

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

THE MYANMAR TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE RULES.

No. 45

Dated Rangoon, the 19th November 1927.

[Amendment : 18.06.1989, 25.09.2020]

No. 45. - In exercise of the powers conferred (i) by Rule 44 of the Fundamental Rules and (ii) by Rule 4 (1) of the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Delegation Rules, 1926, made by the Secretary of State in Council under section 96B of the Government of India Act, and in supersession of the rules in Part XI of the Civil Service Regulations, the Governor (in Council / with his Ministers) hereby makes the following rules to regulate the grant of Travelling Allowance to Government servants under the administrative control of the Local Government. These rules shall have effect from the 1st January 1928.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL RULES AND DEFINITIONS.

1. (1) These rules shall be cited as the Myanmar Travelling Allowance Rules, Unless it is otherwise expressly stated, they apply only to Government servants who are under the administrative control of the Local Government, whether acting as agent of the Governor-General in Council or not.

(2) These rules apply to Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Myanmar Military Police only to the extent to which they are not inconsistent with the special provisions of the rules published in Finance Department Notification No. 46 of the 19th November 1927.

(3) These rules have no application to the crews of Government vessels for journeys performed by Government vessels or halts between journeys so performed.

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2. In the absence of special orders of the Local Government these rules apply only to journeys performed under competent authority-

(a) within the confines of India, or

(b) in any other territory immediately adjoining Myanmar, or

(c) by sea between any port in Myanmar and any other port in India, Ceylon, the Straits

Settlements or the Federated Malay States.

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3. (1) These rules shall be applied in accordance with the general principles-
 - (a) that Travelling Allowance may not on the whole be a source of profit to the recipient, and
 - (b) that it is granted only to meet expenditure which is -
 - (i) personal,
 - (ii) incurred in travelling in the interests of the public service, and
 - (iii) necessitated by the special circumstances in which the particular journey was undertaken.
- (2) The above principles preclude the admission of claims to Travelling Allowance-
 - (i) on account of journeys performed by the claimant's family otherwise than as may be specially provided in these rules;
 - (ii) on account of journeys which, although performed by the claimant, are not clearly in the interests of the public service;
 - (iii) to meet expenditure which, although incurred in travelling in the interests of the public service, it was not necessary to incur for that purpose, or which was incurred on an unnecessarily liberal scale.
4. The Local Government reserves to itself the right to amend these rules at any time; and no Government servant may claim notwithstanding such amendment to retain the benefit of rules to which he has hitherto been subject. The claim of all Government servants to Travelling Allowance will be regulated by the rules in force at the time of undertaking each journey in respect of which the claim is made.
- [ST][Applicable to officers governed by the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Delegation Rules only.]
5. The special sanction of the Local Government is required in each case to -
 - (a) the waiving or relaxation of any of the provisions of these rules not otherwise provided for; and
 - (b) the grant of any Travelling Allowance concession not covered by these rules.

Definitions.

6. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context-

(1) Actual Travelling Expenses means the actual cost to a Government servant of transporting himself, his servants and personal luggage, including charges for ferry and other tolls, for carriage of camp equipment, and for hotels or rest-houses. It does not include charges for refreshments or for the carriage of stores of conveyances or for presents to coachmen and the like; or any allowance for such incidental losses or expenses as the breakage of crockery, wear and tear of furniture and the employment of additional servants. Nor does it include any charges which may be otherwise recovered by the Government servant from Government, e.g; by debit to his office contingencies.

(2) Camp equipment means tents and the requisites for pitching and furnishing them or, where tents are not carried, such articles of camp furniture as it may be necessary, in the interests of the public service, for a Government servant to take with him on tour.

(3) Controlling Officer includes the Government servant himself when no controlling officer has been prescribed under these rules.

(4) Day means a calendar day beginning and ending at midnight; but an absence from headquarters which does not exceed twenty-four hours shall be reckoned for all purposes as one day, at whatever hours the absence begins and ends.

(5) Family means the following persons, if residing with and wholly dependent on a Government servant, viz., one wife (or husband) and children and step-children, if legitimate.

(6) Head of a Department means an officer included in Appendix L to the Myanmar Treasury Manual.

(7) Hill Station means Maymyo, Kalaw, Thandaung and any other place which the Local Government may declare to be a hill station.

(8) Holiday means-

(a) a holiday prescribed by or notified under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and

(b) in relation to any particular office, a day on which such office is ordered, by notification of Government in the Gazette, to be closed for the transaction of Government business with-out reserve or qualification.

(9) Inferior service includes-

(a) all service which has been declared to be inferior for purposes of pension;
(b) all service on a pay less than Rs.25, irrespective of the post held; and
(c) all service as a Civil Police Constable, Military Police Sepoy, Jail Warder or Keeper in a Government Mental Hospital, or in any other post which is declared by the Local Government to be inferior for the purpose of these rules, irrespective of the classification for pension and of the pay drawn.

(10) Local Government means the Local Government in the Finance Department.

(11) Permanent Appointment includes appointment on probation to a post which is permanently vacant.

(12) Public conveyance means a railway train, steamer, steam or motor launch, motor-bus or other conveyance plying between particular points for the conveyance of all passengers who engage accommodation thereby as distinct from taxi cabs, gharris, sampans, etc., which are normally engaged wholly by individual hirers to convey them to destinations determined by them.

(13) Superior service means any kind of service which is not inferior.

(14) Transfer means the movement of a Government servant from one headquarters in which he is employed to another either-

- (a) to take up the duties of a new post or
- (b) in consequence of a change of his headquarters;

but does not include a journey to accompany the move of the Local Government to or from Maymyo.

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CHAPTER II.

KINDS OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE AND RULES OF APPLICATION.

7. The following are the different kinds of Travelling Allowance which may be drawn in different circumstances under these rules:-

- (a) Conveyance Allowance, which term shall be held to include a mounted or pony allowance.
- (b) Fixed Travelling Allowance.

- (c) Daily Allowance.
- (d) Mileage Allowance.
- (e) Fares.
- (f) Actual Travelling Expenses.

Save as in these rules may be expressly provided to the contrary, only one kind of allowance may be claimed in respect of a particular journey (or part of a combined journey) or halt.

(a) Conveyance Allowance.

8. A Conveyance Allowance is granted at a fixed daily or monthly rate to Government servants whose duties require them to travel extensively in or within a short distance from their headquarters under conditions which do not render them eligible for Daily or Mileage Allowance and whose pay has not been specially fixed in consideration of this circumstance. The power to grant Conveyance Allowances is reserved to the Local Government. In granting a Conveyance Allowance the Local Government may prescribe the kind of conveyance which must be maintained by the Government servant drawing the allowance and such other conditions as it may consider advisable.

9. (1) Except as is otherwise prescribed in sub-rule (2) of this rule and in rule 36, a Conveyance Allowance may be drawn continuously by a Government servant on duty in the post to which it is attached and in addition to any other Travelling Allowance admissible under these rules.

(2) (a) A Conveyance Allowance sanctioned at a daily rate may be drawn only for those days in respect of which the Government servant certifies that the conditions attached to its grant are satisfied.

(b) A Conveyance Allowance sanctioned at a monthly rate for the maintenance of a particular means of conveyance shall be reduced by 1/30th of that rate for each day on which such means of conveyance has not in fact been maintained or in respect of which Daily or Mileage Allowance is claimed either for a journey which was or should have been performed by such means of conveyance or for a halt between two such journeys. A certificate that such reduction has been duly made in respect of all such days shall be

signed by the Government servant claiming the allowance and attached to each bill in which it is claimed.

10. A list of Conveyance Allowances granted to Government servants by the Local Government is given in Annexure III.

(b) Fixed Travelling Allowance.

11. A Fixed Travelling Allowance is granted at a fixed monthly rate to a Government servant in lieu of all other Travelling Allowances for journeys within his sphere of duty during the period for which the Fixed Allowance is drawn. It includes a Field Allowance other than a Field Allowance granted to a Revenue Surveyor. Field Allowances may be granted by the Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects) to members of temporary establishments which he is empowered to sanction. With the above exception the power to grant Fixed Travelling Allowances is reserved to the Local Government.

12. A Field Allowance is usually sanctioned for a specified period of each year only.

With this exception, and subject to the provisions of rules 36, 44, 47 and 50 and to any conditions that may be imposed in any particular case, a Fixed Travelling Allowance may be drawn continuously by a Government servant on duty in the post to which it is attached; provided that, save where otherwise expressly provided in these rules, the allowance shall be reduced by one-thirtieth for each day in respect of which Travelling Allowance of any other kind is claimed.

13. A list of Fixed Travelling Allowances granted to Government servants by the Local Government is given in Annexure IV.

(c) Daily Allowance.

14. Except as may be specially directed under the provisions of rule 52 (2), a Daily Allowance is granted at a uniform rate per day, during a Government servant's absence from his headquarters on duty. It is intended on the average to cover the extra expenditure which such periods of absence, whether spent in travelling or halting, necessarily entail. The rates of Daily Allowance ordinarily admissible to each grade of Government servant are specified in column 2 (a) of Annexure I. The list of localities in which the increased rates of Daily Allowance shown in column 2 (b) of Annexure I are admissible is given in Annexure II.

