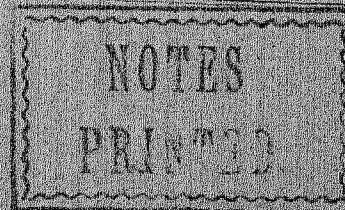


Government {1896} of Madras.
PENSION.

G.O., No. 468, 12th June 1896.



JUNE.

Pension.

Recording letter from the Government of India stating that it would not be desirable to remove the words "on strong public grounds" from articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations for certain reasons.

G.O.	No.	Department	Date	G.O.	No.	Department	Date

} 1896.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 468, 12th June 1896.

JUNE.

Pension

Recording letter from the Government of India stating that it would not be desirable to remove the words "on strong public grounds" from articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations for certain reasons.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from E. GIBSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Pension Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated 7th February 1896, No. 108 :—

I am directed to address the Government of India on the subject of the desirability of extending the discretion of Local Governments in regard to the re-employment of pensioners.

2. As the rules at present stand persons who are in receipt of invalid and compensation pensions and pensioners re-employed in non-pensionable service on the establishment of a State Railway may be re-employed, subject to the condition that the sum of their pension and pay on re-employment does not exceed the pay which they were drawing immediately prior to their removal from the public service. The recipients of retiring pensions can only be re-employed on strong public grounds and with the express sanction of the Local Government where the pension is a provincial charge. The provisions of this rule do not, however, apply to the holders of retiring pensions paid from Police superannuation funds.

3. The Government from time to time receives applications for sanction to the re-employment of police constables, peons and other subordinate officials who are in receipt of superannuation or retiring pensions. Whether such sanction can be granted or not under the rule mentioned above depends upon whether strong public grounds for their re-employment can be said to exist. In some cases it is clear that such grounds do exist. In others they are clearly absent, but there is a third and more difficult class of cases in which it can hardly be said that there are "strong public grounds" for the re-employment of a pensioner in receipt of superannuation or retiring pension, although it appears desirable in the public interests that such re-employment should be sanctioned. In a case that recently came before this Government, a police constable in receipt of a retiring pension of Rs. 3-15-0 per mensem was re-employed as a public rest-house watcher on Rs. 4 per mensem. Though very probably unfit for the arduous duties of a constable at the time of his retirement, the man was yet perfectly capable of performing the light work that is required of a bungalow watcher. His character was good. He had served Government for twenty-four years and had a pension to lose in cases of serious misconduct. On the other hand the pay attached to the post of rest-house watcher was so small as to render it extremely difficult if not impossible to secure the services of a trustworthy man not in receipt of a pension. Similar cases have arisen in which it has been found desirable to appoint pensioners to the poorly-paid posts of tank watchman and local fund union bill-collectors. The post of tank watchman is, however, like that of rest-house watcher, one for which the holder of superannuation pension may be perfectly qualified, while that of bill-collector requires a trustworthy man and the re-employment of such pensioners is frequently desirable, though it may be questionable whether strong public grounds can be said to exist for their re-employment. Other cases which have recently come before Government are the appointment of police pensioners as peons in Public Works Sub-divisional offices, whose duties include the cashing of salary cheques and watching the office and cash chest at night, or as guard lascars at Public Works Workshops, whose duty it is to parade at the gates and to prevent people from removing public property

from the compound of the workshops. In cases of this class it is frequently easy to obtain the services of holders of retiring or superannuation pensions and difficult to get any other reliable men to serve in the appointments for the low pay which can be attached to them. Occasionally military pensioners or the holders of invalid pensions are available, but this is by no means always the case and in their absence His Excellency the Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that it is desirable to sanction the re-employment of individuals of the stamp of pensioned peon or police constable, subject of course to the condition that they are physically fit for the duties of the post and that there is no reason to suppose them to have retired with the express purpose of seeking re-employment of a more congenial kind. It can hardly be argued that in all such cases strong public grounds exist for the re-employment deemed desirable, but if the case is submitted for the sanction of the Local Government, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that sufficient care will be taken to prevent any evil arising by reason of the re-employment of physically incapacitated men or of individuals who have retired with the express purpose of seeking to obtain higher emoluments by combining pension and pay. The suggestion which His Excellency the Governor in Council would therefore propose for the consideration of the Government of India is that the words "on strong public grounds" should be deleted from sections 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations. This suggestion would not now be made were it not that His Excellency in Council entertains doubts as to the degree of strictness with which the phrase should be interpreted. If the Government of India has no objection to the construction of the words "strong grounds" in such a way as justify re-employment in cases analogous to those quoted above, it would appear unnecessary to amend the Civil Service Regulations in the manner suggested.

