M.R.O. 1—77,000—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 8

(2) Date of repair 24-6-39

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 804. Press ~~Mis.~~

39-40.

Dated 12-11- 1862.

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
12th November 1862.

No. 39. Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 30th September 1862, 519 A.

Read again para. 3 of Financial Resolution, dated 15th November 1860, by which Local Governments were empowered to re-distribute among the sections of a Department the sanctioned items composing the aggregate grant allowed for that Department in the Budget, on the conditions—

1st. That any alterations in the distribution of the charge of a Department be at once reported with all details to the Government of India.

2nd. That no salary of a gazetted Officer be altered or re-distributed without the sanction of Government previously obtained.

3rd. That no general rates of pay or allowances shall be altered, nor any charge incurred which can pledge the Government beyond the year to which the estimate relates without the sanction of the Government of India.

Read again paras. 42 and 43 of letter to the Government of Madras, dated 21st June 1862, stating that the powers conferred on local Governments, by para. 3 of the Resolution of 17th November 1860, cannot be conveniently enlarged at present, but that the limitations of those powers will be interpreted in a liberal spirit, and that when once the Budget Estimates have been passed, special applications to this Government for sanction of alterations made within prescribed limits, or of fresh charges on account of salaries, establishments, and contingencies which can be met from Budget grants, shall not be necessary, but shall be superseded by a Monthly Return of all such alterations and charges, to be transmitted by the Local Governments on the first of the month following that in which they may have been sanctioned, and by a similar return from the Civil Paymasters which will be sent to this Department through the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, with two additional columns of remarks in which it will be the duty of the Civil Paymaster and Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to indicate any deviation from prescribed rules which may appear to require the notice of this Government.

Read again Extract from Proceedings in this Department, dated 27th May 1861, which in cancelment of the previous authority of Local Governments, to sanction, irrespective of Budget Grants, temporary establishments, including settlement charges, subject to report, ruled that now that the Budget system has been introduced, no expense which is not provided for in the Budget can be passed by Local Governments without the previous sanction of the Government of India, unless it can be met by reduction of other items under the head of service to which the expenditure may appertain.

Read again Financial Resolution, No. 12,262, of 18th September 1861, which declared the power of Local Governments to apply savings of salary in a Department to the contingencies of that Department, provided the saving be casual, and the total grant for the Department be not exceeded.

Read again Extract from Proceedings in this Department, dated 8th September 1862, which, in reference to the power of Local Governments and their controlling officers, to transfer the Budget provision for contingencies from one section to another section of the same Department, ruled "that it is a mistake to regard items of detail of grants, "as grants. The details are needed for purposes of review and check, but it never "was intended that the Government should be brought into action every time an "alteration becomes necessary in the distribution of contingent charges which are all "subject to separate rules and check.** As every class of contingent expenditure is "subject to separate audit under special rules, in addition to, and independent of, the "Budget sanction, the question of petty transfers may best be disposed of by instruct- "ing Civil Paymasters, and Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, that so far as "the Budget is concerned, they may on the authority of such controlling officers as "the Local Government may indicate, admit all transfers in detail of contingent

"charg- of the same class, if the items be susceptible of audit under the General "rules in force. Thus, any contingent charge of the nature of those estimated in the "Budget, for the establishment or Department concerned, and auditable under the "General rules, may be passed if not in excess of the total grant for contingencies "(for that Department) whether in exact accordance with the detailed distribution in "the Budget or not."

Read Memo. from Civil Paymaster, Bombay, No. 8, dated 28th June 1862, enquiring with reference to the orders of 27th September 1861, whether he is to understand that charges, even when specially sanctioned by the Local Government, are not to be passed unless they are included in the Budget.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the Budget system rightly applied, should diminish the sanctions by the Supreme Government of petty details. At the same time, the knowledge of details should still remain with this Government, though its direct and immediate control of them be relaxed. This was kept in view in the Resolution of 17th November 1860, and in the principles enunciated in the letter to the Madras Government, dated 21st June 1862, which have been extended to the other Local Governments. Under those orders, Local Governments, as distinguished from minor Administrations, are empowered to re-distribute, and Civil Paymasters are now authorized on that re-distribution to pass charges for all fixed establishments, provided the revision does not affect the salary of any gazetted appointment, does not cause any expense beyond the sanctioned scale and beyond the provision in the Budget, and is confined to one Department. For example, the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces may recast the fixed establishments, other than gazetted appointments, in a Collectorate, provided the cost be within the amount allowed in the Budget for all sanctioned establishments, other than gazetted appointments in the same Collectorate or in the Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces. The Monthly Reports of the Local Government and of the Civil Paymaster, and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, prescribed in para. 43 of the letter to the Madras Government, dated 21st June 1862, are all that this Government requires. The Reports from Civil Paymasters and Deputy Auditors General will be forwarded direct to this Department, but those by the Local Governments will be submitted, in the first instance, to the Home, or Foreign Department, of the Supreme Government, as the case may be.

