Public Works (1899) Department.

G.O., No. 344 (D)

2nd February 1899

Dated ~~January~~ 1899.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Exchange Compensation Allowance

Letter from the Govt. India forwarding

Copies of Correspondence on the Subject of the

Grant of ——————, noticed

C/13/12

Indexed. 4/2

[P. W. 2
1,000—7-1-99.]

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	2305	W&S	5-9-98				
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	104-5	W&S	15-1-98				
		&c					

FURTHER PAPERS.

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Public (1899.) Department.

CURRENT No. 444

From The Govt of India

Order No: 344 W&S 3.2.99

Recorded with reference to the following orders:—

No. 29.

G.O. No. 2059 W&S 29.7.97	Dated 3—1—99
" No. 3449 W&S 9.12.97	Received 3/16—1—99
" No. 3126 W&S 6.12.98.	Registered
" No. 343 W&S 3.2.99	Enclosures 3 (6 Sc.)
AOR 18.1.99.	Spare copies 6.

Rev. 18-1-99

SUBJECT.

Exchange Compensation allowance —

Towards Certain resolution on the Subject of the Grant of —

× Proposal in Financial &c. 1158 D 3.12.98

CW 10342 in C. Sales accounts Branch CW Section for Finance Dept

E/B PK CK Jas

DW W

S&W

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 2 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, GENERAL BRANCH.

THE SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF BENGAL, THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH AND THE PUNJAB, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, GENERAL BRANCH.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, 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 DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.

Simla, the 3rd January 1899.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for information and guidance a copy of each of the Resolutions in the Finance and Commerce Department noted on the margin on the subject of the grant of exchange compensation allowance, and to state that the date from which any allowance may be drawn retrospectively under these orders is that stated in the Resolution of the 17th November 1898, *viz.*, the 1st April 1897.

No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.
„ 4847 „ „ 5th November 1898.
„ 5040 „ „ 17th „ „

2. I am at the same time to invite attention to Public Works Department letter No. 3108 G., dated 23rd November 1897, explaining the intention of Resolution of Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4217-Ex., dated 21st September 1897, in regard to the method of applying Rule XIII of the rules issued with Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, to persons appointed in India who were drawing the allowance under the rules of 1893, and whose cases were at the time doubtful, but who under the present orders may be declared either eligible or ineligible.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. H. Walker

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Copies of Finance and Commerce Department Resolutions Nos. 2422-Ex., 4847-Ex. and 5040-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, 5th Novr. and 17th Novr. 1898, respectively.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1688 P. W. D.—5-1-98.—1050.

To The Secy. to the Govt. of Madras, Public Works Department.

No. 2422-Ex.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.
Compensation.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 31st May 1897.

READ—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3624-A., dated the 18th August 1893, and annexure.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3900-A., dated the 7th September 1893.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 661-P., dated the 6th February 1894.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 2630-Ex., dated the 29th May 1894.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3183-Ex., dated the 26th June 1894.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Accountant General, Punjab, No. 2743-P., dated the 31st May 1894.

Office memo. from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 3571-Ex., dated the 16th July 1894.

Extract (paragraph 3) from a Military letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 135, dated the 30th November 1893.

Letter from the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, No. 2459-F., dated the 27th July 1894.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4524-Ex., dated the 7th September 1894.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Accountant General, Punjab, No. 5568-Ex., dated the 3rd November 1894.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Accountant General, Bombay, No. 6143-Ex., dated the 18th December 1894.

Letter from the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department, to the Accountant General, Bengal, No. 558-P., dated the 31st January 1895.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 286, dated the 24th October 1894, and enclosure.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 44 (Financial), dated the 14th March 1895.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 273, dated the 25th September 1895.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 20 (Financial), dated the 30th January 1896.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 2624-A., dated the 17th June 1896.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 311, dated the 28th October 1896, and enclosure.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 44 (Financial), dated the 25th February 1897, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—The Rules annexed to this resolution are issued in supersession of all previous rules regarding the officers entitled to exchange compensation allowance, and the following additional explanations are given as to the principles on which these Rules are to be applied.

2. It is to be borne in mind in applying the Rules that Europe includes the English-speaking colonies, and that Eurasians who are not statutory natives of India are to be reckoned as Europeans.

