive Officers of every grade will be responsible for the proper execution of all work entrusted to them. They should see that it is executed strictly in accordance with the plans and specifications, and they should be held responsible for the goodness of materials and workmanship

and generally for the execution of the details of construction. They should take care that accounts are kept and rendered with accuracy and punctuality, and that the prices paid for labor and materials are those prevailing in the open market.

23. Each Executive Officer in charge of a Range should be answerable for the conservancy and timely repair of all public works within his Range, and he should prepare, with the aid of the Talook Overseers, such Estimates as may be necessary, and forward them without delay to the Superintending Engineer. They should also take up projects for new works by direction of the Superintending Engineer, and it should be their duty to bring to notice any such work as in their opinion may be required.

24. Executive Officers, whether in charge of Ranges or otherwise, should be entirely at the disposal of the Superintending Engineers, who may, in case of necessity, make them available for the inspection and measurement of works in all parts of the Division.

25. Executive Officers should exercise strict control over the cash transactions of their Ranges or the works on which they may be engaged, and they should be responsible for any losses that may be sustained through negligence or want of proper precautions.

26. Overseers in charge of Talooks should be under the immediate orders of the Officer in charge of the Range in which the Taluk is situated, and their duties should be to keep a watchful eye on the state of all public works in their Talooks; to make immediate arrangements to prevent damage; to prepare and submit with regularity and despatch through the Range Officer estimates for such repairs as may be required; and to superintend the progress of works generally being carried on within the Talook. They should be available for duty on an emergency beyond the limits of the Talook under the order of the Superintending Engineer.

27. To summarize. The Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department should, in our opinion, be not only the organ, but the responsible adviser of the Government in all matters connected with the Department, turning to account his acquirements as an Engineer to the extent of satisfying himself as to the general bearings and main features of all projects or plans submitted to Government, but, as a general rule, leaving the examination of details to the Superintending Engineers. The Superintending Engineers should exercise an effective personal supervision over the working of the Department in all its branches in their respective Divisions. They should be held responsible for the correctness and sufficiency of all plans, estimates and designs, and in their Offices all Bills should be prepared. The Executive Officers should be held responsible for the proper execution of the work, and for the safe custody and disposal of all cash entrusted to them. The Talook Overseers working under the orders of the Range Officers will be responsible for the conservancy and repair of the minor irrigation works and District roads, and for such other work as may be entrusted to them by the Range Officer.

28. Since our first report was written, it has been represented to us, from more than one quarter, that the duties which we propose to assign to the Superintending Engineers are more than these Officers can effectively perform. This impression, we feel sure, is based on a mistaken notion as to the nature of the duties which will devolve on the Superintending Engineers consequent on the abolition of the grade of District Engineers. We do not contemplate these Officers inspecting every work in progress in their Divisions, or, at stated times, examining the cash and accounts of each of their subordinates. Much that has been hitherto prescribed for the District Engineers must necessarily be omitted by the Superintending Engineers, who will not only have larger ranges, but larger powers and responsibilities than have been entrusted to the District Engineers. Greater confidence must be reposed in the Executive Officers, and the system of minute checks, based upon the theory that every man is a rogue, must be abandoned; but the supervision which the Superintending Engineer will be able to exercise ought to be quite sufficient to prevent abuses, and to ensure efficiency in the execution of the works. Much too will be gained by the saving of time, from having an Officer on the spot vested with authority to dispose of the many matters which hitherto have had to be referred to the Central Office at Madras. If, however, it should prove, contrary to our expectations, that the work

in any one or more of the Divisions is more than the Superintending Engineers can get through, material relief might be afforded to them, either by increasing the number of divisions, or by adding to the strength of the Executive grades to such an extent as would admit of an Officer of that grade being attached to each Superintending Engineer, as an Assistant, to aid him in his inspection work; or, if the additional funds requisite for such an augmentation of the Superintending Staff cannot be given, the difficulty, should it arise, might be met by reducing slightly the number of District ranges; as, for instance, in the District of North Arcot where the five ranges provided for in our scheme might be reduced to four, thus setting free an Executive Officer for the duty to which we refer. This, of course, would be a make-shift; and, for the reasons we have given, we see little cause to apprehend that the duties of the Superintending Engineers will prove more than eight well selected Officers can efficiently discharge.

29. We would observe, in conclusion, that the changes we have proposed will necessitate alterations in parts of the Code, which should be revised without loss of time. We would suggest that this duty should be entrusted to the Deputy Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, who should, at the same time, be instructed to revise, and, as far as possible, to simplify, the system of accounts and returns now in force. We learn that the Supreme Government have recently ordered the introduction of the Bengal system of Public Works Accounts, which is much more complicated than the system in force in this Presidency. We would urge, in the strongest terms, the great expediency of introducing any system of accounts or returns which, by adding needlessly to the office work of the Superintending Engineers, would have the effect of withdrawing them from their more important duties of inspection and supervision.

We have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
15th May 1863.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

" J. D. SIM.

" CHARLES A. ORR.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Establishments proposed in the Public Works Department.

