Cus 6276.

(2)

Dw.

For orders whether lower subordinates shall be included in para 548 A, P.W. Code, & if so whether any weight of Camp equipment shall be prescribed for them.

One horse may be entered as in the case of upper subordinates - if they are to be included.

28.6.88

Lower Subordinates should be included; on the same conditions as Upper Subs as regards camp equipment.

29.6.88

10.55 29/6

Dw

[C. No. 8.]

GOVT. OF MADRAS. } 1888. { P.W. DEPT.

EXAMINER, P. W. ACCOUNTS.

Madras, 27 June 1888.

OFFICE NOTE No. 1770

To

W.

The Supg. Engineer 4th. Circle has sanctioned the conveyance of a pony of Sub-Overseer Mr. Abraham by rail from Samulputty to Malur, at the public expense. Under section 12 of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, the sanction given by the Supg. Engineer seems to be admissible subject to any subsidiary order that Government may issue, but it seems doubtful whether the claim is admissible under the subsidiary rule in para 548 A. of the Madras P. W. D. Code in which no mention is made of lower subordinates.

2. I beg therefore to solicit the orders of Government on this case, and also to be informed whether para 548 A. of the Madras P. W. D. Code may be amended, either by including lower subordinates, or by

KEEP-WITH Genl. No.

dated 188 .

1,000—7-2-88.

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

P.W.Cir. 6276

(2)

specifically excluding them.

C.

(2)

Reed: 28.6.88

No 2054 W 2/7 July 1888

Lower subordinates will be included in para 5484 of the P.W.Code under the same conditions as upper subordinates with respect to the carriage of camp equipment & horses at the public expense under Sec: 12 of the C.I.A. Code.

29.6.88

2/7/88

9/7.

Cir: W.A. 9/7

Cat 2.7.88 B-24.6.88 B. 2.7.88

With Order

[Ref 4]
13,000-27-3-05.

P.W. DEPARTMENT.

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer.

Press / Miscellaneous / Routine No. 205 P.W., dated 7-7-88 190

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			
6-6-05	P.W. Memo No 274D 25-5-05					

[*For General Distribution.*]

Cicular No. 4 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 11th June, 1888.

Previous consent of his Departmental Superior to be obtained by an Officer in the service of Government taking up other employment under Government, or otherwise while on leave.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma Upper / Lower, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India, for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.
The Superintendent of Works, Simla Imperial Circle.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted on the margin, for information and guidance.

By order,

G. H. D. WALKER,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.
Nil.

No. 546, dated Calcutta, the 31st January 1888.

RESOLUTION.—By Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that officers employed under Government somtimes obtain leave of absence, with the intention of taking up other employment under Government or otherwise, or accept such employment while on leave. Where this is done with the previous knowledge and consent of the officers' Departmental superior, the practice is not open to objection. There is reason however to believe that, in the absence of any specific directions, officers are apt to consider it unnecessary to obtain the consent of their immediate superior before accepting employment elsewhere; and as it seems advisable that this practice should be discontinued, the Governor General in Council has prescribed the following rules:—

1.—No Head of an Office should employ, either temporarily or permanently, an officer belonging to another establishment, without the previous consent of the officer on whose establishment he is at the time borne. In cases in which, for reasons which may appear satisfactory to the new employer, such consent cannot be obtained before the officer joins his new appointment, his employment may be made conditional on consent being obtained in due course.

2.—It shall be incumbent upon an officer employed under Government, whether on leave or not, before *accepting* other employment, either to resign his previous appointment, or to obtain the consent of his Departmental superior to his accepting such employment. If such consent is not obtained, either previously or, when this is not possible, in due course, the officer renders himself liable to be discharged from his previous appointment, and thus to lose the benefit of his previous service for pension.