3. As regards *officers appointed in England*, all Europeans so appointed, whether in the military or the civil service will be entitled to exchange compensation allowance unless their salaries are fixed in sterling, or unless they are specifically excluded from it by the terms of their engagement.

4. As regards *officers appointed in India*, they will not be eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance if they belong to the class to which an important privilege as to appointments in India is secured by the Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3. That class is thus defined in the Statute :—

"The words 'Natives of India' shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only."

5. But before officers appointed in India and not excluded by the above test are eligible for exchange compensation allowance, two further qualifications are necessary—

(1) They must have been appointed either (*a*) to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable or (*b*) to services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

(2) They must have been appointed as Europeans, and in the second case, for the purpose of maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans.

6. It is not possible, without some little delay, to make complete lists of offices, services or departments falling within the categories (*a*) and (*b*) above mentioned. For the present the following orders are issued, and Local Governments and Departments are desired, as soon as possible, to make any recommendations for further inclusion in the lists, in order that definite orders may issue.

A.—Offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable.

7. The following are included—

(1) Appointments limited (or practically so) to barristers, or members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

(2) Appointments limited to persons who possess a special education or skill that is obtainable only in England, such as the higher medical appointments ; appointments connected with special scientific investigation; engineering appointments in the cases where officers have been taken over from companies or specially appointed by reason of European experience (Civil Service Regulations, 703 and 709) ; skilled artizans with European training; appointments connected with Marine or Shipping.

(3) Appointments in services and departments which are in all but exceptional cases restricted to members of the Indian Civil Service or officers of the army. Officers not belonging to these two classes, who have in the past been admitted to these services and departments, will be entitled to exchange compensation allowance. In most cases this kind of admission has now ceased, and a substitute for it has been found in the admission of Provincial Service officers to listed posts. Officers admitted under these new rules are not entitled, as they do not comply with the second condition abovementioned, *viz.*, they have not been admitted as Europeans.

(4) Appointments which by practice or order are confined to men enlisted in the British Army.

B.—Services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable

8. The only services and departments which have as yet been admitted within this category are those referred to in the orders of 1879 regarding appointment and promotion of Europeans. They are—

(1) the Account Departments, Civil, Public Works and Military, and the Forest Department so far as these are filled by appointment, after examination ; and

(2) the Education Department in the case of persons appointed by the Secretary of State.

The following Departments—Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works and Police.

These orders do not refer to appointments of which the pay is less than Rs. 200.

9. There is a further important restriction to be observed with regard to all these services and departments. Not all Europeans in these appointments are eligible, but only those who have been appointed "as European" and "for the purpose of maintaining the proportion" of European held to be indispensable.

10. To many of the departments named (perhaps to most of them) there are two avenues of admission. In the Account Departments there is admission by nomination and examination, and there is admission by promotion from the Subordinate Account Service. In most of the branches of the Public Works Department there is admission by appointment in England, and admission by appointment in India under regulations which are equally open to Europeans and Natives. In all these cases it is the first kind of appointment only which is designed to maintain the indispensable proportion of Europeans, and those appointed under the second method are not appointed as Europeans and for the purpose of maintaining the proportion, and they are therefore, under the orders now conveyed, not eligible. The same is the case, as has been pointed out, with "Provincial Service" officers admitted to "listed appointments."

11. The admission of officers holding subordinate and ministerial appointments is to be decided by the criteria above explained. In the main, those who are serving in subordinate positions will not fulfil the necessary conditions ; but if there are subordinate offices, as doubtless there are, which in the public interest must at present be held by Europeans, the persons so selected for them will be entitled to draw the allowance. In the present Resolution no orders are issued for the admission of such officers (except those which are sanctioned as offices to be held by British soldiers drawing a staff pay). But Local Governments and Departments will include in the recommendations they send with reference to paragraph 6 above any subordinate or ministerial offices which they consider to come under classes A and B above.

12. Rule XIII of the annexed rules, so far as it provides for the withdrawal of the exchange compensation allowance from officers who have been admitted to it under past rules, will not be brought into force until the proposed lists of appointments are considered and determined. When that is done, the limitation prescribed must be applied to all officers who do not come within the list. But meantime no person who is not clearly admissible within the instructions now issued should be admitted to exchange compensation allowance.

ORDER—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations ; to Departments of the Government of India ; and to Heads of Departments subordinate to the Financial Department ; with the request that the recommendations called for in paragraph 6 be made with all possible despatch.