No.	Secretariat.	Salary.		
		RS.	A.	P.
	Per mensem	2,250	0	0
1	Secretary to Government...	1,200	0	0
1	Deputy Secretary...	500	0	0
1	Chief Assistant and Registrar...	300	0	0
1	Uncovenanted Assistant	200	0	0
1	Do. ...	100	0	0
1	Budget Clerk...	40	0	0
1	Accountant...	40	0	0
1	Do. ...	80	0	0
1	Superintendent (of the Record Department)	40	0	0
1	Deputy do. ...	35	0	0
1	Reference Picker...	40	0	0
1	Do. at 20 Rupees...	15	0	0
2	Attender...	150	0	0
1	Superintendent (Collection, Despatch, &c., Departments)	60	0	0
1	Collection Overseer and Cash-keeper...	40	0	0
1	Copyists at 20 Rupees...	30	0	0
2	Circulation Writer...	25	0	0
1	Despatcher...	40	0	0
1	Unanswered Reference Clerk...	80	0	0
1	Copyists at 40 Rupees...	25	0	0
2	Do. ...	20	0	0
1	Do. ...	25	0	0
1	Do. ...	120	0	0
1	Register-keeper...	80	0	0
1	Indexer...	20	0	0
1	Examiner and Superintendent of the Current Department	60	0	0
1	Reader...	20	0	0
1	Assistant Indexer...	10	0	0
1	Clerk for do. ...	10	0	0
1	Attender...			
1	Duffadar...			
	6 Peons at 7 Rupees, 7 Peons at 6 Rupees ...	116	0	0
	1 Moochee at 12 Rupees, 2 Moochees at 10 Rupees each } ...	3	8	0
	1 Sweeper* ...			
Total Secretariat per mensem...		5,774	8	0
Per annum...		69,294	0	0

* This charge was inadvertently omitted from the scheme of Establishments submitted with our letter of the 10th ultimo.

SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	For each Division.	Salary.
		RS.
1	Superintending Engineer at 1,200*...	1,200
1	Manager and Accountant...	200
1	Accountant...	75
1	Do. ...	60
1	Do. ...	40
1	Do. ...	30
1	Do. ...	25
1	Do. ...	20
1	Draughtsman	60
1	Estimate Maker	60
1	Do. ...	50
1	Clerk and Examiner	70
1	Clerk to keep Registers	40
1	Copyist..	30
1	Do. ...	25
1	Do. ...	20
1	Record-keeper...	30
1	Moochee...	8
2	Peons at 7 Rupees	14
6	Lascars at 6 Rupees...	36
1	Sweeper...	5
	House rent...	50
27	For 1 Division ... Monthly...	2,148
216	For 8 Divisions ... Do. ...	17,184
	Per annum...	2,06,208

* If the Superintending Engineer be a Military Officer, his Staff salary will be Rupees 600. If a Civilian his salary will be Rupees 1,200.

AUDIT ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	Designation of appointment.	Salary.
		RS. A. P.
		1,200 0 0
1	Controller and Auditor* ...	300 0 0
1	Head Auditor and Chief Accountant...	60 0 0
1	Compiling Clerk and Accountant...	50 0 0
1	Do. do. ...	40 0 0
1	Do. do. ...	50 0 0
2	Copyists at Rupees 25	130 0 0
2	{ 1 Auditor Rupees 100 } First Circle	130 0 0
2	{ 1 Sub do. " 30	130 0 0
2	Do. do. 2nd "	130 0 0
2	Do. do. 3rd "	130 0 0
2	Do. do. 4th "	130 0 0
2	Do. do. 5th "	130 0 0
2	Do. do. 6th "	130 0 0
2	Do. do. 7th "	130 0 0
2	Do. do. 8th "	100 0 0
1	Examiner and Auditor...	60 0 0
1	Do. ...	50 0 0
1	Do. ...	50 0 0
1	Record-keeper	7 0 0
1	Attender	40 0 0
1	Register-keeper	15 0 0
1	Moochee at 8 Rupees and Stamper 7 Rupees:	48 0 0
8	Peons at 6 Rupees each	3 8 0
1	Sweeper	
	Monthly.....	3,113 8 0
	Annually...	37,362 0 0

* The salary will be Rupees 800 (Staff) for a Military Officer, and Rupees 1,200 for a Civilian.

Details of Executive Office Establishments.

Executive Engineer's Office.						RS.	A.	P.	RS.
1	Writer and Accountant...	...	...	...	...	35	0	0	
1	Draughtsman and Estimator...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	
4	Lascars...	...	...	...	...	28	0	0	103
<i>Establishment for Upper Subordinates in charge of Ranges.</i>									
1	Writer and Accountant...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	
2	Lascars...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	42
<i>Establishment for Upper Subordinates not in charge of Ranges and for Talook Overseers.</i>									
1	Writer and Accountant...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	
2	Lascars...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	27
<i>Establishment for each Executive Officer at the Presidency.</i>									
1	Writer...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	
1	Draughtsman...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	
1	Estimate-maker and Accountant...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	
2	Peons...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	207
<i>For Bangalore.</i>									
1	Writer and Accountant...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	
1	Draughtsman and Estimator...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	
1	Store-keeper...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	
2	Peons...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	192
<i>For Neilgherries.</i>									
1	Writer and Accountant...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	
1	Draughtsman and Estimator	...	...	...	...	80	0	0	
1	Store-keeper...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	
4	Lascars...	...	...	...	...	28	0	0	218
<i>Establishment for Stores.</i>									
1	Mechanical Engineer...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	
1	Instrument Maker...	...	...	...	...	278	5	4	
2	Apprentices...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	
1	Superintendent...	...	...	...	...	70	0	0	
1	Deputy do. and Writer...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	
12	Lascars...	...	...	...	...	72	0	0	740 5 4
Annually.....									8,884 0 0
<i>Lithographic Department.</i>									
Annually.....									1,018
Special Conveyance allowance for three Officers at the Presidency at 50 Rupees each...									150 0 0
House rent for do. at 40 Rupees each...									120 0 0
Annually.....									270
Annually.....									3,240

Estimate of Travelling Allowances, &c.

