

Educational (~~189~~¹⁹⁰⁰) Department.

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INDEXED.



[Despatch Abstract.]

Indian Educational Service

Cong to the D.P.S. & the A.G. letter from
the Govt of India forwarding a copy
of a despatch from the Secy of State
laying down a rule as to the allowance to be paid to
~~on the subject of the special~~
officers acting in such
~~allowances attached to particular~~
appointments in the _____
as have special allowances attached to them

18/2

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction and the Accountant-General letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State laying down a rule as to the allowance to be paid to officers acting in such appointments in the — as have special allowances attached to them.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., c.s.i., c.i.e., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, dated Calcutta, 3rd February 1900, No. 56.

I am directed to forward, for the information and guidance of the Government of Madras, a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 163-Public, dated the 7th December 1899, upon the subject of the special allowances attached to particular appointments in the Indian Educational Service in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. It will be observed that His Lordship has laid down a rule that, on the substantive incumbent of one of these appointments going on leave, other than privilege leave, the officer who may be selected to perform his duties should receive whatever balance of the allowance may be available not exceeding a moiety of the whole.

ENCLOSURE.

Despatch from the Right Honourable Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 7th December 1899, No. 163-Public.

I have considered in Council the memorial of Mr. W. H. Sharp, of the Indian Educational Service, and the observations made regarding it in your Government's letter No. 10, dated 10th August last.

2. As a Professor and as a Member of the Indian Educational Service, Mr. Sharp enjoys a progressive salary, which now stands at Rs. 850 a month. Having been transferred from Bombay to Poona to act as Principal and Professor of the Dekkhan College, he complains that he receives nothing to compensate him for the increased work and responsibility devolving on him as Principal, and he lays claim to the special allowance of Rs. 200, which the officer for whom he is officiating was drawing in consideration of that work and responsibility, but as a personal allowance. He mentions, as an aggravation of his grievance, that he is really losing money by his promotion, because he was unable to let his Bombay house and is, therefore, paying double house-rent. This, however, is a misfortune incidental to transfer, to which every Indian officer is liable; it does not affect the case materially.

3. The Government of Bombay supported Mr. Sharp's arguments. They thought that the special allowances should be treated as local rather than personal; or, if this could not be permitted, they recommended that a Professor selected to act as Principal should be given a charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

4. In rejecting the claim your Excellency's Government pointed out that "the personal character of the allowances is an inherent part of the scheme," and that "whilst in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies the allowances are granted to officers filling Principalships and Inspectorships, because they are judged to be the appointments requiring the highest qualifications, in some other provinces the allowances are distributed by selection, and are not attached to particular offices." You deprecate

any encroachment on the principle of the new scheme for the Indian Educational Service, "which makes the emoluments personal to the officers instead of attaching them to the appointments."

5. I learn from one of the papers submitted to you by the Government of Bombay that a similar difficulty has occurred in Madras, with the result that the charge and control of an important college had to be entrusted to a Provincial officer. In that case the Imperial officer selected to act as Principal declined the offer for a reason analogous to one of those advanced by Mr. Sharp; he would have lost the allowance for house-rent which he was enjoying at the Presidency town.

6. The special allowances in question were first suggested in Lord Cross's despatch of the 28th January 1892. After remarking that the higher salaries of the old first and second grades ought almost invariably to be attached to the Principalships of colleges (and the senior Inspectorships), Lord Cross invited the Government of India's attention to an alternative, and apparently preferable, proposal, viz., "to attach to the office of Principal a special pay of Rs. 250 to 500 a month on account of the extra work and responsibility falling on the Professor who undertakes it." This "pay" would then have been a local, not a personal, allowance, and, as such, would have been drawn in full by the officer, whether permanent or officiating, who might be actually performing the duties.

7. In their reply [11th December 1895, No. 351 (Financial)] the Government of India said that they adopted this suggestion, but considered that the allowances should be strictly personal, "i.e., that they should be held continuously by officers whether on duty or on leave," although they would not be drawn in full when on leave, but only taken into consideration, as if they formed part of the officer's pay, for the calculation of his leave allowances.

8. As the point had evidently been considered with much care by Lord Elgin's Government, and as I accepted their general conclusions, I did not think it desirable

* Despatch, dated 12th March 1896, No. 22. to press for a stricter adherence to the original proposal.* I was aware that each course presented some advantages, and that a substantive Principal might complain that he had suffered by the reconstitution of the department if, on taking furlough, he ceased to derive any benefit from his allowance as Principal.

9. I have referred at length to this correspondence because, in the resolution ultimately issued by Lord Elgin's Government, describing the new organisation of the Educational Department, they professed to be merely following a plan suggested by the Secretary of State. Lord Cross's intention clearly was to assign the special allowances to the office and not to the man, and the reason by which he seems to have been actuated, in proposing a plan of special allowances, was that it had been found to be a grievance under the old graded system that a peculiarly able officer, specially selected to officiate as Principal, might be restricted to his professorial pay, some other officer, on account of his seniority, receiving the acting grade promotion.

10. I do not, however, propose to insist now on a reversion to the original proposal. I think that the present case, and cases of the same nature, may be fully met in a much simpler way, which will secure the main advantages of both the alternative plans, and that no change of principle need be undertaken unless further experience may establish its necessity.

11. It is stated in your Secretary's letter (10th March 1899, No. 131) to the Government of Bombay that the Indian Educational Service is not governed by the ordinary acting allowance rules, and that, although the personal character of these special allowances is an inherent part of the scheme by which it is regulated, nevertheless in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the allowances are attached to particular offices. Where a personal allowance has been attached to a particular office, it loses to a great extent its distinctive personal character. It really becomes part of the pay of the office and may reasonably be treated as if it were part of the pay. The substantive incumbent going on leave, other than privilege leave, forfeits half or more of the allowance, and I think that the officer who may be selected to perform his duties should receive whatever balance may be available, not exceeding a moiety of the whole.

12. This principle may be applied to Mr. Sharp's case, and I request that my decision may be communicated to him in due course through the Government of Bombay.

ORDER—No. 70, Educational, dated 13th February 1900.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction and the Accountant-General.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General.

3 — 2 — 00

10 — 2 — 00

Exd. W. D. Moss.

Educational (189) Department.

1900
CURRENT No. 182

From The Govt of India

Order PS. 70 of 13.2.00

Communicated to the
Director of Public Instruction
and the Accountant-
General.

9.2.00
12.2.00

13.2.00

By
T. D. Moss
12/2/00

No. 56

Dated 3 — 2 — 00

Received

Registered } 10 — 2 — 00

Enclosures mw

Spare copies. 7.50 p. 100.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a copy of a
despatch from the Secretary
of State on the subject
of the special allowances
attached to particular
appointments in the Indian
Educational Service.

To the Director of Public Instr.
Accountant-General.

Desd. 22/2

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

DATE:

(Order complete. *50*
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

N.B. —

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.