2. For temporary establishments, a certain sum is estimated in the Budget for each Department, and within the sanctioned estimate, the authority of the Local Government for their entertainment will suffice for the Civil Paymaster. But he will continue to submit half-yearly, the classified return of expenditure on temporary establishments which was prescribed in Resolution of this Department, dated 26th October 1860.

3. On the Budget provision for temporary establishments being exhausted, lapsed salary of other than a gazetted appointment, in the particular Office or establishment concerned, may be appropriated, in the same way as forfeited pay, namely in entertaining extra men (but in no case in paying extra allowances) to prevent or clear off arrears.

4. The orders of 8th September 1862 will continue in force as a general rule, and in reference to Resolution, dated 18th September 1861, it is further explained that ordinary casual savings are construed to intend savings from absence on leave or otherwise among non-gazetted Officers and establishments and from absolute vacancies for a period not exceeding one month.

5. Orders regarding establishments in the Department of Public Works, and regarding the extent to which the powers herein conferred on Local Governments may be vested also in the minor Administrations, will be issued hereafter.

6. Adverting to the inquiry of the Civil Paymaster, Bombay, the Governor General in Council observes that with the latitude now given to Local Governments for dealing with establishments and contingencies that are provided for in the Budget, it can rarely happen that a contingent charge not so provided for, but considered necessary by the Local Government, will require to be disbursed without its being met by reduction by the Local Government of

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
12th November 1862.

other items in the Budget, or without the sanction of the Supreme Government to the charge being previously obtained. In any such emergency, however, the Civil Paymaster will consider it his duty to use a proper discretion in acting on the special authority of the Local Government, bearing in mind that Budget Rules and general financial checks may be judiciously subordinated to any real and pressing exigencies of the service.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to this Government in the Home and Foreign Departments, to the Local Governments, to the Officiating Auditor General and the Officiating Accountant General of India, to the several Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, and the several Civil Paymasters.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) E. DRUMMOND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1862, No. 804.

Communicated to the several Departments for information and guidance.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. McMootry.

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No. 519a.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, d. 30th September 1862.

Read again para. 3 of Financial Resolution, dated 15th November 1860, by which Local Governments were empowered to re-distribute among the sections of a Department the sanctioned items composing the aggregate grant allowed for that Department in the Budget, on the conditions—

1st. That any alterations in the distribution of the charge of a Department be at once reported with all details to the Government of India.

2nd. That no salary of a gazetted Officer be altered or re-distributed without the sanction of Government previously obtained.

3rd. That no general rates of pay or allowances shall be altered, nor any charge incurred which can oblige the Government beyond the year to which the estimate relates without the sanction of the Government of India.

Read again paras. 42 and 43 of letter to the Government of Madras, dated 21st June 1862, stating that the powers conferred on local Governments, by para. 3 of the Resolution of 17th November 1860, cannot be conveniently enlarged at present, but that the limitations of those powers will be interpreted in a liberal spirit, and that when once the Budget Estimates have been passed, special applications to this Government for sanction of alterations made within prescribed limits, or of fresh charges on account of salaries, establishments, and contingencies which can be met from Budget grants, shall not be necessary, but shall be superseded by a Monthly Return of all such alterations and charges, to be transmitted by the Local Governments on the first of the month following that in which they may have been sanctioned, and by a similar return from the Civil Pay Masters which will be sent to this Department through the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, with two additional columns of remarks in which it will be the duty of the Civil Pay Master and Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to indicate any deviation from prescribed rules which may appear to require the notice of this Government.

Read again Extract from Proceedings in this Department, dated 27th May 1861, which in cancelment of the previous authority of Local Governments, to sanction, irrespective of Budget Grants, temporary establishments, including settlement charges, subject to report, ruled that now that the Budget system has been introduced, no expense which is not provided for in the Budget can be passed by Local Governments without the previous sanction of the Government of India, unless it can be met by reduction of other items under the head of service to which the expenditure may appertain.

Read again Financial Resolution, No. 12262, of 18th September 1861, which declared the power of Local Governments to apply savings of salary in a Department to the contingencies of that Department, provided the saving be casual, and the total grant for the Department be not exceeded.