2. There is nothing in these rules to prevent an officer on one establishment seeking employment on another. But an officer is not placed under any disability by resigning one appointment to take up another (Civil Pension Code, 101, 1); and it must be held to be a breach of discipline, if an officer actually transfers his services to a new employer without first obtaining the consent of his old employer, or definitely resigning his old employment.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments, Administrations, and Heads of Departments, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Govt. C. Press, Simla.—No. 264 P. W. D.—20-6-88.—1625.

[*For General Distribution.*]

Cicular No. 4 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
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The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India, for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.
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Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No 2053 W dy 5th July 88

Recorded with reference to G.O. 740 W d/ 3rd instt

1888.

Dy A.W.Sec.

4/7/88

Govt. C. Press, Simla.—No. 264 P. W. D.—20-6-88.—1625.

[*For General Distribution.*]

Cicular No. 4 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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Simla, the 11th June, 1888.

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By order,

G. H. D. WALKER,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.
Nil.

No. 546, dated Calcutta, the 31st January 1888.

RESOLUTION.—By Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

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Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments, Administrations, and Heads of Departments, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 2553 W. dy 7th July 1888

Recorded with reference to G.O. 740 W. dy 3rd March 1888.

Sd/ A. Pln 4/7/88

Govt. C. Press, Simla.—No. 264 P. W. D.—20-6-88.—1625.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Accounts and Finance (Progressive Salaries, &c.), dated Simla, 30th May 1888, No. 2833.

Read—the undermentioned correspondence regarding the question of the abolition of the system of progressive salaries:—

Letter from the Finance Committee to all Local Governments and certain Administrations and Heads of Departments, No. 14, dated the 9th October 1886.

Replies to the above.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 6350, dated the 26th October 1886.
Letter from the Commissary-General-in-Chief, No. 2764, dated the 17th November 1886.
Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, No. 4357, dated the 7th December 1886.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5686—333, dated the 8th December 1886, and enclosure.
Letter from the Director-General of the Post Office of India, No. 12030, dated the 16th December 1886, and enclosures.
Letter from the Director-General of Railways, No. 0164-E., dated the 18th December 1886, and enclosures.
Letter from the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated the 22nd December 1886, and enclosure.
Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1360, dated the 23rd December 1886, and enclosure.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 168, dated the 7th January 1887.
Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 613—X-864, dated the 7th February 1887, and enclosure.
Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 701, dated the 15th February 1887, and enclosures.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 530, dated the 12th March 1887.
Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1688, dated the 4th July 1887, and enclosure.

Read—also the undermentioned letters containing the opinions expressed on the proposed rules for regulating the salaries of appointments on progressive pay:—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. E-686, dated the 30th December 1887, and enclosure.
Letter from the Accountant-General, Punjab, No. 267, dated the 7th January 1888, and enclosure.
Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, No. 733, dated the 15th March 1888.
Letter from the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. G.A.D.—21883, dated the 21st March 1888, and enclosure.
Letter from the Accountant-General, Bombay, No. G.—1408, dated the 23rd April 1888, and enclosures.

Resolution—

The Finance Committee referred to Local Governments the general question of progressive salaries, indicating their opinion that a properly worked system of promotion based upon fixed pay was in many respects preferable, and that progessive salaries

should be reserved for offices in which the occupant either could not ordinarily look for further promotion, or ought to be induced to remain for a prolonged period without promotion.

2. The opinions of the Local Governments, and the opinions of the officers consulted by them, differed much regarding the relative merits of fixed and progressive pay; but there was a general agreement that the present rules for the calculation of progressive salaries are of far too complicated a character for practical use, and that they should, if possible, be reformed. Very decided opinions upon this subject had already been expressed to the Government, and, in view of these facts, the Governor-General in Council considered it desirable that some endeavour should be made to simplify these rules. At the same time it was apparent that a change in the rules to be in any way effective must be radical, while it was a necessary condition of any such change that it should, on the whole, work out to a result not far different from that given by the existing rules.