READ—the following letter from J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Pension Department, dated Simla, the 21st April 1896, No. 1791-P. :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 108, dated 7th February 1896, on the subject of the desirability of extending the discretion of Local Governments in regard to the re-employment of pensioners in receipt of superannuation or retiring pensions.

2. Under the rules laid down in articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations, an officer who has obtained a superannuation or retiring pension cannot be re-employed except on strong public grounds. It is stated in your letter that the Government of Madras from time to time receive applications for sanction to the re-employment of police constables, peons and other subordinate officials who are in receipt of superannuation or retiring pension. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council it is sometimes desirable, as in the instances cited in paragraph 3 of your letter, to entertain such applications although it can hardly be said that there are "strong public grounds" for the re-employment of the pensioners. It is therefore suggested that the words "on strong public grounds" should be deleted from articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations, unless these words need not be held to bar the re-employment of pensioners in cases analogous to those quoted in your letter.

3. I am, in the first place, to invite your attention to article 524 of the Civil Service Regulations in which it is stated that there is no superannuation or retiring pension for inferior service. The only exception to this rule is the case of police constables who are eligible for superannuation and retiring pensions under chapter XX section III of the Civil Service Regulations. The posts described in paragraph 3 of your letter as suitable to be filled by pensioners appear to be posts which would not be taken by men who had been in superior Government service. The difficulty in the application of articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations would thus seem to arise only in the case of the re-employment of retired police constables, since the articles refer only to superannuation and retiring pensions.

4. The strict rule in Civil Service Regulations articles 575 and 576 is based on the principle that superannuation or retiring pensions should not be given to officers who are sufficiently efficient for the discharge of their duties, and that any arrangement which encourages officers to seek retirement while they are, or can make themselves efficient, causes unnecessary expense to the Government. In view of the importance of this principle the Government of India consider that it would not be desirable to remove the words "on strong public grounds" from articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations. As regards the interpretation of these words, the Government of India would, having regard to what is stated above, deprecate any common re-employment of police constables or others in receipt of superannuation or retiring pensions, even in cases such as that of the man who "though unfit for the arduous duties of a constable at the time of his retirement was yet perfectly capable of performing the light work that is required of a bungalow keeper;" but, subject to these remarks, must leave the interpretation of the rule to the Government of Madras.

ORDER—No. 468, Pension, dated 12th June 1896.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

LIONEL DAVIDSON,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 468, PENSION, DATED 12TH JUNE 1896.

[SUBJECT.—*Re-employment of pensioners*.]

I

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 107, 108, PENSION, DATED 7TH FEBRUARY 1896.

Endorsement from the Public Works Department, No. 2520-C., dated 15th August 1895.

" to the Accountant-General, No. 83, dated 3rd October 1895.

From the Accountant-General, No. 241-I.A.D., dated 19th October 1895.

Endorsement from the Public Works Department, No. 3182-C., dated 29th October 1895.

Official Memorandum to the Accountant-General, No. 92, dated 7th November 1895.

From the Accountant-General, No. 352-I.A.D., dated 29th November 1895.

Under Secretary—

Please see the Executive Engineer's letter and the Accountant-General's report, No. 241-I.A.D., dated 19th October 1895. The Executive

No.	Name.	Date of termination of Police service.	Pay drawn before retirement.	Pension.	Date of re-employment.	Pay on re-employment.	Total of pay and pension.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	P. Venkatasami..	19th July 1894.	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	21st Aug. 1894.	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0
2	B. Ramasami ..	4th Sept. 1888.	8 0 0	4 0 0	29th July 1890.	5 0 0	10 0 0
3	A. Venkatasami..	2nd Aug. 1886.	8 0 0	4 0 0	18th Jan. 1891.	5 0 0	10 0 0
4	S. Narayanasami.	31st May 1889.	7 0 0	3 8 0	1st April 1892.	5 0 0	9 8 0
5	B. Appalasami ..	28th Aug. 1879.	6 8 0	2 12 0	16th Nov. 1894.	5 0 0	8 12 0

re-employed on the dates mentioned in column 6 on the salaries noted in column 7, and the present pay plus pension of each pensioner exceeds the pay of the appointment from which he retired—vide column 8. No. 1 has been given a pensionable post of peon, and Nos. 2 to 4 are appointed as guard lascars—non-pensionable appointments. The Executive Engineer says that the pensioners Nos. 2 to 4 were appointed as guard lascars to parade gates and to prevent people from taking the public property out of the compound of shops without the permission of the Superintendent, that for these duties pensioned men have been selected, and that this may be considered

