

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 18
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 16-5-89
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் law

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

30

P W 2 துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தரள் எண்.	1483	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	5-6-1889	198

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

9 sheets

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ஆணை, எண்-1-18,000-18-8-87.

1483
No. 6746.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Bills and Remittances.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1887.

Recently frequent requests have been received for sanction to the remittance, by means of remittance transfer receipts, of subscriptions to public or quasi-public institutions. Such remittances, however, involve an amount of labour in auditing out of proportion to the facilities they confer; and, in view of the means which now exist for the transmission of money, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rule, which, while extending the concession to cases in which it may be considered necessary, limits the number of remittances from any district treasury to one in each month:—

"Any Local Government and any Department of the Government of India desiring to facilitate the collection of subscriptions for any public or quasi-public purpose in which it is interested, may allow the issue of one transfer receipt a month from any district treasury to the local Secretary or Treasurer of the Fund or Institution, for the purpose of remitting subscriptions to any Central Body."

This rule, however, does not apply at present to cases in which special orders have already been passed.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, with reference to its letter No. 300 T.F., dated 23rd October 1887, and with the intimation that the proposal to allow District Officers to act as Treasurers for the receipt of subscriptions to the Darjeeling Sanitarium Fund cannot be entertained.

Ordered, also, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers, for information.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Order in the Seal Dept. 17 January 1888 No. 8
Recorded.

/ True Extract /

W. H. S. S. S.
Asst. Secretary

To the Revenue Department
Public Works Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Department of Finance and Commerce.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Bills and Remittances.

RESOLUTION.

To
ALL LOCAL GOVTS. AND ADMINISTRATIONS,
COMPTROLLER GENERAL AND ACCOUNTANTS
GENERAL AND COMPTROLLERS.

No. 6746.

Dated Calcutta, the 21st December 1887.

Resolution authorising the grant of one remittance
transfer receipt a month to private funds without
reference to individual subscriptions.

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3045-11/11/07

(*) P.W. 4-505
Govt. of (188) Madras

To

The Public Works Department

13/12/88
Proceedings, dated 17th January 1888.
No. 48.

Subject.

Recording a resolution of the Government of India authorising the grant of one remittance transfer receipt a month to private funds without reference to individual subscriptions.

No 2213 dated 17th January/88

B

Recorded.

L.S.
The En P.W. & S. 18/1/88
19-1-88. 18/1/88

[C. No. 8.]

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

EXAMINER, P. W. ACCOUNTS.

Madras, 28 August 1888

OFFICE NOTE No. 2150

To

W.

I think it would be well to consider carefully the whole question of the disposal of receipts realized by subordinates of the department of all classes, before attempting to deal with the special case of telegraph clerks on the Kurnool Canal.

2. The matter is one which is continually giving more or less trouble in various ways, and quite recently, at the instance of the Accountant General Madras in consequence of the trouble caused by the frequent discrepancies between Civil and P.W. accounts in the matter of payments into treasury, I issued, after approval by Government and with the concurrence of the Accountant General, my circular No. 6 of 1888

KEEP-WITH

Genl. No.

dated

188

1,000-7-2-88.

explaining the procedure to be followed as regards payments into treasury.

3. In this circular it is stated, among other things, that officers having neither imprest nor drawing account should make no payments into treasury but should remit their collections to the nearest officer having such an account; and that imprest holders (not having a drawing account) should treat their collections as in part recoupment of their expenditure, making no payments into treasury themselves, but leaving the Executive Engineer to make such payments in lieu of recoupment of imprest.

4. I have since received two letters from the Executive Engineers pointing out difficulties in working the procedure thus prescribed. The Executive Engineer Tanjore Division states that there are two imprest holders in his division whose expenditure averages about Rs. 20 a month each, whilst their receipts during the eight months preceding the date of his letter amounted to Rs. 361 and Rs. 1,385 respectively; he points out

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the inconveniences and risks involved in sending this money (of which only a fraction can be taken in recoupment of imprest) to the sub-divisional officer, and suggests that the subordinates concerned should be allowed to pay such collections into sub-treasuries or even to the nearest deputy tahsildar. The Executive Engineer Coimbatore Division inquires how money is to be sent to the nearest sub-divisional officer or imprest holder: he says, "in my opinion it is not desirable that the non-imprest holder should take the money personally to the sub-divisional officer, for this would involve great waste of time, and I do not think the money should be sent by lascar, for it might be robbed from him or be made away with in some way: moreover in the case of lower subordinates they could not send the money except by cooly, for they are not allowed lascars."