3. In accordance with this decision, a set of rules was drawn up and submitted for examination to the account officers of the Government of India and to the heads of various large offices. These rules, as finally amended after consideration of the criticisms to which they have been subjected, are appended to this resolution. One of their objects is to get rid of all the intermediate reckonings of increments and of partial increments; thus, while at present the pay of an officer who holds an appointment of Rs. 200-10-250 may be any amount from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, under these rules his pay can be only one of six amounts—Rs. 200, 210, 220, 230, 240 or 250; and his acting allowance, if he is acting in another progressive appointment, is not liable to variation by the calculation of yearly increments. At the same time, in order to secure that they fulfil the other condition referred to, they have been subjected to a careful examination, and it has been found that their effect upon an officer's salary is approximately the same as that of the existing rules.

4. These new rules will take effect from the 31st May 1888. Officers who are on that date in receipt of salaries greater than the amounts fixed by these rules will continue to draw these salaries until they are entitled under the terms of these rules to an increase. And if a Local Government finds that, in consequence of exceptional circumstances, any officer suffers hardship in the form of prolonged postponement of the increment to his present salary which would fall to him under existing rules, it may declare that the next increment of salary under the rules now published shall be brought forward to such date as it may consider just.

Order--

Ordered that copy of this resolution be forwarded to—

The several Departments of the Government of India and Heads of Departments;
All Local Governments and Administrations;
The Comptroller and Auditor-General;
All Accountants-General and Comptrollers,
for information.

(Signed) L. P. SHIRRES,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ENCLOSURE.

Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce (Pay and Acting Allowance Code, Pages 289—292, Sections 45 to 47), dated Simla, 30th May 1888, No. 2832.

Substitute the following for these sections:—

45. In the case of progressive appointments, acting allowances are fixed as follows:—

(*a*) An officer whose substantive pay is progressive, and who acts in an office of which the pay is fixed.

In this case the officer's acting allowances will be calculated as if his substantive pay were a fixed one, equal to the amount at which from time to time it stands.

(*b*) An officer whose substantive pay is fixed, and who acts in an office of which the pay is progressive.

In this case the officer's acting allowance will be calculated upon the pay to which he would from time to time have risen if he had held the officiating appointment substantively.

(*c*) An officer whose substantive pay is progressive, and who acts in an office of which the pay is progressive.

In this case the officer will draw—

(1) His substantive pay, with the increments thereof as they fall due.
(2) The acting allowance which he would have drawn if the substantive and officiating appointments were both on fixed pay equal to the minimum: provided that the maximum limit of salary shall be not the said minimum pay of the officiating appointment, but the pay to which the officer would have risen if his officiating tenure had been substantive.

Example (*a*).—An officer who is substantively in the Rs. 170 stage of an appointment of Rs. 150—10—200 is appointed to act in an office of which the pay is Rs. 200—8—240. His salary is thus fixed—

	RS.
Pay	170
Acting allowance, $\frac{1}{5}$ of Rs. 200	40
Total ..	210

But this is limited the first year to Rs. 200.

Next year he gets pay Rs. 180 + acting allowance Rs. 40—total Rs. 220. But this is limited for a year to Rs. 208.

Example (*b*).—A Covenanted Civil Servant, substantively in the Rs. 1,200 stage of an appointment of which the pay is Rs. 1,000—50—1,250, acts in an appointment of Rs. 1,500—50—1,750. His salary is—

	RS.
Pay	1,200
Acting allowance, $\frac{2}{3}$ (Rs. 1,500—1,000)	333$\frac{1}{3}$
Total ..	1,533$\frac{1}{3}$

Limited the first year to Rs. 1,500.

In future years he receives—

	RS.
Second year—	
Pay	1,250
Acting allowance	333$\frac{1}{3}$
Total ..	1,583$\frac{1}{3}$

limited to Rs. 1,550.

In future years he gets Rs. 1,583$\frac{1}{3}$, which is the limit of salary in this case.