Engineer brings to notice the cases of five Police pensioners re-employed in the Kistna Northern division, Public Works department, and requests sanction of Government to their re-employment. Nos. 1 to 4 were granted the retiring pensions noted opposite to their names in column 5 of the statement under the Superannuation Fund rules, and No. 5 was given an invalid pension of Rs. 2-18-0 under the same rules. They were

as a strong public ground for sanctioning their re-employment under article 576, Civil Service Regulations. In the case of No. 1, there seems no reason to sanction his re-employment. Orders are solicited in the case of pensioners Nos. 2 to 4. Two similar cases disposed of by G.Os., No. 108, dated 31st January 1893, and No. 978, dated 22nd August 1895, are herewith submitted; in the former sanction was refused, but

L. DAVIDSON.

in the latter it was given. As regards pensioner No. 5, his case, as the Accountant-General says, falls under article 574, Civil Service Regulations, and he can draw out of his pension only As. 8 *per mensem*, his pay before retirement being Rs. 6-8-0 *per mensem*.

In official memorandum No. 92, dated 7th November 1895, the Accountant-General was requested to ascertain and report whether pensioners Nos. 2 to 4 signed the non-employment certificate prescribed by article 1035, Civil Service Regulations, when drawing their pensions; and if not, why the omission was not noticed. In reply, the Accountant-General says that, on examination of the vouchers on which these pensioners have drawn their pensions month after month, it is found that they have signed the non-employment certificate, declaring that they have received no remuneration for service rendered in a Government establishment or for service paid from an Incorporated Local fund.

Attention is respectfully solicited to G.O., No. 17-A, Pension, dated 10th January 1890, herewith submitted.

K. SRIKANTA AIYAR—9-12-95.

Secretary—

It appears desirable to ask the Accountant-General to ascertain and report whether the officers who re-appointed these men have complied with the requirements of article 564, Civil Service Regulations. Lastly, it is to be noted that three of these pensioners signed non-employment certificates when they were in fact in employment. They are only ignorant constables, and it is *not impossible* that they were unaware of the contents of the English certificates which they signed.

Honourable Member—

L. DAVIDSON—12-12-95.

I submit that these are not cases for exemption. Whether the rule is good or bad, it is unnecessary to inquire—to exempt these men from its operation would be practically to abolish it.

E. GIBSON—26-12-95.

As the rules now stand exemption cannot be given, but it seems to me good for the public service that the rules should be relaxed. Police pensioners must often be good guards after they have become unable to serve as police constables. The Government of India should be addressed as suggested in the note under Government Order, dated 22nd August 1895.

J. G[ROSE]—8-1-96.

[G.O., Nos. 107, 108, Pension, dated 7th February 1896.]

II

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 468, PENSION DATED 12TH JUNE 1896.

From the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1791-P., dated 21st April 1896.

Secretary—

It is presumed that paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 107, dated 7th February 1890, will not be reconsidered.

L.D.—23-5-96.

Honourable Member.

A. T. ARUNDEL—23-5-96.

No. There is nothing exceptional in the cases referred to.

J.G.—29-5-96.

Issue the order.

L.D.—29-5-96.

[G.O., No. 468, Pension, dated 12th June 1896.]



No. 1791

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st April 1896

To
The Secretary to the
Government of Madras

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 108, dated 7th February 1896, on the subject of the desirability of extending the discretion of Local Governments in regard to the re-employment of pensioners in receipt of superannuation or retiring pensions.

2. Under the rules laid down in Articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations, an officer who has obtained a superannuation or retiring pension cannot be re-employed except on

strong

strong public grounds. It is stated in your letter that the Government of Madras from time to time receive applications for sanction to the re-employment of Police Constables, Peons, and other subordinate officials who are in receipt of superannuation or retiring pension. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council it is some times desirable, as in the instances cited in paragraph 3 of your letter, to entertain such applications although it can hardly be said that there are "strong public grounds" for the re-employment of the pensioners. It is therefore suggested that the words "on strong public grounds" should be deleted from Articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations, unless these words need not be held to bar the re-employment of pensioners in cases analogous to those quoted in your

your letter.

