

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

31st August 1886.
Read the following

In accordance with G.O.
N^o 1291 W. dated 23rd May
1884, the proportion of Overseers
first grade is raised from
36 to 39, and the number of
the third grade reduced
from 28 to 25, with effect
from the 18th June 1886, when
Privates J. Ruck and W.
H. Goddard and Gunner
J. Murphy, were absorbed
into the first grade of
Overseers.

To
The Examiner P.W. Accounts.

W. 25.8.86

31/8/86

24/8/86

26.8.86

29834 4.12.84
4474 26.2.85
A. W 22084 21.9.85
" 30304 16.12.85

B. No. 2183-W of 31-8-86

M.
31.8

29834 13/18
6-21-8-86

See 29834
21/9

secure the continuous service on the Indian Establishment of officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers.

Questions.	Answers by the Government of India.	Answers or remarks by the Secretary of State.														
1. Are officers who have completed their first tour of service and have remained continuously on the Indian Establishment eligible to elect for continuous service?	1. Yes. All such officers come under class 2 of para. 1 of the Royal Warrant.															
2. Are officers of the Home Establishment serving in India on exchange with officers of the Indian Establishment eligible to elect?	2. Yes.															
3. Position of officers not electing for continuous Indian service. Question by War Office.—Although not laid down in any part of the regulations recently issued, nor referred to in the Report of the Joint India Office and War Office Committee 1884, it has not been understood in this Office that the fact of an officer not volunteering for permanent Indian service would necessitate his immediate return to home duty, or in any manner tend to shorten the period which he may wish to spend in India.	...	3. It was not intended that the fact of an officer of Royal Engineers now serving on the Indian Establishment not volunteering for permanent Indian service under the Royal Warrant of the 20th February 1886 should necessitate his immediate return to home duty, or in any manner tend to shorten the period which he may wish to spend in India, subject, of course, to the requirements of the Government of India and the strength of the permanent establishment in that country.														
4. Will a subaltern, at present serving on the Indian Establishment, in default of electing for continuous service in India, be required to revert to the Imperial Establishment on completing 5 years' service in that country?	...	4. The Earl of Kimberley concurs in the opinion expressed by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that officers now serving in India, who do not elect for continuous service, should be held to the condition of service, <i>viz.</i> , seven years for a first tour, under which they proceeded to India. Should, however, the services of any such officer not be required in India after 5 years, and the Secretary of State for War consider it desirable in any case, His Lordship is of opinion that he might be allowed to revert to Imperial duty after 5 years' service.														
5. Does the leave mentioned in para. 13 of the Warrant refer to leave out of India on private affairs on English furlough pay? Also does the following estimate of the amount of service entitled to count for pension hold good, namely:	...	5. As Captain ———, Royal Engineers, was in receipt of pay from Indian Revenues from the 7th December 1876 to the 14th August 1884 inclusive, he would, under clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of 20th February 1886, in the event of his volunteering and being accepted for permanent Indian service, be allowed to reckon the period between these dates as service towards Indian pension.														
	<table><tr><th></th><th>Years.</th></tr><tr><td>Service in India from 13th February 1877 to 12th April 1883</td><td>6 ²/₁₂</td></tr><tr><td>Leave on English furlough pay from 13th April 1883 to 14th March 1884</td><td>1 ¹/₁₂</td></tr><tr><td>Duty at S. M. E., whilst on leave from India on English furlough pay, from 15th March 1884 to 22nd August 1884</td><td>5 ¹/₁₂</td></tr><tr><td>Service on Indian List from 1st December 1876 (when placed on list) to 12th February 1877 (date of landing in India), say</td><td>1 ²/₁₂</td></tr><tr><td>British service allowed to count as per para. 11, Royal Warrant, dated 20th February 1886</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Total service for pension</td><td>10 ⁸/₁₂</td></tr></table>		Years.	Service in India from 13th February 1877 to 12th April 1883	6 ² / ₁₂	Leave on English furlough pay from 13th April 1883 to 14th March 1884	1 ¹ / ₁₂	Duty at S. M. E., whilst on leave from India on English furlough pay, from 15th March 1884 to 22nd August 1884	5 ¹ / ₁₂	Service on Indian List from 1st December 1876 (when placed on list) to 12th February 1877 (date of landing in India), say	1 ² / ₁₂	British service allowed to count as per para. 11, Royal Warrant, dated 20th February 1886	3	Total service for pension	10 ⁸ / ₁₂	
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Questions.	Answers by the Government of India.	Answers or remarks by the Secretary of State.																				
6. No. 7688-995. War Office, 13th April 1886. Sir, With reference to para. 11 of the Royal Warrant, dated India Office, 20th February 1886, relative to the calculation of broken periods of Indian service towards increase of pension, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that a question has arisen as to the benefits that would accrue in cases in which officers on retirement had not completed a total of 20 years' actual service on Indian establishment (this being the minimum period for which officers of the Staff Corps can be granted pension), as the wording of the above-quoted paragraph clearly lays down "such a portion of the difference between the said retired pay and the Staff Corps pension belonging to his length of Indian service." It may be pointed out that in the proceedings of the Joint India Office and War Office Committee (para. 4, page 6) the first case given as an illustration is one in which the officer is assumed to have completed a total of 28 years' service with $9\frac{9}{12}$ years at home; but on allowing 3 years' home service to count as Indian, the officer actually had $21\frac{3}{12}$ years' Indian service, thus giving him a right to a Staff Corps pension. The general tenour of the proceedings of the Committee would, however, appear to tend to the impression that any period of Indian service would be allowed to count in its proportion. For instance, an officer with 28 years' service, 12 years of which had been at home, would be allowed to count— 28 — 12 = 16 years, 163 + (home service) = 19 years' Indian service, and the pension would be— <table><tr><td></td><td>£</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Pension by Royal Warrant ...</td><td>300</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>To be added on account of Indian service:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>$\frac{28 - 9}{28} \times 200\% =$</td><td>135</td><td>14</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Total ...</td><td>435</td><td>14</td><td>3</td></tr></table> * Difference between Staff Corps pension and Royal Warrant pension. In order, however, that there may be no misapprehension on the part of officers as to the exact position in which they may be placed, I am to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether the Earl of Kimberley concurs in the view that any period of Indian service will carry its proportion of the Staff Corps pension.		£	s.	d.	Pension by Royal Warrant ...	300	0	0	To be added on account of Indian service:				$\frac{28 - 9}{28} \times 200\% =$	135	14	3	Total ...	435	14	3	...	6. No. M.-3489. India Office, 21st April 1886. Sir, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th April 1886, No. 7688-995, and to acquaint you in reply that the Earl of Kimberley agrees with Mr. Secretary Campbell-Bannerman that any period of Indian service of an officer of Royal Engineers who elects for continuous service should be allowed to count in its proportion for Indian pension, subject however to the condition laid down in para. 12 of the Royal Warrant of 20th February 1886, that the officer shall have completed 20 years' service in all.