8	Superintending Engineers at 150 Rupees per month.....	14,400
22	Executive do. (exclusive of 2 for the Presidency and Bangalore) at 100 Rupees per month.....	26,400
22	Assistant Engineer (do. 2 for do.) at 80 Rs. per month.	21,120
13	Sub do. (do. 1 for do.) at 60 Rs. per month.	9,360
1	Do. do. for Presidency.....	17,760
37	Supervisors at 40 Rupees per month.....	33,960
154	Talook Overseers (exclusive of 2 for Bangalore, 4 for Presidency and 7 for Cantonments) at 20 Rupees.....	...
2	Overseers for Bangalore.....	...
4	Do. for Presidency.....	...
7	Do. for Cantonments.....	1,26,000
<i>Batta for Establishments.</i>		
Superintending Engineers.	1 Accountant at 75 Rs. per month. } $205 \times \frac{3}{10} = 61\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 12 = 5,904$	
	1 Head Clerk at 70 do. }	
	1 Draughtsman at 60 do. }	
Executive Engineers.....	1 Writer and Accountant at 35 Rs. per month. } $75 \times \frac{3}{10} = 22\frac{1}{2} \times 43 \times 12 = 11,610$	
	1 Draughtsman and Estimate-maker at 40 Rs. do. }	
Upper Subordinate in charge of Ranges.....	1 Writer and Accountant at 30 Rs. per month..... } $30 \times \frac{3}{10} = 9 \times 44 \times 12 = 4,752$	
Upper Subordinate not in charge of Ranges.....	1 Writer and Accountant at 15 Rs. per month..... } $15 \times \frac{3}{10} = 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 12 = 378$	
Neilgherry Range.....	1 Writer and Accountant at 60 Rs. per month..... } $180 \times \frac{3}{10} = 54 \times 1 \times 12 = 648$	
	1 Do at 40 Rupees per month..... }	
	1 Draughtsman and Estimate-maker at 80 Rupees per month..... }	23,292
<i>Estimate of Contingent charges.</i>		
	Secretary to Government at 100 Rupees a month.....	1,200
	Secretariat Establishment.....	2,880
8	Superintending Engineers at 30 Rupees a month.....	600
	Controller at 50 Rupees a month.....	11,040
92	Executive Officers and Upper Subordinates at 10 Rs. a month.....	600
	Lithographic Establishment at 50 Rupees.....	16,320

A B S T R A C T.

Salary of Secretary to Government...	Rs. 27,000
Do. of Deputy Secretary	14,400
Secretariat Establishment...	27,894
Deduct amount now charged to salaries and expenses of Public Department, Budget head F II...	25,752
	2,142
Salaries of eight Superintending Engineers...	1,15,200
Establishments for do.	91,008
Controller of Public Works Accounts	14,400
Establishment for do.	22,962
48 Executive Officers...	3,10,800
51 Upper Subordinates	1,21,800
Office Establishment for Executive Officers and Upper Subordinates	90,324
Talook Overseers and Establishments	1,74,348
Travelling allowance...	1,49,292
Military allowance	1,23,000
Special allowance for three Officers at the Presidency	3,240
Contingencies...	16,320
Lithographic Establishment	12,216
Store Establishment	8,884
Total Rs...	12,97,336

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

Minute by the Honorable the President:—

Stating that the scheme proposed by the Committee appointed to consider the re-organization of the Public Works Department is in every way preferable to that under which the Department has been hitherto conducted, that it may be given a fair trial, and that improvements may be passed upon it hereafter. (Here enter — June 1863.)

Minute by the Honorable T. PYCROFT:—

Concerning generally in the proposals of the Committee appointed to consider the re-organization of the Public Works Department, and stating that their scheme may be given a fair trial. (Here enter 22nd May 1863.)

Memorandum by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Observing that the scheme proposed by the Committee appointed to consider the re-organization of the Public Works Department is a great improvement upon the old system, and objecting to the proposal that a Collector who may be fit for the work should have the power of carrying out repairs, whilst in other Districts it should be left entirely to the Engineers. (Here enter 25th May 1863.)

Memorandum by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Stating, with reference to the remarks of the Honorable the President on his last Minute, that he does not conceive there will be any great additional expense by separating the Military work from the Civil, in the Public Works Department. (Here enter 2nd June 1863.)

Minute by the Honorable E. MALTBY:—

Stating that he would concur generally in the suggestions of the Committee as respects reforms in the Department on its present basis of undertaking the execution of all repairs as well as all original works, if it were decided that the Executive business of the Department was to continue as at present, and disagreeing with the Committee in the opinion they have arrived against the transfer of the minor irrigation works to the Revenue Officers. (Here enter 5th June 1863.)

ORDER THEREON, 16th June 1863, No. 1,599.