NOTE.—In calculating the salary of an officer in an acting appointment, the whole of the acting tenure, whether continuous or not, is taken into account.

46. If an officer is appointed substantively to a progressive appointment in which he has already officiated, his pay is fixed as follows:—

(1) If the salary which he drew when last officiating is equal to one of the stages of the pay of the appointment, his pay shall be fixed at that stage, and he shall count in that stage the time during which he has been drawing the said salary.
(2) If the salary which he drew when last officiating is intermediate between two stages, his pay shall be fixed at that amount for half the period during which an increment is earned, and on the first day of the month thereafter succeeding he shall be eligible to the next higher stage of the progressive pay.

Example.—An officer is on 20th June substantively appointed to an appointment of which the pay is Rs. 200—10—250, and in which he is already officiating—

(*a*) If his salary at the time of his appointment and from 1st March last has been Rs. 220, he continues to draw Rs. 220, and on 1st March next rises to Rs. 230.
(*b*) If his salary at time of appointment is Rs. 225, he will draw Rs. 225 till 1st January, and then will get Rs. 230.

47. An officer transferred substantively to a progressive appointment from an appointment in which he is drawing pay in excess of the minimum pay of the new appointment will, if the transfer is made by an authority to which both appointments are subordinate, or if the transfer is declared by the Local Government or by a department of the Government of India to have been made for special reasons and in the interests of the public service, draw the nearest stage, or, if two stages are equally near, then the next higher stage of pay in the new appointment, but will count time for increments as if he had commenced on the minimum pay.

47A. Except as provided in sections 46 and 47, an officer appointed substantively to an office of which the pay is progressive will begin with the minimum pay.

(Signed) L. P. SHIRRES,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER—dated 13th June 1888, No. 472, Financial.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Military Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" " of Jails.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Chemical Examiner.

Exd. A. Aubert.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 13th June 1888, No. 472.

Bk. 20528 7-7-88

JUNE.

Progressive Salaries.

Recording resolution of the Government of India issuing rules for regulating the salaries of appointments on progressive pay.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Accounts and Finance (Progressive Salaries, &c.), dated Simla, 30th May 1888, No. 2833.

Read—the undermentioned correspondence regarding the question of the abolition of the system of progressive salaries :—

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Replies to the above.

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Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5686—333, dated the 8th December 1886, and enclosure.
Letter from the Director-General of the Post Office of India, No. 12030, dated the 16th December 1886, and enclosures.
Letter from the Director-General of Railways, No. 0164-E., dated the 18th December 1886, and enclosures.
Letter from the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated the 22nd December 1886, and enclosure.
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Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 168, dated the 7th January 1887.
Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 613—X-864, dated the 7th February 1887, and enclosure.
Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 701, dated the 15th February 1887, and enclosures.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 530, dated the 12th March 1887.
Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1688, dated the 4th July 1887, and enclosure.

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Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. E-686, dated the 30th December 1887, and enclosure.
Letter from the Accountant-General, Punjab, No. 267, dated the 7th January 1888, and enclosure.
Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, No. 733, dated the 15th March 1888.
Letter from the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. G.A.D.—21883, dated the 21st March 1888, and enclosure.
Letter from the Accountant-General, Bombay, No. G.—1408, dated the 23rd April 1888, and enclosures.

Resolution—

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should be reserved for offices in which the occupant either could not ordinarily look for further promotion, or ought to be induced to remain for a prolonged period without promotion.

2. The opinions of the Local Governments, and the opinions of the officers consulted by them, differed much regarding the relative merits of fixed and progressive pay; but there was a general agreement that the present rules for the calculation of progressive salaries are of far too complicated a character for practical use, and that they should, if possible, be reformed. Very decided opinions upon this subject had already been expressed to the Government, and, in view of these facts, the Governor-General in Council considered it desirable that some endeavour should be made to simplify these rules. At the same time it was apparent that a change in the rules to be in any way effective must be radical, while it was a necessary condition of any such change that it should, on the whole, work out to a result not far different from that given by the existing rules.