Ordered also that it be communicated to all Accountants General and Comptrollers for information and guidance.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

VI. If any part of an officer's salary is fixed in sterling, and is converted into rupees at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions between England and India, the allowance is payable only in respect of the excess, if any, of the portion of his salary not fixed in sterling, over the portion fixed in sterling.

When a wound or good service pension due to an officer serving in India, is received by him in sterling in England, an abatement should be made from the Exchange Compensation drawn in India, the amount of the abatement being equal to the amount by which the equivalent of the sterling pension at the official rate of Exchange is exceeded by that at the market rate fixed for the quarter for the payment of Exchange Compensation.

Subsidiary Rules.

VII. The allowance is granted in the form of a percentage on the officer's salary, which will be calculated by the Comptroller General each quarter, and notified by him about the 15th day of the final month in the preceding quarter. Subject to the limits prescribed in clause 2, it will be based on the amount by which the average demand rate of exchange in Calcutta during the quarter ending on the date named falls short of the privileged rate of exchange.

VIII. The percentage fixed for any quarter is applicable to all payments of salary falling due during that quarter. Thus the percentage for the July to September quarter applies to salary payable between the 1st of July and 30th of September, which ordinarily is the salary for June, July and August.

When salary is drawn for a portion of a month Exchange Compensation is admissible only for that portion of the month, and the maximum monthly limit, if applicable must be proportionately reduced.

IX. The allowance is payable, month by month, with pay, and under the rules under which pay is drawn; and it will be charged as pay, but under a separate detailed head. In the case of officers whose emoluments are governed by the Civil Service Regulations, the allowance is admissible only on salary as defined in Article 47. In the case of officers whose emoluments are governed by the Indian Army Regulations, it is admissible only on pay, Indian allowances, and Staff pay.

Deputation allowance does not come within the definition of "salary" in Article 47 of the Civil Service Regulations and consequently Exchange Compensation is not admissible in respect of it. But if in any case deputation allowance has been specially permitted to count as salary for calculating leave allowance it may also count for Exchange Compensation.

X. Exchange Compensation is admissible on leave allowances fixed in rupees and drawn in India.

XI. Exchange compensation is not admissible, under the orders of the Government of India, to Government officers in foreign service. The Government of India, however, so far as they are concerned, agree to the grant of it to such officers under the present rules and restrictions. But it is in each case for the foreign employer to decide in the first instance whether he is willing to grant the allowance or not. If he signifies his desire to give the allowance the sanction of the Local Government by whom the officer's services were lent should be applied for, with a full statement of the grounds on which the officer considers himself to be eligible for the allowance.

XII. Family remittances of pay are not permissible to any officer who is, at the time in respect of which the pay is due, in receipt of exchange compensation.

XIII. These Rules shall come into force with effect from the 1st of April 1897, provided that Officers to whom Exchange Compensation would not be admissible under these rules, but who have been admitted to it under the rules previously in force, will continue to draw it to the extent of the salaries they were drawing on the 1st of April 1897; but any increase in their salary after that date will be taken in reduction and ultimately in extinction of the claim to the allowance.

G. C. Press, Simla,—No. 516 P. W. D.—8-7-97.—1,600.

No. 4847-Ex.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.
Compensation.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 5th November 1898.

READ again—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated the 31st May 1897.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4936-Ex., dated the 8th November 1897.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution of 31st May 1897, cited in the preamble, with which the revised rules for the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance were promulgated, certain general orders were issued as to the list of (*a*) offices in which European qualifications are indispensable and (*b*) services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable, and Local Governments and Departments were invited to make any recommendations for further inclusion in the lists. These having now been received from almost all quarters, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following further orders as to what are the appointments by virtue of holding which an officer, *appointed in India*, not being a statutory native, becomes entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

It should be clearly understood in all cases that the present orders relate solely to the question as to what are the appointments by virtue of holding which an officer, if not otherwise excluded, becomes entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance. They do not, therefore, render a person appointed in India eligible for the allowance, if he is a *native of India* within the definition of that term in Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 6.

Public Works Department.

2. Excluding the Account Branch, certain special and technical appointments, and the clerical staff, which will be dealt with further on, the establishments of the Public Works Department appointed in India may be classed for the purposes of the Resolution as under:—

3. *Engineering, including the Engineering Staff of State Railways.*

I.—Superior Establishments.