1. The foregoing letter contains the final Report of the Committee appointed, under date the 17th March last, to submit a scheme for reducing the cost of the Public Works Establishment in this Presidency and to consider and report on certain other points connected with the working of the Department. The points embraced in their present letter are:—

- (a) The expediency, or otherwise, of re-transferring the execution of all minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities.
- (b) The cost of the Establishment required.
- (c) The duties and responsibilities which should be imposed on the several grades of Officers employed in the Department.

2. On the first question the conclusion at which the Committee have arrived is, that it is not possible, save at a large increase of expense, to make any thing like a general re-transfer of repairs and minor works to the Revenue authorities. The reasons which have led them to form this conclusion are stated at length in the second and third paragraphs of their letter. They show that it is impossible to provide for two separate Establishments for objects nearly identical and working side by side without entailing a considerable increase of charge; and setting aside the question of cost, they think it doubtful whether the proposed re-transfer would be followed by the advantages which are expected. Admitting that the Public Works Department has not hitherto answered expectation, it is the opinion of the Committee that much that is defective in its working is attributable to defects in the organization of the Department, which the changes recently sanctioned and others which they propose will go far to remove. "Among the chief of these defects are the attempt at over-centralization; a needless multiplicity of accounts and returns; inadequacy of local supervision by experienced Officers; want of defined responsi-

bility; and, what is rather a fault in the practice than in the theory of the system, a want of constant and unreserved communication between the local Officers of the two Departments; and, lastly, the want of a sufficiently stringent law to compel the villagers to furnish labor for the execution of what are essentially village works." All these are faults which the Committee think are susceptible of being remedied without removing the superintendence of the minor works and repairs from the Department at present entrusted with it.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in this opinion. He is satisfied that the proposed re-transfer of the minor works to the Revenue authorities, even if it did not involve any increase of cost, would not be desirable. It appears to him that, by the advocates of this measure, the merits of the old system and the demerits of the new system have both been somewhat exaggerated. Sufficient allowance has scarcely been made for the difficulties incident to a state of transition from the one system to the other; to defects of administration rather than of the system itself; to the great and sudden increase of work to be done, falling upon a new Department, hastily and, of necessity, imperfectly organized; and to the very great difficulties attendant on the carrying out Public Works at all in a country like this. On the other hand, time has shed its softening influence on the shortcomings of the old Marabut system, the defects of which have been repeatedly denounced by experienced Officers in both Departments (Revenue and Public Works), and which are clearly exposed in the Report of the Public Works Commissioners appointed in 1851. Moreover, the circumstances of the country and the position of the Revenue Department have greatly changed since that Department was relieved of the execution of Public Works. The ranges of Tahsildars and their duties, as well as the duties of their nominated superiors, have been greatly enlarged; their Establishments have been reduced to a minimum; they no longer possess Police authority; the value of labor has risen; forced labor, formerly so extensively resorted to in the execution of Public Works, can no longer be exacted; and, consequently, if the Government were to fall back in part upon the former system, it would have to be re-introduced under very different circumstances from those which originally obtained. It may be added that some of the ablest and most experienced Collectors are opposed to the re-transfer. That part of the present system which provides for the execution of all Public Works being entrusted to one Department specially organized for the purpose, will accordingly be retained, subject to such orders as the Secretary of State may pass, on these Proceedings being laid before him.

• Paragraph 4.

4. The Governor in Council quite agrees with the Committee that the two Departments (the Revenue and Public Works) should work together more closely than they do at present; and that every advantage should be taken of the opportunities which the Revenue Officers unquestionably possess of discovering and giving timely notice of defects or delays in the execution of necessary works. "It should," as the Committee observe, "not only be permitted, but should be the duty of every Revenue Officer, down to the Tahsildar, to draw immediate attention to any defective work which may come under his observation; the members of the Public Works Department, on their part, giving ready attention to all such representations." This should be fully made known to all Revenue and Public Works Officers.

5. The Governor in Council thinks it very desirable that some such plan as that suggested by the Committee in paragraph 6 of their Report should be adopted for the repair of village tanks and roads; but before passing orders on this point, he would wish to have before him the views of the Board of Revenue and of the Officers named in the margin, as to the feasibility of working such an Act as that proposed by the Committee.

Mr. P. Grant, Collector of Coimbatore.
Mr. A. Wedderburn, Acting Collector of Bellary.
Mr. G. L. Morris, Acting Collector of Canara.
Mr. G. A. Ballard, Collector of Malabar.
Mr. V. H. Leringe, Collector of Madura.
Lieut.-Col. S. O. E. Ludlow, Dy. Secy. to Govt. D. P. W.
Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, Supg. Engr. 1st Division.
Major J. C. Anderson, Supg. Engr. 2nd Division.
Lieut.-Col. G. W. Walker, Supg. Engr. 7th Division.
Capt. E. A. Ford, Supg. Engr. 6th Division.

6. The scheme of District Establishments adverted to in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Report, appears to the Governor in Council to be judicious, and will be carried into effect from the 1st proximo. It assigns on an average about two Officers of the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer to each District, who will be placed in charge of the more important ranges; the other ranges being entrusted to Sub-Engineers or Supervisors, with a Talook Overseer for each Talook, who will be held specially responsible for the minor works and, especially, for the minor irrigation works, but will be available, when required, under the orders of the Range Officer, for other works in progress within the Talook. On an emergency, and with the sanction of the Superintending Engineer, these Officers may be employed on works beyond the limits of their Talooks. In some cases it will probably be necessary to employ more than one Overseer in a single Talook, while in others where there are few or no irrigation works, as in Canara and Malabar, two Talooks may be placed under a single Overseer. This is a matter which should engage the immediate attention of the Superintending Engineers. The Superintending Engineer of the 7th Division will probably be able to spare a few of the Talook Overseers allotted to his Division, for employment in other Districts. The new scheme involves the abolition of the office of District Engineer, all the Officers in charge of ranges being placed under the immediate orders of the Superintending Engineer of the Division. The Talook Overseers will be under the orders of the Officer or Upper Subordinate in charge of the range to which the Talook belongs.