3. In accordance with this decision, a set of rules was drawn up and submitted for examination to the account officers of the Government of India and to the heads of various large offices. These rules, as finally amended after consideration of the criticisms to which they have been subjected, are appended to this resolution. One of their objects is to get rid of all the intermediate reckonings of increments and of partial increments; thus, while at present the pay of an officer who holds an appointment of Rs. 200-10-250 may be any amount from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, under these rules his pay can be only one of six amounts—Rs. 200, 210, 220, 230, 240 or 250; and his acting allowance, if he is acting in another progressive appointment, is not liable to variation by the calculation of yearly increments. At the same time, in order to secure that they fulfil the other condition referred to, they have been subjected to a careful examination, and it has been found that their effect upon an officer's salary is approximately the same as that of the existing rules.

4. These new rules will take effect from the 31st May 1888. Officers who are on that date in receipt of salaries greater than the amounts fixed by these rules will continue to draw these salaries until they are entitled under the terms of these rules to an increase. And if a Local Government finds that, in consequence of exceptional circumstances, any officer suffers hardship in the form of prolonged postponement of the increment to his present salary which would fall to him under existing rules, it may declare that the next increment of salary under the rules now published shall be brought forward to such date as it may consider just.

Order—

Ordered that copy of this resolution be forwarded to—

The several Departments of the Government of India and Heads of Departments;
All Local Governments and Administrations;
The Comptroller and Auditor-General;
All Accountants-General and Comptrollers,
for information.

(Signed) L. P. SHIRRES,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ENCLOSURE.

Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce (Pay and Acting Allowance Code, Pages 289—292, Sections 45 to 47), dated Simla, 30th May 1888, No. 2832.

Substitute the following for these sections:—

45. In the case of progressive appointments, acting allowances are fixed as follows:—

(*a*) An officer whose substantive pay is progressive, and who acts in an office of which the pay is fixed.

In this case the officer's acting allowances will be calculated as if his substantive pay were a fixed one, equal to the amount at which from time to time it stands.

(*b*) An officer whose substantive pay is fixed, and who acts in an office of which the pay is progressive.

In this case the officer's acting allowance will be calculated upon the pay to which he would from time to time have risen if he had held the officiating appointment substantively.

(*c*) An officer whose substantive pay is progressive, and who acts in an office of which the pay is progressive.

In this case the officer will draw—

(1) His substantive pay, with the increments thereof as they fall due.
(2) The acting allowance which he would have drawn if the substantive and officiating appointments were both on fixed pay equal to the minimum: provided that the maximum limit of salary shall be not the said minimum pay of the officiating appointment, but the pay to which the officer would have risen if his officiating tenure had been substantive.

Example (*a*).—An officer who is substantively in the Rs. 170 stage of an appointment of Rs. 150—10—200 is appointed to act in an office of which the pay is Rs. 200—8—240. His salary is thus fixed—

	Rs.
Pay	170
Acting allowance, $\frac{1}{5}$ of Rs. 200	40
Total	210

But this is limited the first year to Rs. 200.
Next year he gets pay Rs. 180 + acting allowance Rs. 40—total Rs. 220. But this is limited for a year to Rs. 208.

Example (*b*).—A Covenanted Civil Servant, substantively in the Rs. 1,200 stage of an appointment of which the pay is Rs. 1,000—50—1,250, acts in an appointment of Rs. 1,500—50—1,750. His salary is—

	Rs.
Pay	1,200
Acting allowance, $\frac{2}{3}$ (Rs. 1,500—1,000)	333⅓
Total	1,533⅓

Limited the first year to Rs. 1,500.
In future years he receives—

	Rs.
Second year—	
Pay	1,250
Acting allowance	333⅓
Total	1,583⅓

limited to Rs. 1,550.
In future years he gets Rs. 1,583⅓, which is the limit of salary in this case.