NOTE.- A Sunday or other holiday occurring in the course of an absence from headquarters on duty is spent do nuty within the meaning of this rule unless the Controlling Officer considers that no public interest was served by the Government servant's absence from headquarters on any such day.

(d) Mileage Allowance

15. Mileage Allowance is an allowance calculated separately for each day at a fixed rate per mile on the distance travelled.

16. Mileage Allowance is not admissible-

(i) to a Government servant in Inferior service in any circumstances; and

(ii) to a Government servant in Superior service for any journey-

(a) performed by public conveyance, or

(b) performed (otherwise than on transfer) by a hired motor vehicle other than a motor-boat, or

(c) on which he and any servants and luggage accompanying him are conveyed by a means of conveyance supplied otherwise than at the Government servant's own expense.

NOTE.- This clause is equally applicable to a Government servant who is or whose servants and luggage are conveyed in a private or hired boat towed by a Government or Local Fund Launch.

17. (1) If Mileage Allowance is claimed for journeys between places connected by public conveyance, it is, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), limited to the amount admissible had the journey been performed by such public conveyance: provided that this rule shall not apply to-

(a) any journey which a Government servant is required to make on a day (or, in case of urgency, at an hour) when the public conveyance is not plying;

(b) any journey by a route which is considerably shorter than the shortest route served by public conveyance;

(c) any journey which a Government servant included in any of the first five grades in Annexure I performs-

(i) when the only public conveyance available for the journey does not provide separate accommodation of that class, and

- (ii) by motor-vehicle between Mandalay and Maymyo on tour;
- (d) any journey the performance of which otherwise than by public conveyance enabled the Government servant to discharge in the course thereof important duties which he could not without serious waste of time have discharged had he travelled by public conveyance.

NOTE.- The Controlling Officer shall withhold the benefits of this proviso in any case falling under clause (a), (b), or (d) above in which he is not satisfied that the urgency or the comparative shortness of the route taken or the importance of the duties performed, and the seriousness of the waste of time obviated as the case may be justifies the extra claim to Travelling Allowance.

(2) The Commissioner of the Division in the case of Government servants whose Travelling Allowance bills are countersigned by him and the Head of a Department in the case of all other Government servants subordinate to him are authorised to grant, for reasons to be recorded in writing, exemptions from the restriction imposed by sub-rule (1) of this rule in respect of particular journeys not covered by the proviso to that sub-rule which are performed by motor vehicles between places connected by railway or steamer. When the Government servant performing such a journey is himself the Head of a Department, the sanction may be accorded by a Financial Commissioner, a Chief Engineer or the Chief Conservator of Forests in cases under their administrative control; otherwise the sanction of the Local Government in the Administrative Department is required.

18. (1) Mileage Allowance for a journey between two places shall be calculated by the shortest practicable route, provided that the Controlling Officer may sanction Mileage Allowance calculated by a route which is not the shortest, if he is satisfied that the Government servant actually travelled by that route and that it was in the public interest that he should do so.

(2) The Commissioner of the Division in the case of places within his Division, and the Local Government in the case of places in different Divisions, shall decide which is the shortest route between these places.

19. The Head of a Department, a District and Sessions Judge or the Chief Inspector of Boilers may, for reasons which he shall record in writing, permit a Government servant under his control to draw Mileage Allowance by a route other than the shortest when the

proviso to rule 18 (1) is not satisfied, provided that the journey was actually performed by that route. In the case of other Government servants the sanction of the authority prescribed in the last sentence of rule 17 (2) is required.

20. Distances for the purpose of calculating Mileage Allowance shall be reckoned by polymetrical tables prepared by the Executive Engineer in charge of the Public Works Division and published with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.

21. In calculating Mileage Allowance fractions of a mile shall be ignored in the total of a bill for Travelling Allowance, but not in the various items of the bill.

22. The rates of Mileage Allowance ordinarily admissible to each grade of Government servants for journeys performed otherwise than by a means of conveyance specified in clause (ii) of rule 16 are specified in column 3 (a) of Annexure I. These rates in their application to land journeys by motor-vehicles shall be subject to the limitations laid down in Note. 2 to the same Annexure. The list of localities in which the increased rates of Mileage Allowance shown in column 3 (b) of Annexure I are admissible is given in Annexure II.

23. Government servants whose Daily and Mileage Allowance have been fixed at rates which are not sufficient to cover the cost of hire of any particular means of conveyance other than a public conveyance are not ordinarily intended to travel by such means of conveyance (see however rule 61).

24. The Local Government may, by general or special order and on such conditions as it thinks fit to impose, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to draw for the whole or any part of any period of absence from headquarters Fares or Mileage Allowance instead of Daily Allowance, according as the journey is performed by public conveyance or not, if it considers that the nature of the Government servant's duty is such that Daily Allowance is not sufficient to cover his travelling expenses.

(e) Fares.

25. Travelling Allowance is granted in terms of Fares in respect only of journeys performed by means of a public conveyance.

26. Whenever fares are quoted both inclusive and exclusive of diet, the fare exclusive of diet shall be taken for all purposes of these rules unless it is specifically provided to the contrary.

27. Fares for a journey between two places connected by public conveyances plying on more than one route shall be calculated by the cheapest practicable route; provided that the Controlling Officer may sanction Fares calculated by a route which is not the cheapest, if he is satisfied that the Government servant actually travelled by that route and that it was in the public interest that he should do so.

28. The Head of a Department, a District and Sessions Judge or the Chief Inspector of Boilers may, for reasons which he shall record in writing, permit a Government servant under his control to draw Fares calculated by a route other than the cheapest in cases not covered by the proviso to rule 27, provided that the journey was actually performed by that route. In the case of other Government servants the sanction of the authority prescribed in the last sentence of rule 17 (2) is required.

29. The class by which Government servants of each grade are entitled to travel by public conveyance is specified in column (4) of Annexure I.

30. (1) When a Government servant entitled to double fare of the 2nd class for journeys by public conveyance is required to travel by a steamer service which provides 1st class accommodation but not 2nd class, he is entitled in respect only of such journey to travel by the 1st class.

(2) If the head of the office is satisfied that it was necessary in the public interest for a Government servant entitled to 2nd class accommodation to travel by a service normally providing such accommodation on a particular steamer on which 2nd class accommodation was either not provided or already fully occupied by others, he may authorise such Government servant to claim Travelling Allowance under this rule for travelling by the 1st class for that particular journey.

(3) In every case in which a Government servant avails himself of the provisions of this rule, his claim to Travelling Allowance on account of himself shall be limited to twice the ordinary single fare of the 1st class if the journey is on transfer and one-and-a-half times the same fare if the journey is not on transfer.

NOTE.-In all cases covered by this sub-rule the Government servant shall attach to his Travelling Allowance bill a certificate signed by the steamer company's agent or the commander of the vessel that accommodation of the class to which the Government servant is entitled was not provided or was fully occupied by others, as the case may be.

(f) Actual Travelling Expenses.

31. The grant of Travelling Allowance in the form of Actual Travelling Expenses is restricted to certain special cases which are covered by a specific provision in these rules. The grant of Travelling Allowance in this form in any other case requires the special sanction of the Local Government.

32. For the purpose of determining the rates of Travelling Allowance to which they are entitled Government servants are divided into the grades shown in column (1) of Annexure I.

33. The Local Government may by general or special order-

(a) declare in case of doubt to what grade a Government servant or class of Government servants belongs, and

(b) direct that any Government servant or class of Government servants shall be included in a grade other than that prescribed in Annexure I either in respect of all kinds or of any specified kind of Travelling Allowance, and in respect of all journeys or of any specified journey or class of journeys.

34. For the purpose of these rules the point at which a journey is held to begin or end is:-

(a) when the journey is on transfer, the actual residence of the Government servant concerned;

(b) when the journey is not on transfer-

(i) if it begins or ends at the headquarters of the Government servant performing it or of any District, Subdivision or Township- the Chief Public Office or such other point as may be fixed for the purpose by the Local Government;

(ii) in all other cases-the actual point from which the Government servant starts or at which he ends the journey, as the case may be.

35. The Travelling Allowance admissible for any journey shall be calculated by the rates applicable on the date on which it was performed to the Government servant performing it:

provided that no Government servant whose rates of Travelling Allowance are determined by pay may claim Travelling Allowance in respect of any journey at enhanced rates on the ground of an increase of pay, unless either the increase requires no specific sanction or the sanction thereto has issued on or before the last day of the calendar month in which such journey was performed.

36. The rules in this Chapter apply primarily to a Government servant on duty in one sanctioned post only. In their application to a Government servant who holds either substantively or in an officiating capacity more than one sanctioned post they shall be subject to the following modifications:-

(a) If a Conveyance Allowance is attached to one or more of such posts, the Government servant may draw, as the case may be, that allowance or such one only of those allowances as he may elect; provided that he satisfies the conditions, if any, attached to the grant of such allowance.