(*a*) Engineers appointed in India who have by reason of their previous European training been placed on an equal footing with Engineers appointed from Europe by the Secretary of State.

A list of the officers falling under this category is given in Appendix 13 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(*b*) Special Engineers taken over from Railway Companies.

(*c*) European and Eurasian Engineers appointed from the Indian Colleges before recruitment from those Colleges was limited to statutory natives.

(*d*) Other European and Eurasian Engineers appointed direct before recruitment was limited to officers sent out from England and officers appointed from the Indian Colleges.

This category includes a few officers appointed after passing the direct examination of the Thomason College.

(*e*) European and Eurasian Engineers appointed from the Indian Colleges after recruitment from the Colleges was limited to statutory natives.

This category includes Engineers appointed from the Colleges to the Provincial Engineering Establishment.

(*f*) Europeans and Eurasians appointed to the Provincial Engineer Establishment by promotion from the Upper Subordinate Establishment.

II.—Upper Subordinate Establishment of Sub-Engineers, Supervisors and Overseers.

(*a*) Military non-commissioned or warrant officers;

(*b*) Others recruited without restriction as to being statutory natives from the Indian Colleges and other sources.

III.—Lower Subordinate Establishment of Sub-Overseers, Maistries, etc.

Of these classes I (*a*), I (*b*), and II (*a*) are eligible. Classes I (*e*) and III are not eligible. As regards classes I (*c*), I (*d*), and II (*b*), orders will be passed hereafter. "Provincial" officers are dealt with in paragraphs 7 and 8.

4. *Establishments of State Railways.*—Excluding Engineering Staff which has been dealt with above, and consisting of—

I.—Superior Establishments.

(*a*) Managerial, in which the appointments are filled by selection in India from the Engineering, Traffic and other branches of the Public Works Department Establishment. Europeans only are selected.

(*b*) Traffic, recruited partly by selection of officers from other branches, partly by promotion of deserving subordinates, and partly by direct appointment—since 1897 all officers appointed direct are taken from Cooper's Hill. These officers are Europeans with a sprinkling of Eurasians, and one native who is a promoted subordinate.

(*c*) Locomotive, consisting entirely of Europeans either appointed from England or in India after European training, or taken over from Companies.

(*d*) Storekeeper's Branch, also consisting entirely of Europeans, with a few Eurasians, taken over from Companies, and recruited either by direct appointment or transfer or promotion from other establishments.

II.—Subordinate Establishments, including open line, maintenance, traffic, and locomotive hands, holding appointments on the sanctioned cadre of the several lines as distinguished from the fluctuating staff, *e.g.*, engine-drivers, firemen, guards, ticket-collectors, wheel-testers, station masters at the smaller stations, etc., and comprising—

(*a*) pensionable hands, appointed before service in the Railway Revenue Establishments was made non-pensionable;

(*b*) non-pensionable hands appointed since.

The Superior Establishments under class I are essentially European in character and the appointments included therein will qualify for Exchange Compensation Allowance, subject to the proviso that promoted subordinates in the

Traffic Branch, and officers transferred thereto from other branches, will not be eligible for the allowance unless they drew it in their former capacity.

Of the pensionable men under class II (*a*) 42 at present hold appointments carrying a maximum pay of Rs. 250 and over. These appointments may be admitted as qualifying.

As regards the subordinate establishment under class II (*b*), most of these will be covered by an arrangement now under consideration, by which all non-pensionable subordinates on pay not exceeding Rs. 450 will be outside the ordinary Exchange Compensation Allowance rules, European members of the staff being eligible (within the Rs. 450 limit) for increased pay with reference to the market value of their services. Eight appointments which will remain outsids this arrangement will qualify for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

5. The Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is recruited from England, but at present contains four other officers, *viz.*, two officers transferred from the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and two promoted from the subordinate establishment before the constitution of a Provincial Service. These hold qualifying appointments. Future promotions from the Subordinate Department will be to the Provincial Branch of the service which is not eligible.

In the subordinate grades of the Indian Telegraph Department soldiers employed as signallers and telegraph masters are eligible.

6. The Indo-European Telegraph Establishment, even in its subordinate grades, is one which has to be selected largely with reference to European qualifications, and the Europeans contained therein should on this account be admitted to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Provincial Services.