5-10

3. I am, in the first place, to invite your attention to Article 524 of the Civil Service Regulations in which it is stated that there is no superannuation or retiring pension for inferior service. The only exception to this rule is the case of police constables who are eligible for superannuation and retiring pensions under Chapter XX Section III of the Civil Service Regulations. The posts described in paragraph 3 of your letter as suitable to be filled by pensioners appear to be posts which would not be taken by men who had been in superior government service. The difficulty in the application of Articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations would thus seem to arise only in the case of the reemployment of retired Police constables, since the articles refer only to superannuation.

superannuation and retiring pensions.

4. The strict rule in Civil Service Regulations Articles 575 and 576 is based on the principle that superannuation or retiring pensions should not be given to officers who are sufficiently efficient for the discharge of their duties, and that any arrangement which encourages officers to seek retirement while they are, or can make themselves, efficient, causes unnecessary expense to the Government.

In view of the importance of this principle the Government of India consider that it would not be desirable to remove the words "on strong public grounds" from Articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations. As regards the interpretation of these words, the Government of India would, having regard to what is stated above, deprecate any common re-employment of Police Constables or others

in receipt of superannuation or retiring pensions, even in cases such as that of the man who "though unfit for the arduous duties of a Constable at the time of his retirement was yet perfectly capable of performing the light work that is required of a bungalow keeper", but, subject to these remarks, must leave the interpretation of the rule to the Government of Madras.

I have the honour to be,

^{Sr.}
Your Most Obedient Servant,

V. A. H. H. H.

Secretary to the Govt of India.
Dy. Secy

CHIEF SECRETARY
27 APR. 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From

Govt. of India
H. H. S. R.

Order of the Government

29/5/96

Recorded.

Kf
21/5

No. 1791.

Dated 21st April 3/96.

Received 1 May 3/96.

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Stating that it would not be desirable to remove the words "on strong public grounds" from arts 575 & 576 of the C.R. for the reasons mentioned within.

No. There is nothing exceptional in the cases referred to.

29/5/96

No. 468, PENSION, 12TH JUNE 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

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3. The Government from time to time receives applications for sanction to the re-employment of police constables, peons and other subordinate officials who are in receipt of superannuation or retiring pensions. Whether such sanction can be granted or not under the rule mentioned above depends upon whether strong public grounds for their re-employment can be said to exist. In some cases it is clear that such grounds do exist. In others they are clearly absent, but there is a third and more difficult class of cases in which it can hardly be said that there are "strong public grounds" for the re-employment of a pensioner in receipt of superannuation or retiring pension, although it appears desirable in the public interests that such re-employment should be sanctioned. In a case that recently came before this Government, a police constable in receipt of a retiring pension of Rs. 3-15-0 per mensem was re-employed as a public rest-house watcher on Rs. 4 per mensem. Though very probably unfit for the arduous duties of a constable at the time of his retirement, the man was yet perfectly capable of performing the light work that is required of a bungalow watcher. His character was good. He had served Government for twenty-four years and had a pension to lose in cases of serious misconduct. On the other hand the pay attached to the post of rest-house watcher was so small as to render it extremely difficult if not impossible to secure the services of a trustworthy man not in receipt of a pension. Similar cases have arisen in which it has been found desirable to appoint pensioners to the poorly-paid posts of tank watchman and local fund union bill-collectors. The post of tank watchman is, however, like that of rest-house watcher, one for which the holder of superannuation pension may be perfectly qualified, while that of bill-collector requires a trustworthy man and the re-employment of such pensioners is frequently desirable, though it may be questionable whether strong public grounds can be said to exist for their re-employment. Other cases which have recently come before Government are the appointment of police pensioners as peons in Public Works Sub-divisional offices, whose duties include the cashing of salary cheques and watching the office and cash chest at night, or as guard lascars at Public Works Workshops, whose duty it is to parade at the gates and to prevent people from removing public property