(b) If a Fixed Travelling Allowance is attached to one or more of such posts, the Government servant shall not draw such allowance, but shall be governed by the rules regulating the grant of Travelling Allowance of other kinds.

(c) In all cases in which Travelling Allowance of any kind other than a Conveyance or Fixed Travelling Allowance is claimed by such Government servant, the amount of such allowance shall be calculated at the highest of the various rates which would be applicable to the Government servant if he held any of the posts alone.

CHAPTER III.

JOURNEYS ON TOUR.

37. (1) Every Government servant has one definite place prescribed or presumed as his headquarters for the purpose of these rules and no Government servant can have more than one headquarters at the same time.

NOTE.- During the stay of the Local Government in Maymyo. Maymyo is the headquarters of the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers and those members of the Secretariat who are required to accompany the move of the Local Government to Maymyo.

(2) The authority competent to prescribe the headquarters of a Government servant is the authority which controls his posting, but in the absence of a specific order by such

authority the station where the records of the Government servant's office are kept is presumed to be his headquarters.

(3) A Government servant who while holding one post, is appointed simultaneously to hold another post of which the headquarters are not the same, retains as his headquarters the headquarters of his original post, unless the authority which controls his posting by order in writing otherwise directs.

38. The sphere of duty of a Government servant is usually determined by the administrative unit or the office to which he is attached. In cases of doubt the Local Government in the Administrative Department will define the limits of a Government servant's sphere of duty, subject to the concurrence of the Finance Department, if the Government servant is in receipt of a Fixed Travelling Allowance or included in Annexure V.

39. (1) No special sanction is necessary to authorise a member of the Police force to proceed beyond his sphere of duty when travelling in India on escort duty or in connection with crime.

(2) In all other cases the sanction of the authority specified below is required for a Government servant to proceed on duty beyond his sphere of duty:-

(a) for any Government servant, not being a Head of a Department or a member of the Police force travelling on escort duty or in connection with crime, when travelling in Myanmar or any area outside Myanmar immediately adjoining his Controlling Officer's sphere of duty-the Controlling Officer;

(b) for a member of the Police force travelling in India outside Myanmar otherwise than on escort duty or in connection with crime and outside India on any duty-a Deputy Inspector-General of Police or the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon;

(c) for any other Government servant not being a Head of a Department, when travelling in India outside Myanmar-the Head of the Department;

(d) for a Head of a Department when travelling in India and for any member of a Provincial or Subordinate Service or holder of a special post (other than a member of the Police force) when travelling outside India-the Local Government in the Administrative Department;

(e) for any member of an All-India Service (other than a member of the Police force) when travelling outside India-the Secretary of State in Council or the Government of India.

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40. A Government servant is on tour when absent on duty from his headquarters either within or, with competent sanction, beyond his sphere of duty.

41. A period of absence from headquarters begins when a Government servant actually leaves his headquarters and ends when he actually returns to the place in which his headquarters are situated, whether he halts there or not.

42. For the purpose of rule 40 Government servants are treated as absent on duty in the following circumstances:-

(a) a Government servant who, while on duty, is required to travel in attendance on an incapacitated Government servant, or to escort to another province the family of an Indian member of the Myanmar Military Police who has died in Myanmar; and

(b) a Government servant who is summoned-

(i) to attend a Levee, Durbar or Garden Party held by the Head of the Province;

(ii) to attend a Durbar held by a Divisional Commissioner;

(iii) to conduct an examination or attend a Board of Examiners or a Selection Board prescribed or constituted, as the case may be, under the general or special orders of the Local Government in the Administrative Department; and

(iv) to attend a Conference, Committee or Advisory Board constituted under the general or special orders of the Local Government in the Administrative Department.

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43. Save as in each case is specially provided in column 2 of Annexure V, a Government servant included in column 1 thereof is not entitled to Travelling Allowance of any kind except a Conveyance Allowance for journeys performed within his sphere of duty otherwise than by public conveyance. For such journeys performed with due authority by public conveyance he is entitled to Actual Travelling Expenses only. When proceeding under proper authority to duty beyond his sphere of duty he may for each day on which he travels or halts outside his sphere of duty draw Travelling Allowance irrespective of this rule, unless it is otherwise expressly prescribed in column 3 of Annexure V.

44. A Government servant who during a period for which he receives a Fixed Travelling Allowance proceeds under proper authority to duty beyond his sphere of duty may for any day on which he travels or halts outside his sphere of duty exchange one-thirtieth of his Fixed Travelling Allowance for Travelling Allowance under the rules regulating the grant of Travelling Allowance of other kinds.

45. Travelling Allowance other than a Conveyance or Fixed Travelling Allowance may not be drawn for any day on which the Government servant does not arrive or halt at or depart from a point outside a radius of five miles from the point in his headquarters specified in or under rule 34.

46. A Government servant who is entitled for journeys on tour to Travelling Allowance other than a Conveyance or Fixed. Travelling Allowance draws it in the form of Daily Allowance unless he is specially required or permitted under these rules to draw it in any other form.

47. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3), for any day on which a Government servant in Superior service and any servants and luggage accompanying him travel solely by a means of conveyance (not being a public conveyance) supplied otherwise than at his own expense he shall-

(a) if he draws a Fixed Travelling Allowance for that day, deduct one-sixtieth of its monthly amount;

(b) if he does not draw a Fixed Travelling Allowance for that day, be restricted to Daily Allowance at one-half the rate otherwise admissible to him.

NOTE. - This rules is equally applicable in the case of a Government servant who draws a Fixed Travelling Allowance for that day when the journey by means of a conveyance supplied otherwise than at his own expense is combined with a journey which is otherwise performed, unless the latter journey extends beyond a radius of five miles from the point at which the former journey begins or ends as the case may be.

(2) A Government servant in receipt of a Fixed Travelling Allowance shall attach to each bill in which it is claimed a certificate either that the provisions of sub-rule (1) are not applicable to any day in respect of which the claim is made or that he has deducted one-sixtieth of the sanctioned amount of the allowance in respect of each day to which those provisions are applicable.

(3) Sub-rules (1) and (2) do not apply to journeys performed by a Government steamer plying on a regular service or employed on light-house work. For any day on which a Government servant in Superior service performs such a journey he shall draw Daily or Fixed Travelling Allowance, as the case may be, at the full rate ordinarily admissible to him.

48. For any day on which a member of the Judicial Department who holds his court at more than one station or any member of his establishment in Superior service accompanying him claims Daily Allowance for a halt at any such station for the purpose of holding such court, he shall be restricted to Daily Allowance at one-half the rate otherwise admissible to him.

49. For any day on which a Government servant in Superior service who has utilised a means of conveyance supplied otherwise than at his own expense has in respect of the same journey separately conveyed either himself or his servants and luggage at his own expense, he shall draw Daily Allowance at one-half the rate otherwise admissible plus Mileage Allowance or Fares, as the case may be, at one-half the rate otherwise admissible calculated on the distance over which it was actually necessary to provide such separate conveyance.

50. The following provisions apply to halts and journeys performed by a Government servant in Superior service between two journeys to which rule 47 (1) applies-

(a) For each intermediate day of continuous halt his claim to Travelling Allowance shall be regulated by rule 47: provided that, if he halts at a distance of more than five miles from both the place at which he left the means of conveyance supplied otherwise than at his own expense and the place at which he subsequently proceeds by such means of conveyance, he may draw Daily or Fixed Travelling Allowance, as the case may be, at the full rate ordinarily admissible to him.

NOTE.- The continuity of a halt for the purpose of this clause shall be determined in the manner provided in rule 51 (2).

(b) For each intermediate day on which the Government servant travels otherwise he shall be treated as though such journey otherwise performed had been combined on the same day with a journey to which rule 47 (1) applies, and his claim to Travelling Allowance shall be regulated by rule 58: provided that, if he performs a journey to which rule 47 (1) does

not apply beginning or ending at a distance of more than five miles from both the place at which he left the means of conveyance supplied otherwise than at his own expense and the place at which he subsequently proceeds by such means of conveyance, he may draw Daily Allowance at the full rate.

51. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) below, the drawal of Daily Allowance for more than ten days of a continuous halt elsewhere than at a Hill Station requires the sanction of the Head of the Department in each individual case and for more than 30 days the sanction of the Local Government.

NOTE.- For the orders regulating the grant of Travelling Allowance for halts at Hill Stations, see rule 103 and the Maymyo Hill Allowance Code.

(2) For the purpose of this rule the continuity of a halt is not interrupted by a journey out from and back to the halting place on the same day; and two or more separate periods of halt at the same place or within a radius of five miles from the first of such halting places shall be reckoned as part of the same continuous halt, unless they are interrupted by an absence on duty outside a radius of five miles from the first halting place for a continuous period including not less than three nights.

