

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 6
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 12/88
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 6/9

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

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தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

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அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	425	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	14. 2. 1889	188

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce (Pensions and Gratuities), dated Calcutta, 7th January 1889, No. 109.

Read again—

Resolution by the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1934-G., dated 21st October 1887, requesting all Local Governments and Administrations and Political Officers serving directly under the Government of India, to report on certain particulars regarding the operation of the rules in the Civil Pension Code relative to transfers to Foreign Service in Native States of officers serving under the Government of India.

Read also the following replies—

From the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 5681, dated 5th Nov. 1887.
 " Resident, Nepal, No. 22-G., dated 5th November 1887.
 " Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 1413-G. R., dated 9th November 1887.
 " of Burma " 316—43-P., " 15th " "
 " Government of Bombay, " 7611, " 21st " "
 " of Bengal, " 3736-P., " 29th " "
 " Agent, Governor-General, Baroda, No. 10924, " 14th December "
 " Resident, Hyderabad, " 180, " 16th " "
 " in Cashmere, No. 1281, dated 30th December 1887.
 " in Mysore, " 18—6757, dated 6th January 1888.
 " Government of Madras, No. 20, dated 7th January 1888.
 " Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 177—351, dated 10th Jan. 1888.
 " Govt. of N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, " 852-X. P. 49, dated 13th Feb. 1888.
 " Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 490—144-G., dated 18th February 1888.
 " Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, No. 2807-X. P. 49, dated 30th Apr. 1888.
 " Government of the Punjab, No. 424, dated 27th August 1888.

Resolution—

The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the conditions as regards pension and leave which should attach to officers of Government on Foreign Service, and in codifying the rules which have from time to time been passed on this subject, and which have been grouped under sections 8 to 11 of the Civil Pension Code, has considered it necessary in some respects to revise them.

2. It is necessary, in the first place, to distinguish between three different kinds of Foreign Service, as, although the existing rules do not make this distinction, a difference is in fact observed in the manner of applying the rules. This distinction is defined as follows:—

A—Foreign service is of three kinds, viz:—

First—When an officer of Government is allowed to take service under an employer who is not under the orders of Government, and is allowed while in such service to maintain his claim to pension, or to pension and leave, in the same way as if he were still in the service of Government.

Examples.—Officers lent to Egypt or to the Colonies or to a Native State (not administered by Government) or a Port Trust or a Municipality or a Railway Company.

Second—When Government, having obtained control over or having received in trust certain funds other than *General Revenues*, creates special appointments or special establishments at the cost of the said funds for the purpose of exercising such control or trust.

Examples.—Administrators of Native States, Managers of Courts of Wards' Estates, Officers serving in Berar.

Third—When additions are made to an existing service or an existing establishment to provide for work which has to be done under the supervision and control of the supervising and controlling officers of the service or establishment, the cost of the additions being charged to, or recovered from, the persons or bodies in whose interest the work is done.

Examples.—Political Agents appointed at the cost of the States concerned; Assistant Opium Agents in Native States and their Establishments; Establishments employed in Government offices for the control of local funds, the members of which are appointed and controlled by Government, but the cost of which is recovered from the foreign services or local funds concerned.

B—(a) Foreign service of the first and second kinds qualifies for leave or for pension only in the case of officers transferred by competent authority from qualifying service under Government with the privilege of retaining their title to leave or pension, which in all but special cases is made subject to the payment of contributions to Government in respect of the cost of such leave or pension.

(b) Foreign service of the third kind qualifies for leave and pension in the same way as service in the rest of the department or establishment, of which the appointment forms a part; but arrangements are made for the recovery of the cost.

3. In the case of foreign service of the first kind, there is reason to think that it is occasionally sought by officers who have very little claim upon the Government of India that they should retain any privileges when passing into a foreign employer's service. The Governor-General in Council accordingly desires to impose this new restriction upon transfers to such service:

The officer transferred must either have ten years' qualifying service (for pension) under Government or belong to one of the following services:—The Covenanted Civil Service; the Army; the "Commission" of any non-Regulation Province; the regular Political services; the Superior Service of the Public Works (including Railway Revenue and Account Branches), Telegraph, Survey, or Forest Departments; the graded Educational Service; the Indian Marine.