NOTE.—In calculating the salary of an officer in an acting appointment, the whole of the acting tenure, whether continuous or not, is taken into account.

46. If an officer is appointed substantively to a progressive appointment in which he has already officiated, his pay is fixed as follows:—

(1) If the salary which he drew when last officiating is equal to one of the stages of the pay of the appointment, his pay shall be fixed at that stage, and he shall count in that stage the time during which he has been drawing the said salary.
(2) If the salary which he drew when last officiating is intermediate between two stages, his pay shall be fixed at that amount for half the period during which an increment is earned, and on the first day of the month thereafter succeeding he shall be eligible to the next higher stage of the progressive pay.

Example.—An officer is on 20th June substantively appointed to an appointment of which the pay is Rs. 200—10—250, and in which he is already officiating—

(*a*) If his salary at the time of his appointment and from 1st March last has been Rs. 220, he continues to draw Rs. 220, and on 1st March next rises to Rs. 230.
(*b*) If his salary at time of appointment is Rs. 225, he will draw Rs. 225 till 1st January, and then will get Rs. 230.

47. An officer transferred substantively to a progressive appointment from an appointment in which he is drawing pay in excess of the minimum pay of the new appointment will, if the transfer is made by an authority to which both appointments are subordinate, or if the transfer is declared by the Local Government or by a department of the Government of India to have been made for special reasons and in the interests of the public service, draw the nearest stage, or, if two stages are equally near, then the next higher stage of pay in the new appointment, but will count time for increments as if he had commenced on the minimum pay.

47A. Except as provided in sections 46 and 47, an officer appointed substantively to an office of which the pay is progressive will begin with the minimum pay.

(Signed) L. P. SHIRRES,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER—dated 13th June 1888, No. 472, Financial.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Revenue Department.
" Military Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" " of Jails.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Chemical Examiner.

Exd. A. Aubert.

13-V.C

14W-6-1-89
407-2 C-8-11-86
362A C-1-11-86.

F. W. Cco: 6214-

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. 27:6:88. Encl.

G.O., 13th June 1888, No. 472.

JUNE.

Progressive Salaries.

Recording resolution of the Government of India issuing rules for regulating the salaries of appointments on progressive pay.

2 Copies to body

No. 188 G.

FROM,

G. T. Walch Esqre

~~THE~~ SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

FIRST CIRCLE.

TO,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DOWLAISHWARAM, 22nd June 1888

SIR,

1. When going on the privilege leave granted me in G. O No. 1011 W. dated 28-3-88 I made over charge to Mr. Paul at Cocanada taking advantage of our both being there to visit the Vakalapudi Light-House. Also on my return I took over from Mr. Paul at Cocanada.

2. As there were no books to examine no cash to transfer or anything which rendered this course inconvenient or inadvisable I did not suppose there was any objection to it, but the Examiner has pointed out to me that under Sec: 60 160 Rule 5 of the Civil Leave Code sanction of Government is necessary to the transfers having been made at Cocanada, and for that sanction I have the honor

P. W. Corr: 6214-

now to apply.

3. Had I remembered the rule on the subject I would certainly not have given this trouble but would have effected the transfers at Dowlaishwaram.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient Servt

C. Ewald

Supr Engr 1st Circle.

No 1055 e. 12. 5. 88
" 1743 e. 30. 11. 88
" 1011 W. 28. 3. 88

(3)

(3)

FROM,

G. T. Walch Esqr

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

FIRST CIRCLE

TO,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sanctioned.

DATED 22nd
DESPTCHED 25th June 188A
RECEIVED

29. 6. 88

No. 188 G.C.

ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

Request to obtain the Sanction of Government for giving over charge of the II Circle office at Cocanada instead of at Bombaichinerans —.

Wilkinde

S.E. I Circle
Exer P. W. A.

Daly 2.7.88 D. 2.7.88 R. 2.7.88
B. 29.6.88 A. 2.7.88