(3) A list of cases in which the Local Government has accorded a general exemption from the operation of this rule is reproduced in Annexure VI.

52. (1) Before according any sanction under rule 51 (1), the sanctioning authority shall be satisfied-

(i) that the prolonged halt was necessary in the interests of the public service; and
(ii) that the Government servant concerned has been obliged throughout the period of the halt to maintain carts or other means of conveyance for his camp, or otherwise to incur appreciable additional expense in connection with it which he would not have incurred had he remained at headquarters.

(2) In according any sanction under rule 51 (1) the sanctioning authority shall reduce the amount of the Daily Allowance for all or any days in excess of 10 to such extent, if any, as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the principles set out in rule 3.

53. (1) When the Travelling Allowance prescribed in column (4) of Annexure I is claimed for a journey by public conveyance, any Daily Allowance therein prescribed in addition to Fare

shall not be drawn unless the general conditions applicable to the grant of Daily Allowance are fulfilled.

(2) For any journey by public conveyance which the Government servant has performed on a free pass or warrant, or otherwise without payment, or on an authority empowering him to travel by a higher class at a lower fare, the amount of Travelling Allowance prescribed in column (4) of Annexure I shall be reduced by the full value of all fares actually remitted or of the difference between the fares of the two classes, as the case may be.

54. Subject to any conditions which the Local Government may by general or special order impose, a Government servant in Superior service may in lieu of Daily Allowance claim-

(i) the Travelling Allowance prescribed in column (4) of Annexure I for any day on which he travels by public conveyance;

(ii) subject to the provisions of rule 17, Mileage Allowance for any day on which he travels more than 20 miles otherwise than by a means of conveyance specified in clause (ii) of rule 16;

provided-

(a) that if a continuous journey extends over more than one day, the exchange shall be made in respect of all such days without exception; and

(b) that a Government servant who is restricted by the provisions of rule 6 (4) to single Daily Allowance for an absence from headquarters extending into two calendar days may exchange such Daily Allowance for Mileage Allowance, if otherwise admissible, irrespective of the total distance travelled.

NOTE.- In calculating the distance travelled in order to determine whether Mileage Allowance is admissible and if so to calculate its amount a Government servant may not add detours or separate journeys performed within a radius of five miles from his headquarters to other journeys performed by him on the same day.

55. Rule 54 (i) does not apply to any officers and men of the Railway Police (excepting the Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation) in respect of journeys by rail or by other public conveyance to or from a distance not exceeding five miles from the point at which the Government servant so travelling leaves or returns to the railway, as the case may be. No Travelling Allowance is admissible for such journeys, unless performed

during an absence beyond the five-mile radius from headquarters extending over not less than 8 consecutive hours of the day. For each day on which the above conditions are satisfied Daily Allowance only may be drawn.

56. When a Government servant in Superior service performs a land journey by hired motor vehicle, he may draw in lieu of Daily Allowance at the full rate Actual Travelling Expenses plus Daily Allowance at one half the rate ordinarily admissible; provided that the total claim shall not exceed the amount admissible at the mileage rate prescribed for such Government servant in column 3 (a) of Annexure I, limited further to annas 6 a mile when the vehicle hired is a motor-cycle.

NOTE.- When two or more Government servants travel together in the same hired motor vehicle, each is entitled only to the allowance admissible under this rule.

57. Whenever Daily Allowance at one half the rate ordinarily admissible is prescribed in any of the foregoing rules the amount of such allowance at the half rate shall be subject to a minimum of 6 annas.

58. When a Government servant in Superior service combines on the same day-
a land journey by hired motor vehicle or a journey on which either he or his servants and luggage or both are conveyed otherwise than at his own expense with a journey which is otherwise performed, he shall not be entitled to claim Daily Allowance in respect of the journey otherwise performed. He may at his option in respect of the whole journey either
(a) claim only the full Travelling Allowance admissible for the land journey by hired motor vehicle or the journey performed otherwise than at his own expense, as the case may be; or
(b) surrender the half Daily Allowance admissible in respect of the journey so performed and claim in lieu thereof for so much of the journey otherwise performed as is
(i) a journey by public conveyance-Fares or Fare plus Daily Allowance, as the case may be;
(ii) a land journey by hired motor vehicle-the Travelling Allowance admissible in lieu of Daily Allowance at the full rate under rule 56;
(iii) any other kind of journey-Mileage Allowance limited to the amount of Daily Allowance, unless the distance of such other kind of journey exceeds 20 miles.

NOTE.-See Note to rule 59.

59. When a Government servant in Superior service combines on the same day-

a journey by public conveyance with a journey which is otherwise performed, not being a land journey by hired motor vehicle or a journey performed otherwise than at his own expense,

he may at his option draw in respect of the whole journey either-

(i) Daily Allowance only; or

(ii) (a) for so much of the journey as is performed by public conveyance-Fares or Fare plus Daily Allowance, as the case may be; plus

(b) for so much of the journey as is otherwise performed-Mileage Allowance limited to the amount of Daily Allowance, unless the distance of such journey otherwise performed exceeds 20 miles.

NOTE.-Separate journeys of the following kinds, although performed on the same day, shall be regarded as single journeys and not as Combined Journeys:-

(a) two or more land journeys by hired motor vehicle;

(b) two or more journeys by a means of conveyance supplied otherwise than at the Government servant's own expense;

(c) two or more journeys by public conveyance;

(d) two or more journeys performed otherwise than by a means of conveyance specified in clause (ii) of rule 16.

Example.-A, a Government servant of the III grade performs by his own motor car a journey of 17 miles from X to Y and proceeds on the same day by bullock cart a distance of 5 miles from Y to Z . A is entitled to treat the whole journey as a single journey of 22 miles and therefore to claim Mileage Allowance under rule 54 (ii) which will be at the rate of As. 8 a mile for 17 miles and of As.12 a mile for 5 miles under Note 2 to and column 3 (a) of Annexure 1.

60. When a Government servant in Inferior service on the same day combines two or more journeys for which Travelling Allowance of different kinds is admissible, he may draw the sum of all such allowances; provided that he may not draw Daily Allowance more than once in respect of the same day.

61. A Government servant who has been required by order of superior authority to employ a particular means of conveyance (other than a public conveyance), the cost of which

exceeds the amount of Daily or Mileage Allowance, if any, admissible to him may in lieu thereof draw Actual Travelling Expenses and in addition if the amount of such expenses is less than the amount that might have been claimed had Mileage Allowance been admissible in respect of the same journey, so much of such difference as does not exceed one half the Daily Allowance otherwise admissible to him; provided that every claim under this rule shall be supported by a certificate signed by the superior authority and countersigned by the Controlling Officer stating that the use of the particular means of conveyance was absolutely necessary in the public interest and specifying the circumstances which rendered it necessary

NOTE.- This rule and Note 3 (1) to Annexure I have no application to Police Escorts required or permitted by the District Superintendent of Police to travel by hired motor vehicle or motor bus. In such cases the cost of hiring the motor vehicle or engaging accommodation in the motor bus as the case may be, is treated as a contingent charge and the Travelling Allowance of the Police Officers comprising the escort is regulated by rule 46 read with rule 45 in the case of Constables and by rule 47 read with rule 43 in the case of other ranks of the Civil Police.

62. When the halt of a Government servant in Superior service on tour at a place where halting allowance is admissible begins before noon or ends after noon, he may in respect of the day of arrival or departure or both, as the case may be, claim-

(a) in lieu of Daily Allowance at the full rate Daily Allowance at half the full rate in addition to Mileage Allowance at half the full rate, if the journey immediately preceding or following the halt, as the case may be, does not exceed 20 miles, but is one in respect of which Mileage Allowance is otherwise admissible;

(b) in lieu of Daily Allowance at half the full rate Daily Allowance at the full rate, if the journey immediately preceding or following the halt, as the case may be, is a journey (not being a journey to which rule 47 (1) applies in respect of which the Travelling Allowance otherwise admissible is Daily Allowance at half the full rate either alone or in addition to Actual Travelling Expenses.

NOTE.-A halt which does not extend into more than one calendar day and involve an absence from headquarters exceeding 24 hours is not a halt for the purpose of this rule.

63. (1) Subject to the control of the Local Government, Government servants of the classes specified in column (1) of the table appended to this sub-rule may, with the special sanction in each case of the authority, if any, specified in column (3) to whom they are subordinate, recover, in addition to the Travelling Allowance otherwise admissible, the cost actually incurred of transporting on tour by rail, steamer or country craft, any one of the alternative means of conveyance specified in column (2) which they have actually so transported, provided-

(a) that suitable means of conveyance could not otherwise be obtained in the locality to which it was transported and that it was necessary in the public interest to obtain it; and

(b) that the means of conveyance transported could not, without detriment to the public interest, have been sent by road.