4. Again, it is not desirable that the contributions of officers in this class of service or their pensions or leave allowances should be regulated by the salaries which they from time to time receive from their foreign employer, as these salaries are often regulated by considerations different from those which apply in the ordinary services of the Government of India; and there are occasions on which the system has led to abuses. It is considered better to take a standard of salary which shall be independent of the foreign employer, and to regulate the officer's relations to the Government of India by this assumed salary instead of by that which he actually draws. With this view the following scale is laid down:—

C—Whatever may be the actual pay and allowances drawn by an officer in foreign service from his employers, his salary, for the purpose of calculating his leave allowances and pension, and of requiring a contribution towards the cost of such leave allowances and pension shall be assumed to be as follows:—

(a) If he is a member of any of the special services mentioned in paragraph 3 above:—

	Covenanted Civil Servants.	Other Special Services.
(i) During the first two years of his service reckoning from the first day of April next following his arrival in India	400	350
(ii) For each subsequent year of service	100	50
Up to a maximum of	2,500	Twice the maximum Furlough allowance admissible to the officer concerned (1).

(1) *Example*.—If an officer's furlough allowance is subject to a maximum of £250 per quarter, and the official rate of exchange for the year is 1 shilling 4 pence per rupee, the maximum on which a contribution is required would be Rs. 2,500 per mensem. If the furlough allowance is subject to a maximum of £120 per quarter, the maximum on which a contribution is required would be Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

NOTE.—Percentage deductions (e.g., for Civil Fund in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant) will be calculated upon the "assumed salary."

(b) If the officer is not a member of any of the above services, then—

- If he belongs to a graded service, his name will be retained on it (as seconded), promotion from grade to grade being given to him in due course, and his assumed pay will be that of the grade in which from time to time he is.
- If he does not belong to a graded service, the assumed pay will be, and will remain, that which he last drew when in Government employ.

5. Further, a re-examination under existing conditions of the calculations on which the contributions were originally based, leads to the conclusion that they do not now adequately represent the value of the pension or allowances undertaken. There seems to be no reason why—in the case of the first kind of foreign service—the Government should not require full reimbursement, and for this class of service the following rates are now laid down:—

D—From every officer transferred to Foreign service of the first kind, who does not wholly resign the service of the British Government, or who is not, for recorded special and public reasons, exempted wholly or partly from the operation of these rules a contribution is levied as follows:—

- In the case of officers of the special services mentioned in paragraph 3 on account of leave allowances (excepting privilege leave) and pension—one-fourth of the assumed pay.
- In the case of others, on account of pension only—one-eighth of the assumed pay.

Provided that, in the case of an officer whose pension is subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year, the contribution will not be calculated on a higher salary than Rs. 833½ a month.

6. In Foreign service of the second kind, the salary is for the most part fixed and controlled by the Government under the rules ordinarily applicable to salaries of Government appointments. The rate of contribution applicable to this case will be as follows:—

- In the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, a Military Officer, a Civil Engineer, and any other officer subject to the more favorable Leave Rules, one-fourth of his actual sanctioned salary.
- In the case of an officer subject to the less favorable Leave Rules—
 - If he is of gazetted standing, 20 per cent. (one-fifth) of his actual sanctioned salary.
 - If he be of clerical standing, 16½ per cent. (one-sixth) of his actual sanctioned salary.

That is, if the officer's sanctioned salary is Rs. 1,000, the Foreign funds must pay him Rs. 1,250, or Rs. 1,200, or Rs. 1,166½, as the case may be; he will retain the Rs. 1,000, and pay the rest to Government by way of contribution.