7. The general Provincial Services are the staff of Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners on the Executive side, and Sub-Judges, Munsiffs and the like on the Judicial side. They are entirely recruited in India, and the great majority of their members are Asiatic natives. Though they contain a sprinkling of Europeans, most of these are statutory natives.

The members of these Provincial Services are entirely outside the Exchange Compensation Allowance rules.

8. The same ruling will apply to other Provincial Services existing alongside of, or in subordination to, an Imperial Branch of the same Department, as in such cases the necessary European element in the service is taken as being supplied by the Imperial Branch. Accordingly members of the Public Works, Telegraph, Forest and Survey Provincial Services are ineligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance and this also applies (with certain exceptions to be mentioned hereafter) to the Provincial Educational Service.

Account Departments.

9. There are in the main three Account Establishments in India—the Civil, the Public Works and the Military. The Civil, excluding the few appointments filled from the Indian Civil Service, is composed of—

(1) the "Enrolled List," which consists of—

(*a*) officers recruited in India, under a special system, *as Europeans* by nomination and examination, or by nomination alone before the method of recruitment by examination was introduced. (This class is now recruited by the Secretary of State in England);

(*b*) officers similarly recruited, but by a separate recruitment as statutory natives;

(*c*) officers promoted from subordinate positions.

(2) Chief Superintendents and Subordinate Account Service.

Of these, (1) (*a*) only is within the conditions of the Exchange Compensation Allowance.

10. The Public Works Accounts Service is composed of—

(1) The Superior Accounts Branch which consists of—

(*a*) European officers appointed *as Europeans* by nomination or by nomination and examination. These appointments are now made in England from the Royal Indian Engineering College.

(*b*) Officers taken over from Companies.

(*c*) Officers transferred from the Engineering and Traffic Branches of the Public Works Department.

(*d*) Officers promoted from subordinate grades.

(2) The Subordinate Accounts Establishment.

Of these, (1) (*a*) and (1) (*b*) are admissible. The eligibility of officers in class (1) (*c*) will depend on whether they were allowed Exchange Compensation Allowance in their previous appointments. Orders in regard to classes (1) (*d*) and (2) are reserved.

11. The Military Accounts Department is composed of—

(1) The Superior Service which consists of—

(*a*) Commissioned officers of the Army.

(*b*) Officers promoted from the Subordinate Service.

(2) The Subordinate Account Service.

Of these, (1) (*a*) are eligible as Europeans appointed in England. Orders will issue later regarding (1) (*b*) and (2).

12. The question whether the Examinership of Marine Accounts should be classed as an appointment which should in itself carry Exchange Compensation Allowance will be settled later on. In the meantime the Examiner will be eligible if appointed from the Royal Navy or Royal Indian Marine, or from the eligible grades of any of the Accounts Departments.

Technical Appointments.

13. There is a numerous class of appointments which may be grouped together as Technical appointments, and dealt with here:

(1) In the Public Works Department there are the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and Mechanical Draftsman, Roorkee Workshops and Mine Managers and Overmen.

(2) The Military Department employ a large number of miscellaneous mechanicians and artizans; mechanics of Ordnance Establishments other than those who possess claims by reason of being enlisted soldiers or officers serving under covenant; professional tailors in the Army Clothing Department, and leather workers in the Ordnance Department; boatswains, sailmakers, gunners, and similar dockyard artizans who mostly occupy the position of foremen of working establishments.

(3) On the Mint establishments there are mechanical engineers and engravers, and other artizans.

(4) In the Survey Department there are artizans in its workshops, and trained Engravers, Lithographers and Photographers.

(5) In the Civil Department there are Inspectors of Boilers and of Explosives, and Curators of Museums and Gardens, and their assistants.

(6) Ordnance and Dockyard Storekeepers are also in this category.

In many cases these men are appointed by the Secretary of State and sent out to India; in others they are appointed in India. So far as men appointed in India are serving under contract, their case is provided for by the rules. So far as they are not, they should be considered eligible for Exchange

Compensation Allowance if they have, as a matter of fact, before their appointment, acquired their professional training or qualifications in Europe, or in Government establishments, or under European firms in India. But a man appointed without such previous training, and afterwards acquiring it in Government employ, has obviously not been appointed to Government employ by reason of any special European qualification.