from the compound of the workshops. In cases of this class it is frequently easy to obtain the services of holders of retiring or superannuation pensions and difficult to get any other reliable men to serve in the appointments for the low pay which can be attached to them. Occasionally military pensioners or the holders of invalid pensions are available, but this is by no means always the case and in their absence His Excellency the Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that it is desirable to sanction the re-employment of individuals of the stamp of pensioned peon or police constable, subject of course to the condition that they are physically fit for the duties of the post and that there is no reason to suppose them to have retired with the express purpose of seeking re-employment of a more congenial kind. It can hardly be argued that in all such cases strong public grounds exist for the re-employment deemed desirable, but if the case is submitted for the sanction of the Local Government, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that sufficient care will be taken to prevent any evil arising by reason of the re-employment of physically incapacitated men or of individuals who have retired with the express purpose of seeking to obtain higher emoluments by combining pension and pay. The suggestion which His Excellency the Governor in Council would therefore propose for the consideration of the Government of India is that the words "on strong public grounds" should be deleted from sections 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations. This suggestion would not now be made were it not that His Excellency in Council entertains doubts as to the degree of strictness with which the phrase should be interpreted. If the Government of India has no objection to the construction of the words "strong grounds" in such a way as justify re-employment in cases analogous to those quoted above, it would appear unnecessary to amend the Civil Service Regulations in the manner suggested.

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3. I am, in the first place, to invite your attention to article 524 of the Civil Service Regulations in which it is stated that there is no superannuation or retiring pension for inferior service. The only exception to this rule is the case of police constables who are eligible for superannuation and retiring pensions under chapter XX section III of the Civil Service Regulations. The posts described in paragraph 3 of your letter as suitable to be filled by pensioners appear to be posts which would not be taken by men who had been in superior Government service. The difficulty in the application of articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations would thus seem to arise only in the case of the re-employment of retired police constables, since the articles refer only to superannuation and retiring pensions.

4. The strict rule in Civil Service Regulations articles 575 and 576 is based on the principle that superannuation or retiring pensions should not be given to officers who are sufficiently efficient for the discharge of their duties, and that any arrangement which encourages officers to seek retirement while they are, or can make themselves efficient, causes unnecessary expense to the Government. In view of the importance of this principle the Government of India consider that it would not be desirable to remove the words "on strong public grounds" from articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations. As regards the interpretation of these words, the Government of India would, having regard to what is stated above, deprecate any common re-employment of police constables or others in receipt of superannuation or retiring pensions, even in cases such as that of the man who "though unfit for the arduous duties of a constable at the time of his retirement was yet perfectly capable of performing the light work that is required of a bungalow keeper," but, subject to these remarks, must leave the interpretation of the rule to the Government of Madras.

ORDER—No. 468, Pension, dated 12th June 1896.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

Ext Shaik Karim.

50 Copies.

Gobt. of {1896} Madras. PENSION.

Issued

Recd.

G.O., No. 468, 12th June 1896.

JUNE.

Pension.

Recording letter from the Government of India stating that it would not be desirable to remove the words "on strong public grounds" from articles 575 and 576 of the Civil Service Regulations for certain reasons.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 468, PENSION, DATED
12TH JUNE 1896.

[SUBJECT— Re-employment of pensioners]

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to the Accountant-General, No. 83, dated 3rd October 1895.
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Endorsement from the Public Works Department, No. 3182-C., dated 29th October 1895.
Official-Memorandum to the Accountant-General, No. 92, dated 7th November 1895.
From the Accountant-General, No. 352-I.A.D., dated 29th November 1895.

Under Secretary—

Please see the Executive Engineer's letter and the Accountant-General's report, No. 241-I.A.D., dated 19th October 1895. The Executive Engineer brings to notice the cases of five Police pensioners re-employed in the Kistna Northern division, Public Works department, and requests sanction of Government to their re-employment. Nos. 1 to 4 were granted the retiring pensions noted opposite to their names in column 5 of the statement under the Superannuation Fund rules, and No. 5 was given an invalid pension of Rs. 2-13-9 under the same rules. They were re-employed on the dates mentioned in column 6 on the salaries noted in column 7, and the present pay plus pension of each pensioner exceeds the pay of the appointment from which he retired—vide column 8. No. 1 has been given a pensionable post of peon, and Nos. 2 to 4 are appointed as guard lascars—non-pensionable appointments. The Executive Engineer says that the pensioners Nos. 2 to 4 were appointed as guard lascars to parade gates and to prevent people from taking the public property out of the compound of shops without the permission of the Superintendent, that for these duties pensioned men have been selected, and that this may be considered as a strong public ground for sanctioning their re-employment under article 576, Civil Service Regulations. In the case of No. 1, there seems no reason to sanction his re-employment. Orders are solicited in the case of pensioners Nos. 2 to 4. Two similar cases disposed of by G.Os., No. 108, dated 31st January 1893, and No. 978, dated 22nd August 1895, are herewith submitted; in the former sanction was refused, but in the latter it was given. As regards pensioner No. 5, his case, as the Accountant-General says, falls under article 574, Civil Service Regulations, and he can draw out of his pension only Rs. 8 per mensem, his pay before retirement being Rs. 6-8-0 per mensem.