Provided that, in the case of an officer whose pension is subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year, the contribution will not be calculated on a higher salary than Rs. 833½ a month. Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to entitle an officer to include "acting allowances" in "Emoluments" for purpose of calculation of pension.

NOTE.—For a Covenanted Civil Servant a sanctioned salary of Rs. 1,000 in Foreign service is the equivalent of a sanctioned salary of Rs. 1,041½ in Government service; as the latter is subject to 4 per cent. deduction, while the former is not. The Civil Fund deductions will be calculated at a percentage on the Rs. 1,000.

(c) From inferior servants the contribution required is one anna in the rupee for pension only: the Government of India pays no leave allowances to such servants.

7. The rates of contribution prescribed in this Resolution apply to all transfers to Foreign service made after this date. For officers who have already been transferred to Foreign service, the rates hitherto in force will continue to operate, until the new rates are applied under the orders, in each case, of the Local Government which has transferred the services of the officers concerned. But in all cases in which, under existing rules, the salary of an officer may not be increased without the sanction of the Government of India, such sanction will, in future, if the officer remains under the old rates of contribution, be subject to the condition that the increase shall not be liable to contribution and shall not be reckoned for any purpose of leave allowances or pension. This condition, however, does not apply to officers of the Public Works establishment who have already been transferred to the service of Railway Companies upon conditions agreed upon between the Companies and the Government.

8. Foreign service of the third kind is not, properly speaking, Foreign service at all, but the conditions of it—so far as reimbursement to Government of the cost of leave and pension—are based upon the principles applicable to Foreign Service. The rules which are laid down with reference to it are more clearly expressed as follows:—

In the case of Foreign service of the third kind, the relations between Government and the officers employed in respect to their pensions and leave allowances are the same as if they were in ordinary Government service.

The cost of the service should be recovered from the person or body on whose account the service is rendered. This recovery should ordinarily be reckoned upon the gross sanctioned cost, and should not be made with reference to the salaries taken separately. It should, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, include not only the current charge, but a further amount calculated according to the rates prescribed in paragraph 6 above, sufficient to provide for pensions and leave allowances (which may vary from time to time according to acting and other arrangements).

These contributions should be recovered by the direct action of the department concerned, the officers themselves not being responsible for it.

9. The Governor-General in Council is pleased also to withdraw the following rule of the existing code, except as regards any officers who are already paying contributions under it:—

An officer who is paid from a Local Fund may, on first appointment, with the permission of the Local Government, and upon production of a medical certificate under section 106, Rule 2, subscribe for a pension under this section. The rules of the code will then apply to such officer so long as he continues to subscribe for pension, as if he were paid from the General Revenues.

In lieu of this rule the following is substituted:—

The administrators of a Local Fund which banks with a Government Treasury may, with the permission of the Local Government, make a permanent arrangement for contributing for pensions from the General Revenues for its permanent employés or for any specified class of them by paying to Government an amount equal to one-ninth of the sanctioned salaries of the several appointments; provided that the bills on which the establishment charges are drawn from the treasury are subject to the audit of the Accountant-General under the rules from time to time prescribed for the audit of Government establishment charges, and that the contribution is added to the establishment bill and paid from the Local Fund by transfer credit to the General Revenues at the time the establishment bill is cashed.

10. These new conditions as to Foreign Service will be incorporated with the other rules on the subject in the Revised Edition of the Code now under preparation.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Director-General of the Post Office of India; to the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; to the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue; to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India; to the Comptroller-General, and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers, for information.

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

ORDER—dated 28th January 1889, No. 41, Financial.

Communicated to the Departments of the Secretariat.

(True Extract.)

L. P. Shirres

Chief Secretary.

To the Departments of the Secretariat.

Exd. W. H. French.

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G.O., 28th January 1889, No. 41.



JANUARY.

Foreign Service.

Communicating to the departments of the Secretariat Resolution of the Government of India revising the rules as regards pension and leave which should attach to officers of Government on —.

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