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Questions.	Answers by the Government of India.	Answers or remarks by the Secretary of State.																														
7. No. 7688-1002. War Office, 21st May 1886. Sir, With reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. M.-3489, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that, by correspondence received in this office, it would appear that considerable doubt exists in the minds of officers as to the exact method of calculating the Indian pension granted by the recent Royal Warrant. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, therefore, proposes to publish in a corps circular memorandum the decision contained in the above-quoted letter, and further to give the following example of the method of calculating the increased pension:— After 32 years' service, 16 of which have been on Indian Establishment: 16 + 3 years' British service allowed to count = 19 years' service towards Indian pension: <table><tr><td></td><td>£</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Pension allowed by Royal Warrant for 32 years' service</td><td>450</td><td>0</td><td>0.</td></tr><tr><td>Pension allowed by Staff Corps rules for 32 years' service</td><td>700</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Difference</td><td>250</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> The pension would therefore be— Pension by Royal Warrant ... 450 0 0 To be added on account of Indian service, $\frac{32 - 13}{32} \times 250\% =$... 145 8 8 Total pension ... 595 8 8 I am, therefore, to request you will be good enough to inform me whether the Earl of Kimberley has any objection to this course being adopted. 8. No. 63626-34. Horse Guards, War Office, 5th June 1886. Sir, I am directed by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a letter received in this Office from Major——, R.E., relative to the manner in which his service for Indian pension would be allowed to count, in the event of his electing for continuous Indian service. The case of this officer being of a very exceptional description, the several periods of his Indian service are given in the margin, and I am to offer <table><tr><th>India.</th><th>Yrs.</th><th>Dys.</th></tr><tr><td>(1) 27th September 1863 to 12th July 1867</td><td>3</td><td>289</td></tr><tr><td>(2) 9th February 1875 to 13th June 1882</td><td>7</td><td>125</td></tr><tr><td>(3) 14th June 1882 to 3rd June 1886</td><td>3</td><td>355</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>15</td><td>39</td></tr></table>		£	s.	d.	Pension allowed by Royal Warrant for 32 years' service	450	0	0.	Pension allowed by Staff Corps rules for 32 years' service	700	0	0	Difference	250	0	0	India.	Yrs.	Dys.	(1) 27th September 1863 to 12th July 1867	3	289	(2) 9th February 1875 to 13th June 1882	7	125	(3) 14th June 1882 to 3rd June 1886	3	355	Total	15	39	7. The Earl of Kimberley approves of the proposed publication, in a Royal Engineer Corps circular memorandum, of the decision contained in my letter of the 21st April, No. M.-3489, together with the example of the method of calculating pension given in your letter. 8. M.-5530. India Office, 9th June 1886. Sir, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th June, No. 63626-34 Royal Engineers, and to acquaint you in reply that, in the event of Major——, R.E., electing for continuous service in India, the several periods of his Indian service, as detailed in your letter, will be allowed to count towards Indian pension.
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Questions.	Answers by the Government of India.	Answers or remarks by the Secretary of State.
the following explanations with reference thereto : (1) Was a Lieutenant's ordinary tour as a volunteer for Indian duty. (2) Was to replace Major (then Captain) ——— who was permitted to serve in England, but no actual exchange was then effected. (3) Was by actual exchange with Major ——— from 14th June 1882. His Royal Highness assumes that the whole of this service would be allowed to count for Major ——— towards Indian pension, but would be glad to be favoured with the Earl of Kimberley's decision on the subject. 9. What Leave Rules will be applicable to officers of Royal Engineers electing continuous Indian service ? 10. Does Indian service count from date of landing in India to date of leaving India ; or from date of posting to Indian establishment to date of reverting to Home Establishment ? 11. Will officers electing for continuous Indian service be eligible for all appointments in India which are at present tenable by Staff Corps officers ? 12. Will the not having elected for continuous service be any bar to an officer's employment or promotion in the Civil Departments ? 13. Will officers who elect for continuous Indian service be held to have a prior claim to Staff appointments, &c., in India to those who do not so elect ?	The Military Works Department for purposes of paras. 3 and 8 of the Royal Warrant is a Military Department. 	9. Royal Engineer officers electing continuous service, if in a Civil Department, come under the Civil Leave Code, otherwise under the new Leave Rules for the Staff Corps. 10. The whole period during which pay is received from Indian revenues counts as Indian service, <i>i.e.</i>, from date of posting to Indian Establishment to date of reverting to Home Establishment. 11. The Royal Warrant refers solely to service in the Public Works Department, and officers electing for continuous Indian service will not thereby become eligible for such appointments in other branches of the service as are now restricted to Staff Corps or General List officers of the Indian Army. 12. The employment and promotion of officers in Civil Departments must rest entirely with the Government of India ; but it seems probable that in admitting an officer for employment in a Civil Department, preference would be given to a candidate who is prepared to render continuous service in it. 13. Appointments will rest with the authorities in India, but it may be assumed that officers who elect for continuous service will have no claim to supersede, in the Department, an officer who may not so elect.