Class of Government servant	Means of conveyance, cost of transporting which may be recovered.	Authority, if any, whose special sanction is necessary.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Head of a Department	One motor-car	Local Government, Financial Commissioners. Chief Engineers, Public Works Department, and Chief Conservator of Forests.
Head of a Department	One motor-cycle (and side-car) or two ponies or one bicycle and one pony.	No special sanction is necessary.
Any other Government servant entitled to travel	One motor-car	Local Government, Financial Commissioners. Chief Engineers,

by the 1st class by public conveyance.			Public Works Department, Chief Conservator of Forests. Honble Judges of the High Court, Commissioners of Divisions and Inspector-General of Police.
Any other Government servant entitled to travel by the 1st class by public conveyance.	One motor-cycle (and side-car) or two ponies or one bicycle and one pony.		Head of the Department, if any, to whom subordinate; other-wise the Local Government.
Government servant entitled to travel by the 2nd class by public conveyance.	One motor-cycle (and side-car) or one bicycle or one pony.		Head of the Department.
Government servant in superior service entitled to travel by the 3rd class by public conveyance.	One bicycle or one pony.	...	Head of the Department.

NOTE.- Cost of transporting in this rule includes incidental expenses on embarking and disembarking and fares for one syce for each pony and a chauffeur for a motor-car.

(2) The Government servant presenting the claim shall in each case indicate in his Travelling Allowance bill the journeys for which it was necessary in the public interest to use the means of conveyance in the locality to which it was transported and shall attach to the bill either a reference to the orders in which the concession was sanctioned or, if no special sanction was required, a certificate to the effect that provisos (a) and (b) in sub-rule (1) were duly satisfied.

(3) The Accountant-General will report for the orders of the Local Government any case in which it appears to him that the cost of transporting the means of conveyance was disproportionate to the public interest served thereby.

(4) The concession allowed by this rule is inadmissible to a Government servant who claims a Fixed Travelling Allowance for the same day or who transports his means of conveyance merely for station work.

CHAPTER IV.

OTHER JOURNEYS.

SECTION I.-Journey to appear before a Selection Board or to undergo a preliminary examination or a course of instruction or training in India.

64. The Head of the Department concerned is hereby authorised:-

(i) to postpone the introduction of the rules in this section in the case of any training institution or course of instruction to any date not later than the 1st December 1928, and
(ii) to declare that all or any students who on the 1st January 1928 have begun a course of training or instruction in connection with which they have already enjoyed the benefits of the orders superseded thereby shall continue to be regulated by those orders until the completion of such course of instruction or training.

65. (1) Single fares of the 3rd class for so much of the journey as is performed by public conveyance are allowed to-

(a) candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police in respect of the journeys from their homes to appear before the Selection Board in Rangoon and back, and
(b) candidates for appointment as Probationary Deputy Rangers in respect of the journeys from their homes to attend the prescribed competitive examination at Pyinmana or Rangoon and back.

(2) Save as is provided in sub-rule (1) above, no candidate for an appointment in Government service, whether already in Government service or not, is entitled to recover any part of the travelling expenses incurred by him in connection with his candidature.

66. Nothing in these rules applies to any person proceeding on completion of a course of training to join his first post on permanent appointment to Government service. The

Travelling Allowance admissible for such journeys is regulated by the rules in section II of this Chapter.

67. An Administrative Department of the Local Government may by general or special order sanction Travelling Allowance within the following maximum limits to persons selected by it to undergo a course of instruction or training in India outside Myanmar when proceeding on the first journey to attend the course and on the last journey back on its completion, or on the student being declared medically unfit to complete it:-

- (i) when the student is already in Government service, Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour,
- (ii) when the student is not already in Government service-
 - (a) for so much of the journey as is performed by public conveyance, the ordinary single fare of the 2nd class, and
 - (b) for so much of the journey as is otherwise performed, Actual Travelling Expenses.

[**<Amendment 18.06.1989>**](#)

68. (1) No Travelling Allowance is admissible to a student who is not already in Government service in respect of the journeys to attend and from attending a course of instruction or training in Myanmar-

- (i) if the course is given at a Constituent College of the Rangoon University, or
- (ii) if the student is in receipt of a Government stipend of a value of Rs.40 per mensem or more, or if the expenses of the course, including the cost of his board and lodging, are borne by Government.

(2) The Head of the Department may by general or special order sanction Travelling Allowance within the following maximum limits to other persons selected under the orders of Government to undergo a course of instruction or training in Myanmar when proceeding on the first journey to attend the course and on the last journey back on its completion or on the student being declared medically unfit to complete it-

- (i) when the student is already in Government service, Actual Travelling Expenses limited to the amount admissible as for a journey on transfer,
- (ii) when the student is not already in Government service, in cases not covered by sub-rule (1) above:-

(a) for so much of the journey as is performed by public conveyance, the ordinary single fare of the 3rd class, and

(b) for so much of the journey as is otherwise performed, Actual Travelling Expenses.

[**<Amendment 18.06.1989>**](#)

69. (1) No Daily Allowance is admissible for any period of residence at a training institution:-

(a) to a student who is not already in Government service in any circumstances,

(b) to a student who is already in Government service, if either the period of the course exceeds one month or the student has already been granted an increase in emoluments for attendance at the course, whether in the form of pay or Compensatory Allowance other than Travelling Allowance.

(2) In circumstances other than those prescribed in sub-rule (1) (b) above the Head of the Department may by general or special order grant to a Government servant Daily Allowance for a period of residence at a training institution at a rate not exceeding that admissible to a Government servant on the same pay in the same locality.

70. (1) Except as is provided in sub-rule (2) below, Travelling Allowance is not admissible to any student who is under the orders of Government selected to undergo a course of instruction or training in Myanmar, for journeys or halts on an authorised tour during the course of instruction. All incidental expenditure on the transport of such students and of their effects on such tours shall be met by the Head of the Institution and debited to his contingent allotment.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (1), Daily Allowance is admissible for each day of absence from headquarters on an authorised tour during the course of instruction-

(a) at the rate of Re.1 to Upper Class students of the Myanmar Forest School, Pyinmana;

(b) at the rate of annas 12 to Lower Class students of the Myanmar Forest School, Pyinmana.

[**<Amendment 18.06.1989>**](#)

SECTION II.-Journey of a newly appointed Government servant to join his first post.

71. Travelling Allowance for the journey to join his first post on permanent appointment to Government service is admissible in accordance with the following provisions to any person recruited in India by the Local Government in the Administrative Department or by any competent authority subordinate thereto:-

- (a) the rates of Travelling Allowance admissible shall be the same as those which will apply to the recruit on the assumption of charge of his post;
- (b) the Travelling Allowance shall be calculated-
 - (i) from the place in India from which the recruit actually proceeds to join the post, if such place is an Institution at which he has undergone a special course of training for the purpose of appointment to Government service;
 - (ii) otherwise either from such place or from the recruit's usual place of residence in India, whichever is nearer;
- (c) Travelling Allowance shall be calculated by the direct route to the place where the recruit is directed to assume charge of his duties, provided that, if he has been required by competent authority to report himself at a place other than the headquarters of his post before assuming charge of the duties thereof, such authority may permit the Travelling Allowance to be calculated by the direct routes (i) to such other place and (ii) from such other place to the place where the recruit is directed to assume charge of his duties;

NOTE.- The competent authority for the purpose of this clause is the Administrative Department of the Local Government, if the recruit is proceeding to join a gazetted post, and either the Administrative Department of the Local Government or the Head of the Department, if the recruit is proceeding to join a non-gazetted post.

- (d) The Travelling Allowance admissible is-
 - (i) Outside Myanmar-Single fare by rail and steamer for so much of the journey as is actually so performed, and
 - (ii) Within Myanmar-Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour, subject to the provisions of clause (e) below;
- (e) Daily Allowance is not admissible for any halt in the course of the journey except-
 - (i) a halt in Myanmar unavoidably necessitated to await the departure of a steamer, or

(ii) a halt which the authority requiring the recruit to report himself under condition (c) certifies to have been necessary for that purpose.

[**<Amendment 18.06.1989>**](#)

72. The provisions of rule 71 may, with the special sanction of the Local Government, if the appointment is to a gazetted post, and of the Head of the Department, if the appointment is to a non-gazetted post, be extended to a person recruited in India for temporary appointment to Government service: provided that, unless either-

- (a) the appointment is for a definite term of not less than three years, or
- (b) the appointment is for an indefinite term and the authority sanctioning the grant of Travelling Allowance certifies that the period of employment is likely to be not less than three years,

the sanction of the Local Government is necessary in all cases.

73. A person recruited from any place outside India to Government service shall, in so far as this is not already provided for or precluded in any contract or agreement entered into by him, or in any rules made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, be granted-

(a) a single passage by sea from the port of embarkation to the port of debarkation in India; provided that, if the person is recruited in the United Kingdom, the amount recoverable on this account shall not exceed the minimum amount for which an ordinary single passage direct to Rangoon can from time to time be obtained by the High Commissioner for India;

(b) Travelling Allowance under the provisions of rule 71 from the port of debarkation in India to the place where the recruit is directed to assume charge of his duties; provided that, if the port at which the recruit debarks is outside Myanmar, the total claim under this rule shall not exceed the amount which would have been admissible if the recruit had debarked in Rangoon.