5. With regard to the large amounts — in one case the very large amounts shown by the Executive Engineer Tanjore Division — to be

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collected by the subordinates in question, I wish to point out that there is a considerable incongruity between the rules which insist on security, with an agreement of deposit a yard long, being given for every trifling imprest of even ten or twenty rupees, and the practice which allows the collection of any amount of revenue without any security at all. I do not however propose going any further into that question now, partly because, in one respect, I shall be dealing with it very strictly in connection with the general question of security and connected forms; and partly because, as regards the expediency of providing other means of collecting large sums, the question cannot be usefully considered without a good deal more information.

6. Putting aside then, for the present, the question of whether other and better arrangements might not possibly be made for the collection of large sums, there remains the ^{how} question of the sums actually collected can best be disposed of. There can be no question that the transmission of money, whether by laascar or

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by cooly, involves a certain risk and expense, but the procedure indicated in the circular referred to above involves, after all, only a slight extension of transmission which, with its accompanying risk, must in any case occur largely, because the number even of sub-treasuries is very limited, and comparatively few subordinates can be located at sub-treasury stations. The proposal of the Executive Engineer Tanjore Division, that payments to deputy tansildars should be allowed, is therefore a very natural one; but I do not think it would be advisable to adopt it. In the first place I doubt whether the Financial Department would accept it; it would give the treasury officer a good deal more trouble, and it would certainly increase the frequency of discrepancy between the two accounts, which however would be a minor matter if the change were on other grounds desirable.

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7. I think myself that the best solution of the difficulty will be found in a free use of the facilities afforded by the postal

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department for the transmission of moderate sums of money, facilities which might perhaps, as I have already elsewhere suggested, be considerably increased as regards official remittance.

8. There are, I think, in round numbers, about 1000 money order post offices in the Presidency against about 180 treasuries and sub-treasuries. There is probably no subordinate collecting money, who is not within a very short distance of such an office, and I can see no good reason why most, if not all, of the collections in question, at any rate all such as cannot be conveniently dealt with, in accordance with the procedure described in the circular above referred to, should not be remitted by postal money order direct to the divisional office, with a considerable saving to the sub-divisional offices in correspondence and accounting.

9. Supposing that no reduction can be made for official remittances the payment of the commission would, after all, be only a transfer from one Government

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1483
220 with hand
Sub on 25.7.06

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pocket to another, — only a nominal charge; but as I have elsewhere suggested (see my office note No. 1924 dated 20th. July 1899 para II) it may be worth while to consider whether a very considerable reduction of commission might not be made, seeing that the currency department, which places cash according to the requirements of the postal department to meet money orders, does similar official exchange business, by transfer remittance receipt, without any charge whatever.

10. The extent to which it would be advisable to resort to postal money order in preference to payment into sub-treasuries would probably depend a good deal on the terms on which the post office can be got to transact official remittance business: and it may be worth while to point out that, as regards the description of business here in question, the remittances would always be to an important station with a first class post office.

11. When petty sums are received it would be necessary to provide for their retention until they reach

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P.W.C. 8642

as specified - amount, subject to some
time-limit,

12. The accounts procedure,
including the adjustment of the
charge for commission ^{can} be early
settled if the proposal is approved.

(10-20)

10/9

C.

10/9
M. 20/8

Gen. No 6 of 18-5-88
B. No 221W. 19-1-88
G. 6. 3045W. 11-11-87
B. No 2253W. 26-7-88

R/29-8-88

Lie over, pending
receipt of a reply from
the D.G. Post Office, to order
No 2556 W of 13-9-88.

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3.10.88

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10/9
10/9
12.9.88

8642

(4)

Prod

On

14/83

Re the proposed
reference to the D.G.
Post Office in para
4 of the draft order
on Gen. 7284 Lie
approved, this file
must apparently
stand over until
the D.G. reply
is received.

Cs

3.9.88

10 until further
order. 10/9 on
Gen. 7284 Lie
from P.W.C.
10/9

7

Director General Post
Office of India

Sir, 14/83

I am directed to
invite your attention
to this office endorsement
No 2556 W of 13 Sept 1988,
on Pro. of the order
for 1. W 2555 W of the same
date, requesting your
opinion on certain sug-
gestions made in the
Gen. P.W.C. order regarding
the use of the postal money
order system by Post
Offices; and to request
the favour for early
reply. Please

15/9/88

8

Cs

(1)

1483 W. D. of June 1889
P. W. D.

(B)

Secy. of the Post
Office of India.

1483

Sir, With reference to
this office no. 802. W.
& 16 March 89, I am
directed to ^{request the favor of} ~~ask for~~
early reply to no. 2856.
W. & 13 Sep. 1888, regard-
ing certain suggestions
made by the Com. P. W. D.
Madras for the use of the
postal money order
system by Govt officials.

W. D.
3.6.89

9. 1. 189

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