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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1838	Press / Mis.
Dated	5—6—	1869.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

I

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 5th June 1869.

No. 106. Read the following Circular from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Establishment,) dated Simla, 13th May 1869, No. 35.—

COPY of the following Resolution forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, for information and guidance, and also to the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces, and Punjab
Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Oudh, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg
Resident at Hyderabad
Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajpootana

By Order, &c.,
(Signed) R. STRACHEY, Colonel, R E,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.
(Signed) A. B SAMPSON,
Asst Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION by the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 24th April 1869, No. 101.

READ—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No 452, dated the 8th ultimo, sanctioning an application from Mr J D Gordon, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, on privilege leave, for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years, on the expiration of his privilege leave, without rejoining his appointment

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RESOLUTION —The Governor-General in Council observes that there are two theories of privilege leave—*first*, that which has always been maintained by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, *viz*, that this leave is granted for the purpose of enabling an Officer who has worked uninterruptedly for a certain period to recruit his health and strength for future work; and *secondly*, that which has gained ground among the Officers of the Service, *viz*, that this leave is a privilege earned by past work, and has no reference to the future. On the first theory has been founded the rule which has always been insisted upon, that at the conclusion of privilege leave, an Officer must rejoin his appointment. On the second theory every attempt has been made to evade that rule Privilege leave has been unhesitatingly granted to Officers, although it was known that, at the conclusion of that leave, they did not intend to do any more work for some time, but were about to proceed on leave of another kind. The formality of rejoining the appointment has been observed in letter, but the spirit of the rule has been broken by the nominal transfer of the Officer concerned to a similar post in or near a Presidency town, whence he could embark on longer leave.

2. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that such evasions of the rule should not be allowed, and, accordingly, takes this opportunity of prescribing that an Officer when applying for privilege leave, (shall declare that he has no present intention of taking any other leave within a period of six months after the expiry of his privilege leave); provided, however, that if any Officer to whom privilege leave is due, be allowed subsidiary or preparatory leave, he shall be permitted to draw the allowances admissible during privilege leave for the period of his subsi-

[illegible] Public Works Department

diary or preparatory leave, or for any less period for which privilege leave may be due to him.

3. This rule will apply to all Civil Officers as well as to Military Officers in Civil employ.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department

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No. 107. ORDER THEREON, 5th June 1869, No. 1,838.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 13. ORDERED to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

CIRCULAR No. 35 PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Establishment.

SIMLA, 13TH MAY 1869.

Copy of the following Resolution forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, for information and guidance, and also to the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab
Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Oudh, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg
Resident at Hyderabad.
Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajpootana.

By Order, &c.,

R STRACHEY, *Colonel, R E,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No 101, dated 24th April 1869

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Financial Dept

READ—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No 452, dated the 8th ultimo, sanctioning an application from Mr J D Gordon, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, on privilege leave, for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years on the expiration of his privilege leave, without rejoining his appointment.

RESOLUTION —The Governor General in Council observes that there are two theories of privilege leave—*first*, that which has always been maintained by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, *viz*, that this leave is granted for the purpose of enabling an officer who has worked uninterruptedly for a certain period to recruit his health and strength for future work, and *secondly*, that which has gained ground among the officers of the service, *viz*, that this leave is a privilege earned by past work, and has no reference to the future On the first theory has been founded the rule which has always been insisted upon, that at the conclusion of privilege leave, an officer must rejoin his appointment. On the second theory every attempt has been made to evade that rule Privilege leave has been unhesitatingly granted to officers, although it was known that, at the conclusion of that leave, they did not intend to do any more work for some time, but were about to proceed on leave of another kind The formality of rejoining the appointment has been observed in letter, but the spirit of the rule has been broken by the nominal transfer of the officer concerned to a similar post in or near a Presidency town, whence he could embark on longer leave

2 His Excellency in Council is of opinion that such evasions of the rule should not be allowed, and, accordingly, takes this opportunity of prescribing that an officer when applying for privilege leave, (shall declare that he has no present intention of taking any other leave within a period of six months after the expiry of his privilege leave), provided, however, that if any officer to whom privilege leave is due, be allowed subsidiary or preparatory leave, he shall be permitted to draw the allowances admissible during privilege leave for the period of his subsidiary or preparatory leave, or for any less period for which privilege leave may be due to him

3 This rule will apply to all Civil Officers as well as to Military Officers in Civil employ

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras
Public Works Department

P.W.D. 1869 Dept.
9th 22 5-5.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

To

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB, CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES, OUDH, BRITISH BURMAH, MYSORE AND COORG, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD, AND AGENTS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA, AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No 35 PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated Simla, 13th May 1869.

Received 29

No 1838. 5 June 69.

Officers taking privilege leave to declare that they have no intention of taking any other leave within a period of six months after the expiry of the privilege leave applied for.

With an Order

Cue 2255

Govt. of {1869} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

Dated

Read *L*

G O 5 June 1869, No 1838

Nos. 106 to 107

~~Offrs taking~~ Privilege leave

Circular from the Govt of India stating that Offrs taking privilege leave should declare that they have no intention of taking any other leave within a period of six months after the Expiry of the privilege leave applied for — recorded.