[**<Amendment 18.06.1989>**](#)

74. A Government servant who within three years of his first appointment to Government service resigns his appointment otherwise than on the ground of ill-health certified by medical certificate shall refund the amount of any Travelling Allowance drawn by him

under the provisions of any of the rules in this section, unless the Local Government in any particular case waives the recovery in whole or in part.

75. The rules regulating the grant of Travelling Allowance to a person not already in Government service when proceeding to join an appointment as a Member of the Governor's Executive Council or as a Minister are reproduced in Annexure VII.

76. When a pensioner or a Government servant who has been thrown out of employment owing to the reduction of establishment or the abolition of his post is reappointed to Government service, the authority which sanctioned his reappointment may permit him to draw Travelling Allowance under rule 71, for so much of the journey to join his new post as falls within India.

SECTION III.-Journeys to undergo Examinations.

77. For the purpose of the rules in this section-

(a) "Obligatory Examination" means any examination included in List A in Annexure VIII to these rules;

(b) "Optional Examination" means any examination included in List B in the same Annexure;

(c) "Test Examination" means any examination included in List C in the same Annexure.

78. A Government servant may draw Travelling Allowance under the rules applicable to him for a journey on tour for the actual journeys to undergo and from undergoing an Obligatory Examination subject to the following conditions-

(i) that Travelling Allowance may not be claimed more than twice in respect of the same standard of the same examination;

(ii) that if the Government servant is on vacation or leave, the Travelling Allowance shall be calculated on the journeys actually performed or on the journeys which would have been performed if the Government servant had appeared for the examination from his last station, whichever are the shorter;

(iii) that Travelling Allowance otherwise admissible shall be refused-

(a) if the Examiners report to the Government servant's Controlling Officer that he appears to have neglected to prepare himself for the examination; and

(b) when the examination is one the passing of which is necessary before a Government servant can qualify for promotion to a higher grade, rank or class of appointment in the same service, if the Government servant both fails to pass the examination and has sat for it without the written sanction of an authority not lower than the Head of the Department in the case of a gazetted officer or than the Head of the Office in the case of a non-gazetted officer.

79. A Government servant may draw Travelling Allowance under the rules applicable to him for a journey on tour for the actual journeys to undergo and from undergoing an Optional Examination only if he has previously obtained the written orders of the authority specified in rule 78 (iii) (b) to undergo it, and subject to condition (ii) in that rule and to the following conditions:-

- (i) that on the first occasion on which the Government servant sits for any standard of any Optional Examination, Travelling Allowance shall only be granted if either he passes the examination or the Examiners certify that he was justified in appearing for it;
- (ii) that on any subsequent occasion on which the Government servant sits for the same standard of the same examination, Travelling Allowance shall only be granted if the Government servant passes the examination.

80. A Government servant on duty may draw Travelling Allowance under the rules applicable to him for a journey on tour for the actual journeys to undergo and from undergoing a Test Examination if he passes the test, but not otherwise.

SECTION IV.-Journeys on Transfer.

81. A Government servant is entitled to Travelling Allowance under the rules in this section for a journey on transfer (including transfer from military to civil employ), unless he is transferred at his own request or in consequence of his own misconduct, and the authority sanctioning his transfer by special order, which shall be communicated to the Accountant-General, directs that all or any of the concessions allowed by these rules shall be withheld or reduced.

82. Travelling Allowance under the rules in this section shall be calculated from the Government servant's old headquarters to his new headquarters, provided that-

- (a) if the Government servant is permitted to take leave while in transit, the allowances under the rules in this section shall be calculated only up to the point at which the journey on transfer is interrupted;
- (b) if the Government servant is, while in transit, directed to proceed to a different headquarters from that to which he was first directed to proceed, the allowances shall be calculated from the old headquarters to the point at which the revised orders were received and thence to the new headquarters indicated in the revised orders;
- (c) the Travelling Allowance admissible in respect of any member of the Government servant's family who either actually proceeds to the new headquarters from some place in India other than the old headquarters or is compelled, in consequence of the transfer, to proceed from the old headquarters to some place in India other than the new headquarters, shall be calculated from or to such place, as the case may be, but limited to the total amount that would have been admissible on such member's account, if he had performed the journey from the old headquarters to the new.

NOTE.-The provisions of this clause apply to so much as is performed in Myanmar of the journey of a member of the Government servant's family who in the same circumstances proceeds from or to a place outside India.

[**<Amendment 18.06.1989>**](#)

83. The allowances admissible under the rules in this section in respect of a Government servant's family may be claimed in respect of a member who does not actually accompany the Government servant on transfer, but who follows him within six months after the date of his transfer or precedes him by not more than one month before it.

84. When Government transport is supplied to a Government servant for the conveyance of himself and of all members of his family accompanying him, he is entitled for so much of the journey as is so performed to free transport for all persons so conveyed and to Daily Allowance in addition to (i) the concessions enumerated in columns (2) and (3) of the Table in rule 85 (1), subject to the conditions prescribed in sub-rule (2) of that rule, and (ii) the concessions indicated in rule 85 in respect of any members of his family not actually accompanying him but satisfying the provisions of rule 82 (c) or rule 83.

85. (1) Subject to the provisions of rules 81 to 84 and to the conditions prescribed in sub-rule (2) of this rule, a Government servant is entitled for a journey on transfer to the concessions enumerated in the following Table:-

TABLE.

Class of Government servants. (1)	Entitled to have personal effects carried free by Government transport or to recover the expenditure actually incurred by him on transporting them otherwise up to the maximum limits prescribed below. (2)	Entitled to have means of conveyance carried free by Government transport or to recover the expenditure actually incurred by him on transporting them by rail, steamer or other craft up to the maximum limits prescribed below. (3)	Fares admissible for journeys by public conveyance. (4)	Allowances admissible for journeys otherwise than by public conveyance or Government transport. (5)
Government servant included in any of grades I to V in Annexure I.	(a) If travelling alone, 960 viss. (b) If accompanied by his family, 1,440 viss.	Two ponies and two syces and either a carriage or motor-car and chauffeur or motor boat or motorcycle (and side car), or bicycle.	(a) For himself, three first class fares; and (b) for his family, actual fares of the first class both due and paid on their account.	
Government servant included in any of grades VI to IX in Annexure I.	(a) If travelling alone, 480 viss. (b) If accompanied by his family, 720 viss.	One pony and one syce and either a carriage or motor boat or motorcycle (and side car), or bicycle.	(a) For himself three second class fares; and (b) for his family, actual fares of the second class both due and paid on their account.	(a) For himself, double Mileage Allowance; and- (b) for his family- (i) if consisting of his wife only, or otherwise of not less than two members besides himself, single Mileage Allowance, or (ii) if consisting of more than three members besides himself, double Mileage Allowance.
Government servant included in any of grades X to XII in Annexure I.	(a) If travelling alone, 360 viss. (b) If accompanied by his family, 540 viss.	One pony and one syce or a motorcycle (and side car) or bicycle.	(a) For himself, two second class fares; and (b) for his family, actual fares of the second class both due and paid on their account.	
Government servant included in grade XIII in Annexure I.	(a) If travelling alone, 240 viss. (b) If accompanied by his family, 360 viss.	One pony and one syce or a motorcycle (and side car) or bicycle.	(a) For himself, three third class fares; and (b) for his family, actual fares of the third class both due and paid on their account.	
Government servant included in grade XIV or XV in Annexure I.	(a) If travelling alone, 160 viss. (b) If accompanied by his family, 240 viss.	One pony or a bicycle		
Government servant in Inferior service.	(a) If travelling alone, 40 viss. (b) If accompanied by his family, 60 viss.	Nil.	(a) For himself, single fare of the lowest class plus Daily Allowance if not otherwise admissible in respect of the same day; (b) for his family certified by the Head of the office to accompany him, actual fares of the lowest class both due and paid on their account.	Daily Allowance or double Daily Allowance, according as the Government servant is not or is certified by the Head of the office to be accompanied by his family.

(2) The grant of the concession specified in the foregoing Table is subject to the following conditions in addition to the general conditions prescribed in Chapter II:-

(a) Personal effects transported by rail may be conveyed either by goods or passenger train, but the amount of the expenditure actually incurred on so transporting them which may be recovered from Government is limited to the freight at passenger train rates on 25 per cent. and at goods train rates on 75 per cent. of the prescribed maximum weight.

(b) The amount which may be recovered from Government of the expenditure actually incurred on transporting personal effects otherwise than by Government transport or public conveyance is subject to a maximum limit which shall be calculated on the assumed rates prescribed in column (2) of the statement below as representing the average cost per mile of conveying 20 viss of goods by the means of conveyance indicated against each rate in column (1) but subject, in respect of each separate portion of the journey so performed, to the minimum charge per 20 viss shown against it in column (3). The Government servant is required to utilise the cheapest means of conveyance available, and whenever a rate higher than six pies per 20 viss per mile is charged, a certificate shall be given that the mode of conveyance actually used was the cheapest available.

