

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 6

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 11/12/1991

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 10/12

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

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மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

3 sheet

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.  
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

1261  
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READ—the following paper :—

Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department (Accounts and Finance—Provincial Finances), dated Calcutta, 17th March 1892, No. 1142.

Read—the following resolutions and letters of the Government of India in the Finance Department :—

|     |       |       |                      |
|-----|-------|-------|----------------------|
| No. | 1709, | dated | 22nd March 1877.     |
| "   | 1642  | "     | 19th July 1878.      |
| "   | 3520  | "     | 27th October 1880.   |
| "   | 4150  | "     | 5th October 1882.    |
| "   | 1752  | "     | 11th December 1883.  |
| "   | 1274  | "     | 13th March 1884.     |
| "   | 568   | "     | 5th February 1885.   |
| "   | 458   | "     | 28th January 1887.   |
| "   | 1124  | "     | 4th March 1887.      |
| "   | 1596  | "     | 30th March 1887.     |
| "   | 5228  | "     | 30th September 1887. |
| "   | 5703  | "     | 25th October 1887.   |
| "   | 2848  | "     | 30th May 1888.       |
| "   | 5785  | "     | 12th December 1890.  |

*Resolution.*—In supersession of the orders read in the preamble and all other existing orders on the subject, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down, with effect from 1st April 1892, the following rules and conditions regulating the administration by Local Governments of Provincial revenues and expenditure.

2. The powers vested in Local Governments by this Resolution are subject to the general supervision and control of the Government of India; and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council expressly reserves the right of issuing instructions to Local Governments on general or particular matters affecting the transferred revenues and services, when such interference with the discretion ordinarily vested in them seems to him expedient.

3. Subject to the limitations hereinafter stated, Local Governments exercise, in respect of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, all the powers exercised, before the introduction of the system of Provincial finance, by the Government of India. In the case of revenue and expenditure classified under heads which are divided between Imperial and Provincial in fixed proportions, those powers are exercised by Local Governments in respect of the Imperial portion also. The powers vested in Local Governments as above are necessarily limited to the powers possessed by the Government of India. In all very important matters and in certain minor matters, the orders of the Secretary of State are required; and, although some of the limitations, rendered necessary by this restriction on the powers of the Government of India, are included in the subsequent paragraphs of this resolution, it should be understood that all orders, which are now in force or which may hereafter be issued, which have the effect of

requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in connection with any matter affecting revenue or expenditure, necessarily prevent the Local Governments from issuing, without a reference to the Government of India, final orders in regard to such matter.

4. Without the previous sanction of the Government of India—

(1) No additional taxation may be imposed, and no change made in any existing system of revenue management.

(2) No new general service or duty may be undertaken; whenever a Local Government proposes to undertake any such new service or duty, it must satisfy the Government of India that it can provide the funds for it, temporarily if the service or duty is temporary, and permanently if it is permanent.

(3) No appointment may be created with a pay of more than Rs. 250 a month; and no addition may be made to the pay and allowances of any officer if they exceed, or would after the addition exceed, Rs. 250 a month.

(4) No appointment of which the pay and allowances are more than Rs. 250 a month may be abolished; and the pay and allowances of no such appointment may be reduced.

(5) No class or grade or officers may be created or abolished; and the pay of no class or grade of officers may be raised or reduced.

(6) The rates of discount upon the retail of stamps and court-fees labels must not be altered.

(7) The rates of duty on spirits and drugs should not be altered in any case in which the alteration is likely to affect the excise arrangements of neighbouring provinces; and in particular the sanction of the Governor-General in Council must be obtained to any alteration in the rates of duty in any district which borders on another province.

(8) No addition may be made to the pay or allowances of any individual officer, or class of officers, that may lead to increase in the emoluments of any public servants doing duty in the same province, whose pay and allowances are not charged under one of the transferred heads of service. The Government of India reserves the right to forbid alterations in rates of pay or allowances which, in its opinion, would produce inconvenience in other provinces.

(9) No money may be removed from the public treasury for investment or deposit elsewhere; the Government of India, which is responsible for the provision of ways and means for the public service in all departments, must always retain, as at present, in its own hands, absolute and unconditional control over all money in the public treasury; a Local Government may not withdraw such money, except for expenditure upon the public service. This order applies to Local Fund balances as much as to Provincial funds. The principle is that no funds contributed from the public revenues or raised by general taxation, such as the district cess funds and the like, shall be invested without the consent of the Government of India; these orders do not apply to municipal or port funds, nor to trust or endowment funds of any kind.