14. The above principle applies also to those officers who are engaged in regulating or supervising large mechanical establishments. In commercial life, mill-owning firms and the like consider Europeans necessary for the posts of Superintendents of their working establishments, and in Government establishments of the same kind, such offices may be regarded as requiring European qualifications. Such appointments as Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Government Presses and also heads of Jail Workshops and of the Postal Workshop at Aligarh should, therefore, carry a title to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

15. Orders will hereafter issue with reference to Civilian Overseers at the Remount Depôts.

Marine Appointments.

16. The principal Marine appointments come under the principle which applies to "Technical appointments," namely, that for them a kind of skill and knowledge is necessary which is practically to be acquired only in Europe or in European employment. Therefore all Europeans holding appointments in connexion with ports that are prescribed either by Act of Parliament or by Indian Law (Port Officers, Ship Surveyors, Shipping Masters and their Deputies and Assistants), Captains and other officers and Engineers of Government vessels, * Health Officers of Ports, River Surveyors, Bengal Pilot Service, should be entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance. In this last case there is a small local service which is ineligible. Agents, Government Consignments, may be reckoned as eligible under this class.

17. European lighthouse-keepers who are of the class of able seamen or selected from the class of sea-going mariners may also be regarded as eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Learned Professions.

18. Appointments limited by rule or ordinary practice to Barristers or persons having an English Medical degree may be reckoned as carrying Exchange Compensation Allowance in the case of persons possessing these qualifications; but Uncovenanted Medical Officers appointed in India to posts which are also open to Civil Assistant Surgeons, a class of officers not entitled to the allowance, are not eligible. Chaplaincies, which are usually held by graduates of English Universities, will carry Exchange Compensation Allowance under this category when filled in India.

But in several of these cases it has to be borne in mind that Exchange Compensation Allowance is not given to men who are not whole-time officers of Government, and who merely receive a fee in respect of part of their time given to public duties.

19. Gentlemen holding appointments as scientific experts must be similarly classed as eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance, and this applies not only to isolated appointments mostly under Scientific and Minor Departments, but to such departments as the Geological, the Botanical, the Civil Veterinary and the Archæological.

By "experts" is meant persons who are selected for particular appointments by reason of their being already experts, and not men who merely become so by their being trained as assistants in Government service.

Police and Jail Departments.

20. Under the Resolution of this Department No. 4936-Ex., dated the 8th November 1897, Exchange Compensation Allowance is admissible to any

* The Royal Indian Marine stands on a different footing and is eligible *per se*.

European whose first appointment in the Police Department was in a post not lower than that of Assistant Superintendent. The principal appointments in the Jail Department also require European qualifications and officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent in that Department who were appointed to these appointments direct may also be regarded as eligible.

21. Proposals have been made to include as appointments qualifying for the allowance a few appointments of lower grade. First, in the Police, the claim is made for A class Inspectors in Burma (" gentlemen Inspectors," from whom Assistant Superintendents are often selected). These may be admitted, as also the similar cases in some provinces where men are, or have been, specially appointed as Inspectors for a time only in pursuance of a system of recruitment for Assistant Superintendencies, or pending the occurrence of a vacancy. The same will apply to any analogous case that may exist in the Jail Department. It has also been laid down, in some provinces at least, that the district Reserve Inspectors of Police should be Europeans, and these officers, and on similar grounds the Jailors of Presidency and Central Jails, may also be admitted.

22. European Constables and European Sergeants of Police, and of European Warders in those Jails in which special accommodation is provided for Europeans, require European qualifications and are appointed by reason of their possessing them; at the same time, they are hardly within the classes for whom Exchange Compensation Allowance is intended, and the most suitable form of order regarding them that commends itself to His Excellency in Council is that they should be considered eligible until their Local Government reconsiders and revises the salaries attached to the appointments.

23. Superintendents in the Presidency Police forces should be considered eligible.

Opium Department.

24. Officers of this Department of and above the rank of Assistant Opium Agent should be regarded as eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Salt Department.

25. In the Salt Department executive appointments are chiefly officered by Europeans, domiciled and non-domiciled, the number of Asiatic natives in all but the lowest appointments being comparatively small. It is accordingly ruled that all officers of the Salt Department holding appointments not lower in rank than that of Assistant Superintendent in Northern India, Assistant Inspector in Madras and Inspector in Bombay, shall, if otherwise eligible, obtain Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Customs Department, etc.