Statement.

Means of conveyance.	Rate per 20 viss per mile.	Minimum charge per 20 viss.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Boat six pies	... one anna.
Cart or motor vehicle	one anna	... two annas.
Mule one anna six pies	... three annas.
Cooly two annas	... four annas.

Example.- A's personal effects are conveyed by coolies from his house, a distance of 1(1/2) miles to the landing stage at B. From B, they are carried by steamer to another landing stage C. whence they are again carried by coolies 200 yards up the river bank to D, from which they are conveyed by hired cart six miles to his destination E.

Under this clause, provided that cheaper means of conveyance could not be utilised than actually were utilised in the conveyance of A's personal effects. A is entitled to recover as the cost of transporting his personal effects, otherwise than by Government transport or public conveyance 14 annas per 20 viss; namely, four annas per 20 viss for each of the two trips by cooly transport and six annas per 20 viss for the six miles covered by cart transport.

(c) The Controlling Officer may direct that the higher maximum limit of personal effects prescribed in column (2) of the Table shall be applied, even though the Government servant is not accompanied by his family, if he certifies that the Government servant had good reason for conveying the personal effects of his family with him on transfer.

(d) If the Government servant transports his personal effects otherwise than by rail or steamer between two stations connected by rail or steamer, the amount of the expenditure actually incurred on so transporting them which may be recovered from Government shall be limited to the amount which would have been admissible, had the same personal effects been transported by train or steamer, as the case may be.

(e) Expenditure actually incurred on transporting a Government servant's means of conveyance by rail, steamer or other craft is not recoverable if either-

(i) the means of conveyance transported is one the possession of which will not directly promote the efficiency of the Government servant in the discharge of his official duties; or

(ii) the means of conveyance could have been sent throughout by road and the distance involved did not exceed 80 miles.

(f) When the means of conveyance is transported by rail or steamer, the amount of the cost actually incurred on so transporting it which may be recovered from Government is limited to the amount admissible at the rates charged by the railway or steamer company for carriage at owner's risk.

(g) A Government servant entitled to double fare of the second class for journeys by public conveyance who in the circumstances described in rule 30 travels on transfer in the first class by steamer is, in place of the concessions specified in column (4) of the Table in sub-rule (1) of this rule, entitled to the concessions embodied in sub-rule (3) of that rule and also to actual fares of the first class both due and paid on account of all members of his family actually travelling with him by the first class in the same circumstances, subject to the production of the certificate prescribed in the note appended to that rule.

(h) When the Government servant or any member of his family travels by public conveyance on a free pass or warrant, the concession specified in column (4) of the Table in sub-rule (1) of this rule shall be reduced by the full value of all fares actually remitted.

86. Although not transferred within the meaning of rule 6 (14), a subordinate member of the Rangoon City Police may recover the expenditure actually incurred on transporting his personal effects on transfer from one police-station to another in the city subject to the following maxima:-

Rs. A.

Inspectors	8	0
Sub-Inspectors	6	8
Sergeants	5	0

87. Every claim to recover the expenditure actually incurred on transporting personal effects or means of conveyance shall be supported-

- (a) if the transport has been by rail or steamer, by the actual receipts furnished by the railway or steamer company;
- (b) in all other cases, by a certificate signed by the Government servant presenting the claim that the expenditure actually incurred by him on this account has not been less than the sum claimed in each case; and
- (c) by a statement describing in detail all means of conveyance in respect of which the claim is made.

88. Every claim to Travelling Allowance under the rules in this section in respect of a Government servant's family shall be supported by a certificate signed by the Government servant himself furnishing the names (and in the case of children, the ages) of all members of the family in respect of whom a claim is made and the degree of their relationship to him.

89. The foregoing rules do not apply to officers and men of the Railway Police on transfer within the limits of the Myanmar Railways system. For such journeys they are entitled only to free transport for themselves, their families and personal effects within the limits prescribed in rule 85 and to Daily Allowance for each day occupied in travelling on transfer.

[<Amendment 18.06.1989>](#)

SECTION V.-Journeys for Medical Purposes.

90. A probationary Chaplain who is compelled to make a journey in order to obtain from a Medical Board the health certificate which he must produce before confirmation in Government service may draw Travelling Allowance for the journey there and back. With this exception Travelling Allowance is not admissible to any person for any journey performed for the purpose of obtaining a medical certificate of health in connection with his appointment to or confirmation in Government service.

91. The Controlling Officer may, at his discretion, sanction Travelling Allowance to a Government servant under his control for the journeys to obtain and from obtaining medical examination or attention in the following circumstances, but not otherwise:-

(a) when, there being no medical officer of Government at such Government servant's headquarters, he has proceeded to another station and attaches to his Travelling Allowance bill a certificate signed by the medical officer consulted at such station that, in his considered opinion, the Government servant was, for reasons which shall be specified in the certificate, fully justified in performing the journey; or

(b) when such journeys were performed for the purpose of obtaining a medical certificate in support of an application for leave and such certificate could not have been obtained otherwise.

NOTE.-No Travelling Allowance may be granted under this rule for any journeys to obtain a countersignature to a medical certificate in support of leave or to appear before a Medical Board in connection therewith.

92. The Travelling Allowance admissible under the rules in this section is Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour exclusive of Daily Allowance for halts.

93. The Head of a Department may, at his discretion, sanction to a Government servant under his control Actual Travelling Expenses up to the limit of the amount admissible under rule 92 for the journeys to appear and from appearing before a Medical Board for the purpose of being invalidated out of Government service-

(a) if such appearance is at the instance of the Government servant's official superior,- unconditionally; and

(b) if such appearance is at the Government servant's own request,-for special reasons which shall be communicated to the Accountant-General in the sanctioning orders.

SECTION VI. Journeys performed by Government Servants on vacation, leave or joining time in connection with leave.

94. Special rules regulating the grant of Travelling Allowance to Government servants proceeding on or returning from vacation or leave are reproduced-

- (a) in the case of Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, in Annexure VII;
- (b) in the case of certain Government servants who are entitled under the orders of the Secretary of State in Council to free passages overseas, in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, and in the Passage Rules and Passage (Subordinate) Rules, 1925;
- (c) in the case of certain members of the Myanmar Military Police, in the rules published in Finance Department Notification No. 46 of the 19th November 1927;
- (d) in the case of Government servants required to accompany the move of the Local Government to and from Maymyo who rejoin in (Maymyo / Rangoon) from leave on average pay taken in (Rangoon / Maymyo), in the Maymyo Hill Allowance Code.

[**<Amendment 18.06.1989>**](#)

95. A Government servant who is on joining time under the provisions of rule 10 in Financial Department Notification No. 12 of the 2nd April 1927, is for the journey to or from, as the case may be, the stations specified in that rule, entitled to Actual Travelling Expenses limited to the amount admissible had the same journey been performed on transfer.

96. (1) A Government servant who is on return from leave posted to a headquarters other than that of the post from which he proceeded on leave, is entitled to the following concessions calculated, save in the cases governed by sub-rule (2) below, from the old headquarters to the new:-

(a) if the leave was leave on average pay not exceeding four months, or if, owing to compulsory recall from leave, the leave actually enjoyed, whether on average pay or not, did not exceed four months-to all the benefits of the rules in section IV, subject, however, to the provisions of rule 97 (3);

(b) in all other cases -to the concessions specified in columns (2) and (3) of the Table in sub-rule (1) of rule 85; provided that, if the Controlling Officer is satisfied that the Government servant's expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the transport of his

personal effects and means of conveyance within the prescribed limits from the old to the new headquarters exceed the amount recoverable under this sub-rule, he may sanction the recovery of that excess up to the limit of one fare of the highest class by which the Government servant is entitled to travel for the distance over which the transport was by public conveyance and single Mileage Allowance for the distance over which the transport was otherwise than by public conveyance or Government transport.

(2) The concession admissible under sub-rule (1) shall be calculated-

- (i) in any case governed by rule 82 (a) from the point at which the Government servant proceeded on leave;
- (ii) in any case governed by rule 95 above, only on that part of the journey between the two headquarters in respect of which the Government servant has not claimed Actual Travelling Expenses under that rule.

For Applicable to officers governed by the Fundamental Rules.

97. (1) (a) When a Government servant is compulsorily recalled from leave he is, in addition to the concession allowed by Fundamental Rule 70, entitled, if he is recalled from leave outside India, to Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour for all days actually spent in travelling from the port of debarkation in India to his new headquarters.

(b) The Travelling Allowance admissible under Fundamental Rule 70 (b) to a Government servant compulsorily recalled from leave in India is Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour for all days actually spent in travelling from the place at which he received the order of recall to his new headquarters.

For Applicable to officers governed by the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Delegation Rules.