(10) No alteration must be made in the form or procedure of the public accounts; in particular, Local Governments may not issue orders directing the division of a charge between two or more heads of account; the Comptroller-General ordinarily decides the proper classification of an item on the accounts.

(11) No services previously rendered to other departments at the charge of the departments made over to the control of the Local Governments may be diminished, and no services previously rendered to these departments at the charge of other departments may be increased.

(12) No line of through communication may be abandoned, or allowed to fall out of repair.

5. The Provincial revenues and expenditure consist of the revenue and expenditure recorded, under the heads made Provincial, on the books of the Account Officers of the Province. Inter-provincial adjustments are forbidden.

6. Local Governments are required to maintain balances of the following minimum amounts:—

|                      | RS.       |                             | RS.       |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Central Provinces .. | 8,00,000  | N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .. | 20,00,000 |
| Lower Burma ..       | 6,00,000  | Punjab ..                   | 10,00,000 |
| Assam ..             | 5,00,000  | Madras ..                   | 20,00,000 |
| Bengal ..            | 20,00,000 | Bombay ..                   | 20,00,000 |

A Local Government should not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, propose any estimates or allow any transactions which involve the reduction of the Provincial balance below the prescribed minimum. Accountants-General are required to make a report to the Local Government and to the Government of India when it appears to them that there is any likelihood of the balance being reduced below the minimum.

7. Local Governments may sanction loans and advances under the orders contained in Resolutions, Nos. 13 and 14, dated 1st January 1889, and Nos. 417 and 419, dated 24th January 1890, but may not, without the special sanction of the Government of India, sanction any other loans of public money.

8. When any Local Government proposes to provide in the estimates for Provincial expenditure largely in excess of the Provincial revenue of the year—that is, when it is proposed to incur considerable expenditure out of accumulated balances—the proposals should be forwarded to the Government of India for separate consideration in advance of the estimates.

9. It is a general condition, precedent to the delegation of all authority to disburse public money, that it shall be *bonâ fide* for a public object; nothing must be carried out by means of the public funds for the advantage of any individual or body of private persons, unless in accordance with some declared or established rule or principle recognized by the Government of India. It is the duty of every Audit officer, at all times, to challenge any infringement of this principle; and every Local Government must submit, for the orders of the Government of India, any representation made to it by any Audit officer in accordance with this rule which it does not promptly accept.

10. All standing orders and rules of the Supreme Government are to be observed, including, in particular, the rules in the Civil Service Regulations, the Code of the Public Works Department, and the Civil Account Code.

11. Local Governments must exercise the powers vested in them by this resolution subject to the ordinary rules of the budget system. The most important of those rules which affect the exercise of those powers are—

(a) A Local Government cannot sanction any expenditure during a year which will involve an excess over the budget grant for the year for any Provincial Major head without effecting re-appropriation, that is, without reducing by the amount of the excess the sanctioned grant under some other Provincial or local Major head under its control.

(b) A Local Government cannot sanction any expenditure which will involve an excess over the budget grant for the year under a head which is divided in a fixed proportion between Imperial and Provincial, unless it can effect re-appropriation (for the Imperial and Provincial portions of the excess respectively) from Imperial and Provincial or Local heads under its control.

(c) A Local Government is required to keep the total Provincial expenditure under all heads within the total budget grant of the year for that expenditure unless—

- (1) it effects re-appropriation from the grants for Local expenditure under its control; or
- (2) it has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to a supplementary grant.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to all Departments of the Government of India; to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to the several Accountants-General and Comptrollers\* for information.

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

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER—dated 30th March 1892, No. 391, Financial.

Communicated to Departments of Government.

(True Extract.)

*Alb. H. H. H. H. H.*

*J. F.* Chief Secretary.

To Departments of Government. *J. F.*

Exd. A. Raitt.

1261/3

Govt. of {1892} Madras.  
FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. 11-4-92

Encl.

G.O., 30th March 1892, No. 391.

MARCH

Provincial Revenues and  
Expenditure.

Communicating to Departments of Government  
Resolution of the Government of India laying  
down, with effect from 1st April 1892, rules and  
conditions regulating the administration by Local  
Governments of —.

With order

Recorded.

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C. & P. J. 11-4-92  
C. & P. J. 11-4-92  
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L. S.

No. 1261 Wap 20 April