Questions.	Answers by the Government of India.	Answers or remarks by the Secretary of State.
14. Can officers electing continuous Indian service capitalize any portion of their pensions ? 15. Will the tour of service of an officer now serving his first tour in India be for 5 or 7 years ? 16. Corps Memorandum No. 562 of 11th March 1886 reduces the tour of Indian service in future cases from 7 to 5 years,—will this have a retrospective effect, that is to say, may an officer who has been again ordered to India after serving at home, and has already entered upon his second tour, have that tour reduced from 7 to 5 years ? 17. Does furlough, earned under the Indian regulations and enjoyed during the second tour of service, form part of that tour, thereby reducing the actual obligatory residence abroad ? 18. What pensions will families of officers electing continuous Indian Service be entitled to ?	14. Yes. 18. They will be entitled to pensions under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, 1884.	15. Officers now serving their first tour in India who do not elect for continuous service will be held to the condition of service, <i>viz.</i>, 7 years for a first tour, under which they proceeded to India. Should, however, the services of any such officer not be required in India after 5 years, and the Secretary of State for War consider it desirable in any case, he may be allowed to revert to Imperial duty after 5 years' service. 16. An officer of Royal Engineers who does not volunteer for continuous Indian service, who has completed one tour of service in India, and who, after serving at home, has been again ordered to that country and has commenced his second tour, may have that tour reduced from 7 to 5 years, provided his services are not required in India, and the Secretary of State for War may consider it desirable that he should be allowed to revert to the Imperial Establishment on the completion of 5 years' service. 17. Furlough earned under Indian regulations and enjoyed during the second tour of service will, as at present, be reckoned as part of that tour.

Appointments - Royal Engineers

No. 5737

Government of Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

Ootacamund, the

24 August

1886.

No. 991-A

Government of India

Military Department

Simla, 13 August 1886.

The Secy. to the Government of Madras
Military Department

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith 100 copies of a memorandum of decisions passed on questions raised in connection with the Royal Warrant to secure the continuous service of Royal Engineer Officers on the Indian Establishment, and to request that, under the orders of the Governor in Council, each Royal Engineer Officer serving in the Madras Presidency may be furnished with a copy.

I am etc,
Sd/- J. E. Broadbent. Capt. R.E.
For Secy. to the Govt. of India

Order

Order:- Ordered that ninety
copies of the memorandum be for-
warded to the Commander-in-
Chief, for favor of distribution, under
His Excellency's orders.

(True & back)

Alfred Herbert Esq.
Secretary to Government

To
The Adjutant General

90 copies of the memorandum
Public Works Dept; for information
2 Copies of the memorandum,

3702. 9.7.06
1502. 22.6.06.
1032. 7.5.06.

P.N.C. No 6671

B. No 2182 May 31-8-86.
B



Recorded,
in continuation of
G.O. No 2001 May
11 August 1886.
11 August 1886.

Recd: 30.8.88

Encls: 2

W
25.8.86

B. No 2182 May 31-8-86.

31.07

Note: The paper will
be circulated by the
Audit Genl Dept to
all R.G. officers concerned.

Oct. 11/88.

Cy
La
11/9

with response
Lester M