26. The administering officers of the Customs Department have a good deal to do with European ships and European merchants, and officers of the rank of Assistant Collector and upwards may be classed as eligible. Appraisers, Gaugers and Inspectors at present on the establishment, and such of the officers of these classes as may hereafter be appointed *as Europeans*, may also be regarded as eligible. But this ruling will not apply to officers whose Customs Work is of a ministerial character, such as Accountants, Superintendents of Statistics, etc.

27. Members of the Customs Preventive Service, including the two Superintendents of the Excise Detective Establishment, Calcutta Collectorate in regard to whom reference has been made by the Bengal Government are eligible.

Post Office.

28. The following categories are part of the indispensable European element of the Department :—

(1) All ranks senior to Superintendents;

(2) the Sea Post Office Establishment;

(3) the Aden Post Office Establishment;

and Europeans filling these posts will be eligible.

29. In 1880 the Director General was directed to arrange his recruitment for Superintendencies of Post Office so as to provide a proportion of Europeans for certain special posts, and the necessity for this has now been more prominently brought to notice in connexion with Postal work on Military expeditions. Accordingly European Superintendents to the extent of 10 per cent. of the whole body of this class may be admitted to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Education Department.

30. This Department is divided into an Imperial and a Provincial Service, which primarily gives the division between eligibility and non-eligibility—see paragraph 8 above. But Head Masterships and Head Mistressships (by whatever designation known) of all technical colleges or schools and of all schools specially established for Europeans, and such special appointments (not being Heads) as those instanced below, may be included among those carrying Exchange Compensation Allowance :—

(1) Professor and Superintendent, Seebpur Engineering College.

(2) Assistant Superintendent, School of Art, Calcutta.

Survey and Forest Departments.

31. These are Departments which are divided into an Imperial and a Provincial Service. All officers in the Imperial Service of both Departments are eligible, if otherwise qualified. As stated in paragraph 8 of this Resolution officers in the Provincial Service of these Departments are not eligible.

Secretaryships and Heads of Departments.

32. The holders of Secretaryships under Governments (including Joint, Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaryships) should, if Europeans and not already qualified by reason of the service to which they belong, obtain Exchange Compensation Allowance.

33. The same rule is applicable to Registrarships and Deputy Registrarships in High Courts.

34. On the same principle Heads of Departments are included generally. Most of them will no doubt be qualified by reason of the service to which they belong; but where they are not, they are, if Europeans, entitled to the allowance.

35. Superintendents of Stamps and officers holding special appointments as Income-tax Collector at a Presidency Town are also eligible.

Personal Staff.

36. The personal staff of the Governor General and Heads of Provinces (when not admissible by reason of the service to which they belong) and also the heads of the clerical staff of Private and Military Secretaries are included.

Clerical and Ministerial Appointments.

37. These cases, including Registrars and Superintendents as well as purely clerical members of establishments, are reserved for further orders, save that on the establishment of the Foreign Office under the Government of India, twelve appointments above the grade of Rs. 100—150 shall be regarded as the number of appointments which it may be necessary to fill with Europeans who are not statutory natives, and within that limit Exchange Compensation Allowance will be admissible to the establishment of that office.

The question whether there are any other civil office establishments, in which a proportion of Europeans not being statutory natives, is indispensable has not yet been finally settled, and if it should be decided that there are any such, orders in regard to them will issue later on.

Military Subordinates and Warrant Officers and Clerks in Military Offices including the Military Secretariat of the Government of India.

38. If an appointment on an establishment (including ministerial establishments) connected with the administration of the army is by rule or practice held by a man who is borne on the strength of the British Army, such a person holding such an appointment will be eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance. Warrant and Honorary Commissioned Officers of the Subordinate Military Medical Service will come under this category.

To other members of these establishments the orders in paragraph 37 apply.

Transfer from an eligible to a non-eligible appointment.

39. The case of an officer transferred from a service or appointment in which he is eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance to one which does not carry the allowance should be dealt with as follows. So long as such an officer substantively belongs to the eligible service or appointment, and merely officiates in the other, he should retain his claims; but when he is substantively transferred, he should not get the allowance if he would not have drawn it had he been originally recruited for his new service or appointment.

Grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance to Local Fund and Municipal servants.