7. The Governor in Council agrees with the Committee that the Government ought to have at its disposal a small Establishment of Officers of various grades not attached to any particular District, but who may be employed in working out the details of any important projects with reference to irrigation or other works whether emanating from the Superintending Engineers or from any other source. The District Officers have their hands too full of routine work to be able to pay the attention which is requisite for working out the plan, and especially the details of many of the large works which are necessary to develop the resources of the country; and when such a work has to be carried into two or more divisions, it is the more necessary that a single Officer should be specially employed on it. There are many very useful projects which have been necessarily postponed, because the Government have not had at their disposal Officers who could be spared from the ordinary routine of Departmental duty. Much, moreover, has to be done in developing and utilizing to their full extent projects already only partially carried out. It is manifest from the returns before Government that the results of some of the greatest public works in this Presidency fall far short of what they should be. The extent of land irrigated from the Godavery, Kistna, and Pennair Anicuts is not much more than half that capable of irrigation. Of 16,37,000 acres which might be watered from these great works, 7,57,000 at present derive no benefit from them. The more difficult and expensive part of these works has been executed. It remains only to carry out the subsidiary arrangements for the full distribution of the water provided by a vast expenditure of money and engineering skill.

8. Among other projects well deserving of special consideration are, the extension of the Northern Canal from Doogarāzapatam to Kistnapatam, the construction of additional Anicuts in the upper parts of the Godavery and Kistna, which would serve to utilize vast quantities of water that now flows annually over the present Anicuts into the sea, and would bring under cultivation large tracts now uncultivated; the storage of water for the arid District of Coimbatore by forming reservoirs of the mountain streams which flow down from the Neilgherries, and various other projects equally important which demand the undivided attention of special Officers.

9. The proposal to allow each Officer whose duties involve locomotion a fixed monthly sum in addition to his pay, as travelling allowance, is approved and sanctioned. This arrangement appears to His Excellency in Council to be appropriate in the case of a Department whose members should be constantly on the move. It prevents disingenuous practices which discredit the Department and tend to demoralize the inferior servants, and it will lead to a considerable

saving of time and trouble in the preparation of bills. It will be the duty of the Secretary to Government and of the Superintending Engineers to see that their Subordinates do not neglect their duties by remaining stationary when they ought to be on the move.

10. The suggestion in paragraph 12, that means be taken for transferring the Lithographic work of the Department to private establishments, is approved. A notification inviting tenders from persons willing to undertake the work will be issued immediately.

11. In paragraphs 15 to 27 the Committee define the duties and responsibilities which should devolve on the several grades of servants in the Public Works Department, from the Secretary to Government to the Talook Overseer. The Governor in Council concurs generally in the Committee's recommendations on this point, which appear to have been very carefully considered. The enforcement of the individual responsibility of Officers is a matter to which His Excellency in Council attaches the greatest importance. Hitherto such responsibility has been in many cases little more than nominal. Under the rules proposed by the Committee, each Officer will have his definite line of responsibility; and it must be distinctly understood that this responsibility will be rigorously enforced, and that henceforth the Government will not admit the excuses for Estimates exceeded, or for failure of works, which have hitherto passed current. In future, whenever it shall appear that there has been neglect of duty or wilful carelessness, removal from office will be the remedy which the Government will not hesitate to apply.

12. The changes now sanctioned will necessitate an immediate revision of the Public Works Code; and this duty, as the Committee suggest, will be entrusted to the Deputy Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, who will at the same time revise and simplify the present system of Accounts and Returns.

13. If the salaries of the Secretary to Government Public Works Department and of his Deputy and Office Establishment be charged, as they should be, like the other Departments of the Secretariat, to the head of "Salaries and expenses of Public Departments," the aggregate cost of the revised Public Works Establishment will be in round numbers twelve lacs and a half of Rupees per annum; and considering the extent of this Presidency and the peculiar character of its irrigation and revenue system, the Governor in Council is satisfied that the Establishment for the execution and maintenance of Public Works could not be fixed at a lower rate, either as respects numbers, grades, or salaries. The Governor in Council concurs with the Committee in their views regarding extra temporary Establishments, as set forth in paragraph 14 of their Report. The Government of India will be requested to permit the continuance of the present arrangement in regard to these Establishments, which in this Presidency has been carefully guarded against abuse.