No.	Name.	Date of termination of Police service.	Pay drawn before retirement.	Pension.	Date of re-employment.	Pay on re-employment.	Total of pay and pension.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	P. Venkatasami..	19th July 1894.	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	21st Aug. 1894.	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0
2	B. Ramasami ..	4th Sept. 1888.	8 0 0	4 0 0	23rd July 1890.	6 0 0	10 0 0
3	A. Venkatasami..	2nd Aug. 1886.	8 0 0	4 0 0	18th Jan. 1891.	6 0 0	10 0 0
4	S. Narayanasami.	31st May 1889.	7 0 0	3 8 0	1st April 1892.	6 0 0	9 8 0
5	B. Appalasami ..	29th Aug. 1879.	6 8 0	2 13 9	5th Nov. 1894.	6 0 0	8 13 9

I don't see why any distinction should be drawn between the case of No. 1 and Nos. 2, 3 and 4; the only difference is that No. 1 has been re-employed in pensionable service, and Nos. 2 to 4 in non-pensionable appointments. Both cases are, however, governed by Civil Service Regulations article 576, which does not lay down different rules for re-employment in pensionable and non-pensionable service. No. 1 (divisional office peon employed in "cashing salary cheques, etc., and watching the office and cash chest at night") are more responsible than those of Nos. 2 to 4, and there are thus equally strong grounds to justify his re-employment making allowance for the fact that a pensionable post on Rs. 8 can command a better stamp of men than the non-pensionable appointment of guard lascar on the same pay. Of the two Government orders quoted by the office, the latter sanctioned the re-employment of a pensioner as a rest-house peon, and the question for decision in this case is whether there are "strong public grounds" for the employment of pensioners as Public Works department divisional office peons and workshop guard men.

L. Davidson.

in the latter it was given. As regards pensioner No. 5, his case, as the Accountant-General says, falls under article 574, Civil Service Regulations, and he can draw out of his pension only Rs. 8 per mensem, his pay before retirement being Rs. 6-8-0 per mensem.

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with
80 468, P.W.
12-6-96
L.S.
3-2-96

K.W. 468, PENSION, 12TH JUNE 1896.

In official memorandum No. 92, dated 7th November 1895, the Accountant-General was requested to ascertain and report whether pensioners Nos. 2 to 4 signed the non-employment certificate prescribed by article 1035, Civil Service Regulations, when drawing their pensions; and if not, why the omission was not noticed. In reply, the Accountant-General says that, on examination of the vouchers on which these pensioners have drawn their pensions month after month, it is found that they have signed the non-employment certificate, declaring that they have received no remuneration for service rendered in a Government establishment or for service paid from an Incorporated Local fund.

Attention is respectfully solicited to G.O., No. 17-A. Pension, dated 10th January 1890, herewith submitted.

K.S.—9-12-95.

Secretary—

It appears desirable to ask the Accountant-General to ascertain and report whether the officers who re-appointed these men have complied with the requirements of article 564, Civil Service Regulations. Lastly, it is to be noted that three of these pensioners signed non-employment certificates when they were in fact in employment. They are only ignorant constables, and it is not impossible that they were unaware of the contents of the English certificates which they signed.

L. DAVIDSON.—12-12-95.

Honourable Member—

I submit that these are not cases for exemption. Whether the rule is good or bad, it is unnecessary to inquire to exempt these men from its operation would be practically to abolish it.

G. G. G.—26-12-95.

As the rules now stand exemption cannot be given, but it seems to me good for the Public service that the rules should be relaxed. Police pensioners must often be good guards after they have become unable to serve as police constables. The Government of India should be addressed as suggested in the note under Government Order, dated 22nd August 1895.

J. G. [ROSE]—8-1-96.

[G.O., Nos. 107, 108, Pension, dated 7th February 1896.]