40. The orders issued by the Government of India on the subject of Exchange Compensation Allowance apply *proprio vigore* only to officers paid from general revenues. Their application to officers serving under Local Boards and Municipalities is a matter to be settled by Local Governments so far as these have legal and financial power to enhance the salaries of such officers. To this extent Local Governments may sanction any increase in the salaries of Local Board or Municipal servants by way of exchange compensation, provided that the concessions so made in no case exceed what such officer would have been eligible for by way of Exchange Compensation Allowance had he been serving under Government. It must also be borne in mind that, as stated in paragraph 3 of the preamble to the Exchange Compensation Allowance rules issued with this Department's Resolution of 31st May 1897, No. 2422-Ex., no vested rights to receive compensation for fall in exchange can in any case be recognized.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations; to Departments of the Government of India; to Heads of Departments subordinate to the Financial Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

W. S. MEYER,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.
Compensation.

RESOLUTION.

No. 4847-Ex.

Dated Simla, the 5th November 1898.

Further orders as to what are the appointments by virtue of holding which an officer, appointed in India, if otherwise eligible, becomes entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1694 P. W. D.—6-12-98.—1,600.

Enclosure No. 3 to P. W. D. Circular letter No. G., dated 189 .

No. 5040-Ex.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 17th November 1898.

READ—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4217-Ex., dated the 21st September 1897.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4847-Ex., dated the 5th November 1898.

RESOLUTION.—Officers of the classes to which Exchange Compensation Allowance is admitted by the Resolution of 5th November 1898 read above, but who have not yet drawn it, may now be admitted, with effect from the 1st April 1897 (*vide* Rule XIII of the rules issued with this Department's Resolution of 31st May 1897, No. 2422-Ex.), with the sanction of the Local Government to which they are subordinate or, in the case of officers of Imperial Departments, of the Head of their Department. Cases in which there is doubt as to the title of an officer to the allowance with reference to the Statutory definition of a native of India, or as to the appointment which he holds being a qualifying one must be referred through the proper channel to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

2. In the case of officers who have hitherto drawn Exchange Compensation Allowance, but to whom it is by the Resolution of 5th November 1898 declared to be inadmissible, the allowances drawn in respect of salary for the month of September 1897 and subsequent months (*vide* paragraph 2 of the Resolution in this Department of 21st September 1897, No. 4217-Ex.), and to be drawn in future, will be adjusted under Rule XIII above referred to, as prescribed in paragraph 12 of the Resolution of 31st May 1897.

Rule XIII and the orders of 21st September 1897 are for convenience of reference quoted below:—

"*Rule XIII.*—These rules shall come into force with effect from the1st of April 1897, provided that officers to whom exchange compensation would not be admissible under

these rules, but who have been admitted to it under the rules previously in force, will continue to draw it to the extent of the salaries they were drawing on the 1st of April 1897; but any increase in their salary after that date will be taken in reduction and ultimately in extinction of the claim to the allowance."

Orders of 21st September 1897.—" His Excellency the Governor General in Council * * * * * * * directs that the rule (Rule XIII) be brought into force at once in cases of officers who were appointed in India and whose salary is less than Rs. 400 a month, inasmuch as they, as a general rule, will not fulfil the conditions required to entitle them to the allowance and also in all other cases in which the Head of the Department or office in which the officer serves considers that there is reasonable doubt whether the officer will be eligible under the new rules. No recoveries need be made of amounts passed in respect of any salary for the month of August 1897 or earlier months, but it must be understood that all amounts drawn for subsequent months will be subject to readjustment under Rule XIII, if the officer concerned is finally declared ineligble "

ORDERED that this Resolution be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations; to Departments of the Government of India; to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy; to Heads of Departments subordinate to the Financial Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

By order,

W. S. MEYER,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

No. 5040-Ex.

Dated Simla, the 17th November 1898.

C. Press, Simla.—No. 1795 P. W. D.—8.12.98.—1,600.

W E I 1/1/99

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Fair

Will it be necessary to send the whole of this file to ors? or will it be sufficient only to send 1798-80 W 25-7-98 & further papers, the memo 1798 of 23-7-98 & book proper being retained & used? If the file is to be broken up kindly return it me for necessary notes.

27/

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Ans

Some papers tied separately can not be sent to Ors. The file cannot be broken up. The file can be kept with the Ors. & duplicates.