14. A list of the Officers and Subordinates who will be retained in the Department is subjoined.

15. It is observed that the salaries of the Mechanical Engineers specified in the margin have been omitted from the Committee's scheme. The Superintending Engineers of the Divisions in which the Mechanical Engineers in question are at present employed, will report without

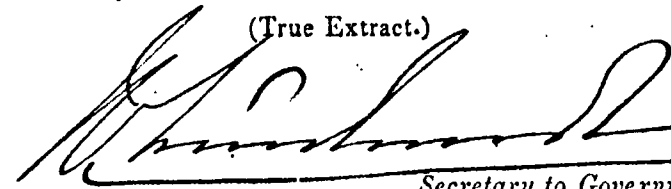
	RS.
Mr. Wait, Paumben...	300
" Thompson, Presidency...	310
" Drummond, Kistna...	300
Boiler-maker Nolan, Dowlaishwar...	250

delay whether their services are still required for the purposes for which they were engaged; and if not, whether for such of them as were engaged under covenant, provision can be made in the grade of Sub-Engineer or Supervisor, personal allowance being granted to them if the salary attached to the grades in which they may be employed be lower than those which they now draw.

16. The Apprentices at present employed in the various Divisions will be discharged when their Indentures expire, except such as may be considered qualified for employment as Talook Overseers, and for whom vacancies in that grade may be available.

17. The Governor in Council does not perceive any necessity for retaining Medical Establishments for the Public Works Department at Dowlaishwaram and Bezwarah. That employed on the Tambercherry Ghât must be retained and charged to the Estimate.

(True Extract.)


Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineers 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th Divisions.

Do. do. 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th Divisions.

„ Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts.

„ Accountant General.

„ Public, &c., Departments.

„ Revenue Department.

„ Military do.

„ Civil Paymaster.

„ Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot.

To J. D. Sim, Esq.

„ Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Orr.

To the Board of Revenue.

To Mr. P. Grant, Collector of Coimbatore.

„ „ A. Wedderburn, Acting Collector of Bellary.

„ „ G. L. Morris, do. do. Canara.

„ „ G. A. Ballard, Collector of Malabar.

„ „ V. H. Levinge, do. Madura.

„ Lieutenant-Colonel S. O. E. Ludlow, Deputy Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Revenue 1863 (Vep.)
Pro. of Govt for June.

N^o. 11463.

Proceedings of the Madras
Govt in the Public Works
Department.

Dated 18th 3 June 1863.
Received 22nd 7

N^o. 1599.

Printed at the Press

Passing orders on the letter
from the Committee appointed
to report on the reorganization
of the Department of Public
Works.

N^o. 1150.

RECORDED.

RECORDED

30th June
1863.

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FINANCIAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th April 1863, No. 2,031.

Read letter from G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar; to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 2nd December 1862, No. 210.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Proceedings, dated 28th July last, No. 4,877, calling for further explanation in reference to the Bill of Charges on account of Railway in this District, submitted for the approval of the Board with my letter of the 3rd June, No. 108.

2. The Gumastahs entertained prior to 1st May 1860, the date to which the sanction* of Government quoted in the Bill extended, were it will be observed employed from 14th November 1856, previous to the first sanction† of Government authorizing the entertainment of the temporary establishment noted marginally having been received.

3. This sanction was applied for in December 1856, but it was accorded only in March 1857.

The Gumastahs had already been several months employed on the work by that time, and were therefore allowed to continue at the same rates of pay at which they had been originally entertained until the exigency of the business permitted of their services being dispensed with.

They were in fact entertained only up to 30th November 1857. At the same time the sanction of Government last mentioned‡ was not acted upon up to that date, nor even for about 2½ years afterwards, although during this latter period no extra Gumastahs were kept up as it was found possible to conduct the Railway business by some of the regular establishment.

4. On the introduction of the new scale of establishment the entertainment of the two Gumastahs provided in the sanction of Government§ dated 13th March 1857, was absolutely necessary, and they were accordingly entertained from 1st May 1860. As this was the date from which the sanction just adverted to was first made use of, Mr. Grant stated in his letter of the 5th June 1860, that the Gumastahs had not been previously entertained.

By this statement he did not apparently intend to convey the idea that no charges were incurred on account of extra Gumastahs for conducting the Railway business, but that no charges were incurred on that account according to the sanction then quoted, as he must have been perfectly aware that extra Gumastahs (those referred to in paragraph 2) had been actually employed previous to 1st May 1860.

5. No misapprehension on this point could have arisen had a Bill for charges incurred on account of the Gumastahs been submitted at the time, but it was deferred, as I have shown in my previous letter, under the impression that the whole expenses on this particular account might be included in one Bill after the entire work had been brought to a close. Adverting however to the time which must necessarily elapse before this can be done, it was considered desirable to submit the Bill now under notice.

6. I trust the above explanation will be deemed sufficient so far as the charges for extra Gumastahs incurred previous to 1st May 1860 are concerned.

7. Subsequent charges are supported by the sanction of Government quoted in the Bill.

8. I shall now advert to the points noticed by Government in their Proceedings, dated 18th June 1862, No. 322, received with the Board's orders of the 20th idem, viz., first, why the services of the Gumastahs have been retained so long, and whether they are still required.

Secondly, whether any claims on account of lands taken up remain unsettled; and if so, what is the cause of the delay in disposing of them.

9. The services of the Gumastahs have been retained under circumstances which have rendered their retention unavoidable.

Claims for compensation have been frequent and numerous. In almost every case where damage is the subject of complaint on the part of the claimant, an experienced person has to be deputed to the spot to examine the grounds of complaint, and estimate the damages sustained.

Whenever the Railway Company require land either for quarrying stone or other purposes a similar course is observed.

10. For these and other duties connected with the Railway, such as keeping accounts, framing quarterly returns, preparing orders for the attendance of landowners to receive compensation, &c., &c., the services of the Gumastahs have been indispensable.