Read again Extract from Proceedings in this Department, dated 8th September 1852, which, in reference to the power of Local Governments and their controlling officers, to transfer the Budget provision for contingencies from one section to another section of the same Department, ruled "that it is a mistake "to regard items of detail of grants, as grants. The details are needed for purposes of review and check, "but it never was intended that the Government should be brought into action every time an alteration "becomes necessary in the distribution of contingent charges which are all subject to separate rules and "check. * * As every class of contingent expenditure is subject to separate audit under special rules, "in addition to, and independent of, the Budget sanction, the question of petty transfers may best be "disposed of by instructing Civil Pay Masters, and Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, that "so far as the Budget is concerned, they may on the authority of such controlling officers as the "Local Government may indicate, admit all transfers in detail of contingent charges of the same "class, if the items be susceptible of audit under the General rules in force. Thus, any contingent "charge of the nature of those estimated in the Budget, for the establishment or Department con-"cerned, and auditable under the General Rules, may be passed if not in excess of the total grant for "contingencies (for that Department) whether in exact accordance with the detailed distribution in "the Budget or not".

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Read Memo. from Civil Pay Master, Bombay, No. 8, dated 28th June 1862, enquiring with reference to the orders of 27th September 1861, whether he is to understand that charges, even when specially sanctioned by the Local Government are not to be passed unless they are included in the Budget.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council observes that the Budget system rightly applied, should diminish the sanctions by the Supreme Government of petty details. At the same time, the knowledge of details should still remain with this Government, though its direct and immediate control of them be relaxed. This was kept in view in the Resolution of 17th November 1860, and in the principles enunciated in the letter to the Madras Government, dated 21st June 1862, which have been extended to the other Local Governments. Under those orders, Local Governments, as distinguished from Minor Administrations, are empowered to re-distribute, and Civil Pay Masters are now authorized on that re-distribution to pass charges for all fixed establishments, provided the revision does not affect the salary of any gazetted appointment, does not cause any expense beyond the sanctioned scale and beyond the provision in the Budget, and is confined to one Department. For example, the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces may recast the fixed establishments, other than gazetted appointments, in a Collectorate, provided the cost be within the amount allowed in the Budget for all sanctioned establishments, other than gazetted appointments in the same Collectorate or in the Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces. The Monthly Reports of the Local Government and of the Civil Pay Master, and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, prescribed in para. 12 of the letter to the Madras Government, dated 21st June 1862, are all that this Government requires. The Reports from Civil Pay Masters and Deputy Auditors General will be forwarded direct to this Department, but those by the Local Governments will be submitted, in the first instance, to the Home, or Foreign Department, of the Supreme Government, as the case may be.

2. For temporary establishments, a certain sum is estimated in the Budget for each Department, and within the sanctioned estimate, the authority of the Local Government for their entertainment will suffice for the Civil Pay Master. But he will continue to submit half-yearly, the classified return of expenditure on temporary establishments which was prescribed in Resolution of this Department, dated 26th October 1860.

3. On the Budget provision for temporary establishments being exhausted, lapsed salary of other than a gazetted appointment, in the particular Office or establishment concerned, may be appropriated, in the same way as forfeited pay, namely in entertaining extra men (but in no case in paying extra allowances) to prevent or clear off arrears.

4. The orders of 8th September 1862 will continue in force as a general rule, and in reference to Resolution, dated 18th September 1861, it is further explained that ordinary casual savings are construed to intend savings

from absence on leave or otherwise among non-gazetted Officers and establishments and from absolute vacancies for a period not exceeding one month.

5. Orders regarding establishments in the Department of Public Works, and regarding the extent to which the powers herein conferred on Local Governments [illegible] will be issued hereafter.

6. Adverting to the inquiry of the Civil Pay Master, Bombay, the Governor General in Council observes that with the latitude now given to Local Governments for dealing with establishments and contingencies that are provided for in the Budget, it can rarely happen that a contingent charge not so provided for, but considered necessary by the Local Government, will require to be disbursed without its being met by reduction by the Local Government of other items in the Budget, or without the sanction of the Supreme Government to the charge being previously obtained. In any such emergency, however, the Civil Pay Master will consider it his duty to use a proper discretion in acting on the special authority of the Local Government, bearing in mind that Budget Rules and general financial checks may be judiciously subordinated to any real and pressing exigencies of the service.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to this Government in the Home and Foreign Departments, to the Local Governments, to the Officiating Auditor General and the Officiating Accountant General of India, to the several Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, and to the several Civil Pay Masters.

(A true Extract)

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rec. 14th Nov 1862 / 0725

Init 7/21 Nov 62

39/40

Finl 1862 Dept

Ord 804
12-11-1862

Fr. I. 10th Nov 62

From

The Secy to the Govt of India. Finl Dept 5th Nov.

Rd 30th Sept
Sd 5th Nov 1862

2 Copies

No 852

Conf the Resolution of that Govt regarding the power of local Govts to redistribute charges of fixed Salts other than for the appointments provided the revision does not cause any expense beyond the sanctioned scale.

Wth an Order

Order thereon — No 804 dy 12th Nov 62

Communicated to the several Departments for information and guidance.

H M

To the Revenue & other Departments of the Secretariat.

dispd 13th

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39-40