11. That they are still required will be seen by reference to the amount of work which remains yet to be done.

12. The majority of claims for compensation have been adjusted, but there are many cases still pending.

In some of these temporary injury to lands to an extent preventing cultivation has been complained of and rent demanded. In others permanent damages has been represented with demands for compensation partly apparently exorbitant.

13. All such cases involve inspection of lands, estimation of actual damages, determination of the rent payable, &c., &c. I need hardly say that the aid of the Gumastahs is essential to the settlement of cases of this nature.

14. Now as to the delay in disposing of them I may remark that where disputes arise as to the propriety or fairness of the claims advanced, they can rarely be set at rest without references to the Railway authorities. These necessarily occupy time; and where claimants should appear either to receive compensation, or to attend at the inspection of lands, &c., in disputed case, they often do so many days after their presence is directed.

Thus in most instances delay in settlement is inevitable.

15. With a view to bring the Railway business to a close as speedily as possible, I lately* issued a Notice in the District Gazette fixing a period† for the preference of all claims for compensation, and declaring that none would be entertained after the expiry of such period.

* Dated 14th June 1862.
† Of three months.

Since this many applications have been received, and inquiry in reference to them is in progress.

16. That these cases as well as the others adverted to in paragraph 12 can be finally settled without some delay can hardly be expected.

17. Irrespective of such matters there are now others connected with the Railway Department which call for the services of the Gumastahs.

Lands to the value of 10,000 Rupees taken up by the Railway Company but not required

at present, and lying beyond their boundary fence, are proposed

Dated 6th October 1862, No. 553. to be leased under the recent orders of Government.

This measure entails the necessity of measuring every land, fixing the amount of rent on each, drawing out deeds of lease, &c.

18. In addition to all these duties the Gumastahs have to prepare the usual accounts of rent due on lands taken up for Railway purposes, and also the quarterly returns of compensation paid.

19. The Government notice the fact that no lands were taken up, nor any compensation paid during the third quarter of 1861. But it must be remembered that in the fourth quarter of that year, and in all the three past quarters of the current year, there were payments of compensation, and returns were accordingly submitted.

Vide Proceedings, dated 18th June 1862, No. 322, paragraph 2.

20. Under the foregoing circumstances I have the honor to request the Board will pass the Bill submitted with my letter, dated 3rd June last, and also that the sanction of Government may be obtained for the retention of the Gumastahs adverted to until their services can be dispensed with. I cannot name any definite period, but care will be taken that they are not employed longer than their services may be actually required.

1. In his letter, dated 3rd June 1862, No. 108, the Collector of Malabar submitted a Bill for the pay of an extra establishment for keeping Railway accounts amounting to Rupees 986-8-1, and requested that the Board's approval might be accorded to it, as the Civil Paymaster refused to pass it without the Board's approval, the charge being of old date. In support of the whole of the charge, the Collector quoted the sanction of Government, dated 11th July 1860, No. 401, though the charges extended so far back as November 1856; but as the order in question sanctioned the employment of only two Gumastahs from 1st May 1860 on 15 and 12 Rupees a month, the Board in their Proceedings, dated 28th July 1862, expressed their inability to pass the Bill without further explanation from the Collector.

2. The letter recorded above is the reply to these Proceedings. The Collector states that extra Gumastahs had been employed from 14th November 1856, for the preparation of Railway accounts before the receipt of the first sanction of Government, dated 13th March 1857, which authorized the entertainment of two Gumastahs on 15 and 12 Rupees respectively, and that they were continued up to 30th November 1857. It is thus evident that the employment of the Gumastahs from 14th November 1856 to 30th November 1857, was not in pursuance of the sanction of Government, dated 13th March 1857, and should therefore be considered separately. The Board do not understand why no Bill was submitted for the charges incurred up to 30th November 1857 until 3rd June 1862, though the extra establishment was discontinued for nearly 2½ years from that date. The previous correspondence on the subject did not show that any charge had been incurred in 1856 and 1857 for keeping Railway accounts, and it is remarkable that it should have been allowed to remain unadjusted for so long a period. On this point the Collector explains, in paragraph 5 of his letter, that the submission of the Bill was deferred under the impression that the whole expenses on this particular account might be included in one Bill after the entire work had been brought to a close, but the Board cannot consider this explanation satisfactory.

3. The charge for the extra establishment entertained from May 1860 is in accordance with the sanction of Government, dated 11th July 1860, No. 401; but as those incurred in 1856 and 1857, are not supported by any precise order, though the Government Order, dated 13th March 1857, authorized the employment of two Gumastahs, the Board think it proper to apply for the sanction of Government for the whole charge; and they accordingly request that Government will accord their sanction to the sum of Rupees 986-8-1 as particularized below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Pay of individuals who fixed value on lands in 1856 and 1857.....	152	5	4
Pay of the extra Gumastahs from 14th November 1856 to 30th November 1857.....	209	11	6
Do. of do. from May 1860 to 30th November 1861.....	501	0	0
Allowance paid to Arbitrators in 1856.....	20	0	0
Saderward and Contingent charges from 14th November 1856 to 30th November 1861.....	103	7	3
	986	8	1

4. In his letter to Government, dated 10th June 1862, No. 748, the Officiating Civil Paymaster stated that, with reference to the sanction of Government, dated 11th July 1860, No. 401, he passed the salaries of the two Gumastahs, for keeping the Railway accounts, up to May 1862; but that under the recent orders of the Government of India, he was precluded from continuing to do so, without their sanction. It would appear from this that bills for the pay of those Gumastahs were actually submitted for the audit of the Civil Paymaster up to May 1862, with reference to the Government sanction of 11th July 1860; but the Collector, without alluding to this fact,

states with reference to the charges incurred in 1856 and 1857, that until 3rd June 1862 he was under the impression that the whole expenses on this particular account might be included in one Bill. It is not clear from the papers before the Board from what month the Civil Paymaster passed the Bills for the pay of the two Gumastahs, but the Board presume it must have been from December 1861; as the Bill which accompanied the Collector's letter, dated 3rd June 1862, includes the pay of the Gumastahs only up to November 1861.

5. With reference to the letter from the Civil Paymaster above quoted, the Government, in their Order dated 18th June 1862, No. 322, desired to be informed why the services of the Gumastahs alluded to had been retained so long, and whether they were still required. Mr. Ballard, who was called upon to furnish the information, submits it in paragraphs 9 to 20 of his present letter under notice. He explains that claims for compensation have been frequent and numerous, and that for these and other duties connected with the Railway, such as keeping accounts, framing quarterly returns, preparing orders for the attendance of landowners to receive compensation, &c., the services of the Gumastahs have been indispensable. He accordingly requests sanction for the retention of the two Gumastahs until their services can be dispensed with. He states that he cannot name any definite period, but that care will be taken that they are not employed longer than is actually necessary. As the Collector states that the services of these Gumastahs are still absolutely necessary, the Board recommend that sanction be granted for their pay at Rupees 15 and 12 per month respectively from June 1862, from which date the Civil Auditor objected to pass the charge, to the end of the current official year. If the Collector considers their retention necessary, in the next official year, he will include the charge in his estimate of extra establishment for 1863-64, to be submitted with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd March 1863.

6. The Board observe that the Acting Civil Paymaster objected to pass such temporary establishments without the sanction of the Supreme Government, but the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 30th September 1862, No. 519A, removes this ground of objection. In paragraph 2 of this Resolution it is distinctly laid down that for temporary establishments, the authority of the local Government for their entertainment within the amount sanctioned in the Budget is sufficient warrant for the Civil Paymaster to admit the charge. There is a provision of Rupees 2,000 in the Budget of 1862-63, and Rupees 13,000 in that for 1863-64, on account of temporary establishments under Land Revenue for Malabar, and the Board believe that the establishments now applied for, can be sanctioned by Government with reference to the Resolution above quoted.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,

Secretary.

To J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

ORDER THEREON, 19th June 1863, No. 284.

Under the explanation of the Collector of Malabar submitted with the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue above recorded, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the Bill of Rupees 986-8-1 on account of establishment and other expenses connected with the valuation of land, &c., taken for Railway purposes in Malabar.

2. The Governor in Council sanctions this Bill because there seems to be no doubt that the expenditure was necessary and incurred *bonâ fide* for the public service, but he concurs with the Board of Revenue in considering the reason given for the great delay in submitting the Bill for charges in the year 1856-57, most unsatisfactory. His Excellency observes, moreover, that it is negatived by the Collector's own proceedings referred to in paragraph 4 of the Board's remarks. The negligence shown in this matter reflects strongly on the efficiency of the Head-quarter establishment of the Collector of Malabar, and ought not, in His Excellency the Governor's opinion, to be passed over without notice. Mr. Ballard is requested to report to Government the name of the individual in his office who has charge of the papers of this Department, how long

3. Sanction is also granted for the retention of the services of the two Gumastahs and for their pay at Rupees 15 and 12 per mensem, respectively, from June 1862, when the Civil Auditor objected to pass the charge, to the end of the official year, as recommended by the Board for the reasons stated in paragraph 5.

4. The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Board in the last paragraph of their Proceedings regarding the competency of this Government to sanction such temporary establishments of this description, within the amount of the Budget grants.

(True Extract.)

[Signature]
for Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Civil Paymaster.
" Accountant General.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. T. McMootry.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 29th May 1863, No. 2,209.

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 56, dated 16th April 1863.

Paragraph 7. It appears from paragraph 5 of your letter that pending the receipt of a reply to your present representation, which is dated the 22nd November 1862, you have not acted upon the decision conveyed to you in the Financial Despatch, dated the 30th September 1861. In any future case in which you may deem it necessary to make a representation relative to Despatches from the Home Government, it would be more proper as well as more convenient if the decision communicated to you were acted upon provisionally, or a further representation on the subject promptly made instead of being postponed for so long a period as that which has elapsed in the present instance.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Foreign Affairs, Public Works and Marine Departments, respectively, for information and guidance.

Ordered further, that a transcript of the same be sent to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance.

(A true Extract.)

Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

1863, No. 465.

Secretariat.

ORDER THEREON,
Communicated to the

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.

Edw. T. O'Connor.

Revenue 1863
No. 1503.

Proceedings of the
Madras Government
the Indian Mail,
very Despatch.

Dated 19th June
Revenue 2267 1863.

1863-2811-

11/10/1863

Concerning the
Bill on account of the
and other expenses con-
connected with the main-
tenance of land for the
various purposes in
the district.

RECORDED

1863-2811-