97. (1) When a Government servant is compulsorily recalled from leave he is entitled-

- (a) If he is recalled from leave outside India-
 - (i) to receive a free passage to India, and, provided that he has not completed half the period or three months of his leave by the date of embarkation for India on recall, whichever period is shorter, to receive a refund of the cost of his passage from India; and
 - (ii) to Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour for all days actually spent in travelling from the port of debarkation in India to his new headquarters.

(b) If he is recalled from leave in India-to Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour for all days actually spent in travelling from the place at which he received the order of recall to his new headquarters.

NOTE.- A recall from leave is not compulsory for the purpose of these rules unless either the Government servant is in consequence of the recall required to join his post more than one month before the expiry of the leave sanctioned, or the recalling authority has before issuing the order of recall obtained the approval of the Local Government to the special treatment of the recall as compulsory for the purpose of these rules.

(2) If the Government servant is on compulsory recall from leave posted to the same headquarters from which he proceeded on leave and such headquarters is situated in one of the remote areas specified in rule 10 in Financial Department Notification No.12 of the 2nd April 1927, he may at his option claim Travelling Allowance either under this rule or under rule 95, but not under both, for so much of the journey on recall as is covered by that rule.

(3) The concessions allowed by sub-rule (1) are in addition to any concession that may be admissible to the Government servant under the provisions of rule 96, provided that the concession claimed under this rule for so much of the journey on recall as coincides with the direct route between the Government servant's old headquarters and the new shall be deducted from any claim in respect of the same portion of the journey under columns (4) and (5) of the Table in rule 85 (1).

98. Special rules regulating the grant of Travelling Allowance to Government servants performing journeys during vacation or leave are reproduced

- (a) in the case of journeys to undergo an examination,-in the rules in section III; and
- (b) in the case of journeys to give evidence,-in the rules in section VIII.

99. Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour is admissible to a Government servant on vacation or leave who is with the permission in writing of the Head of his Department employed as an honorary organiser under the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

NOTE.-The Registrar is the Government servant's Controlling Officer for the purpose of such journeys.

100. Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour is admissible to a Government servant who is, while on vacation or leave within the limits of Myanmar, summoned-

- (a) to attend a Levee, Durbar or Garden Party held by the Head of the Province;
- (b) to attend a Durbar held by a Divisional Commissioner;
- (c) to conduct an examination or attend a Board of Examiners or a Selection Board prescribed or constituted, as the case may be, under the general or special orders of the Local Government in the Administrative Department; and
- (d) to attend a Conference, Committee or Advisory Board constituted under the general or special orders of the Local Government in the Administrative Department.

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101. Save as is provided in the foregoing rules, Travelling Allowance is not admissible to Government servants for journeys performed during vacation, leave or joining time in connection with leave.

SECTION VII. -Journeys to Hill Stations.

102. Special rules regulating the grant of Travelling Allowance to particular Government servants who are required or permitted to move to and from Maymyo with the headquarters of the Local Government are reproduced in the Maymyo Hill Allowance Code. The following rule applies to all cases not covered by those rules.

103. (1) Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour is admissible-

- (a) subject to the control of the Controlling Officer, to a Government servant visiting on duty a hill station within his sphere of duty and halting there for not more than 10 days;
- (b) to a Commissioner of a Division other than the Mandalay Division who certifies that he has been required by the Local Government in the Administrative Department to proceed to Maymyo and that any period of halt there in excess of ten days has been approved by the Local Government, and to not more than two clerks and three menials accompanying him;
- (c) to any other Government servant required by order in writing of the Local Government in the Administrative Department to proceed to Maymyo on duty and to not more than two clerks and three menials accompanying him, if he is a Head of a Department, and one clerk and two menials if he is not a Head of a Department, provided that the period of halt at Maymyo does not exceed ten days;

(d) to a Government servant who is certified by the Administrative Department of the Local Government to have been required not less than ten days before the expiry of an authorised period of recess at a hill station to proceed elsewhere on urgent and unforeseen duty and to have been justified in returning to the hill station on completion of the duty. In such a case Travelling Allowance may be claimed for the journeys from the hill station to perform and back to the hill station after performing the urgent duty.

(2) In all cases not covered by sub-rule (1) or the rules in the Maymyo Hill Allowance Code the sanction of the Local Government is required to the drawal by a Government servant of Travelling Allowance other than a Conveyance or Fixed Travelling Allowance for journeys to and from and halts at a hill station.

NOTE.-For the purpose of this rule, journeys to and from a hill station are held to begin and end respectively at the last and first places within the Government servant's sphere of duty at which the Controlling Officer certifies that the Government servant was required to halt on duty.

SECTION VIII.-Journeys to give Evidence.

104. The drawal of any kind of Travelling Allowance excepting a Conveyance Allowance is prohibited in respect of any day on which the Government servant has appeared to give evidence in any Court and has received therefor by order of such Court any payment on account of Subsistence or Travelling Allowance.

105. A Government servant, whether on duty or on vacation or leave, who is summoned to give evidence in a criminal case, a case before a Court-martial, a civil case to which Government is a party or a Departmental Enquiry held by a properly constituted authority in British India may draw Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour when the following conditions are fulfilled:-

- (a) if the Government servant is summoned as a witness to give evidence of facts which have come to his knowledge in the discharge of his public duties; and
- (b) if the claim is supported by a certificate given by the Court or other authority which summoned him that he attended the Court and received no payment of his expenses therefrom.

NOTE.- All fees deposited in the Court for the Travelling Allowance and Subsistence Allowance of the witness shall then be credited to Government.

SECTION IX.- Journeys after termination of Government employment or during suspension.

106. Save as may be otherwise expressly provided in or under the rules in this section or in any contract of service under Government, no person is entitled to any Travelling Allowance for a journey performed after the termination in whatever manner of his employment in Government service or during any period of suspension.

107. A military officer in Civil employ being a departmental or a warrant officer is, on retirement after service which has earned a pension or a gratuity, entitled to the same right as regards free passage as if he were retiring from military employ.

108. (1) A person temporarily employed in Government service who has been granted Travelling Allowance for the journey in India to join his post and who, if his appointment was for a definite term, has completed that term, and if it was for an indefinite term, has completed three years' employment, may be granted by the Head of his Department on the termination of his employment Travelling Allowance to any place in India to which he has actually proceeded, provided that he was still unemployed when the journey was performed and that the claim is preferred within three months of the termination of his employment and does not exceed the Travelling Allowance admissible from the place where the employment terminated to the place in India from which Travelling Allowance for the journey to join his first post was calculated.

(2) Travelling Allowance in this rule means Travelling Allowance as for a journey on tour exclusive of Daily Allowance for halts.

109. When a person who was temporarily employed under an Administrative Department of the Local Government on a contract entitling him (and/or) any member of his family on its termination to a return passage overseas has had his services retained beyond the original period of his engagement, the authority sanctioning the retention may also sanction the grant on its termination of so much of the original concession of free passage overseas as was not enjoyed on the termination of the original term of employment.

CHAPTER V.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE OF NON-OFFICIALS.

SECTION I.- Members of the Legislative Council and Associated Bodies.

110. The rules in this section regulate the grant of Travelling Allowance to non- official members-

- (a) of the Legislative Council attending a Session of the Council; and
- (b) of the following bodies attending meetings of such bodies which are recruited mainly from the Legislative Council, whether the non-official member is in fact also a member of the Legislative Council or not, viz.-
 - (i) a Select Committee as defined in No. 2 (2) of the Myanmar Legislative Council Standing Orders;
 - (ii) the Public Accounts Committee;
 - (iii) the Finance Committee;
 - (iv) the Local Government Advisory Board;
 - (v) the Public Health Board;
 - (vi) the Government Buildings Committee;
 - (vii) the Communications Board including the Water-ways and Roads Committees;
 - (viii) Ad hoc Committees convened at the headquarters of Government for the purpose of advising the Hon'ble Member or Minister in charge of a Department in regard to a specific question or scheme.

[<Amendment 18.06.1989>](#)

111. In this section-

- (a) the word "Session" means a Session of the Myanmar Legislative Council as defined in No. 2 (3) of the Myanmar Legislative Council Standing Orders; and
- (b) the word "Meeting" means the whole period during which any one of the bodies specified in rule 110 (b) meets daily without interruption save for Sundays and notified holidays.

[<Amendment 18.06.1989>](#)

112. Nothing in the rules in this section applies to an Hon'ble Minister or to a Council Secretary or to any non-official member who ordinarily resides at the place where the Session or meeting is held.

113. For the first journey to attend a Session or a meeting and for the final return journey therefrom, the following allowances are admissible to a non-official member:-

(a) for so much of the journey as is performed by public conveyance-twice the ordinary single first class fare exclusive of diet; and

(b) for so much of the journey as is otherwise performed -annas twelve per mile.

114. For intermediate journeys from and to Rangoon during the continuance of a Session a non-official member may draw either Daily Allowance of Rs.20 for each complete day of absence from Rangoon or one ordinary single first class fare for so much of the journey as is performed by public conveyance, whichever is less: provided that no allowance shall be admissible for absences lasting seven days or more, or shall exceed the amount admissible under this rule for a journey to and from the member's registered address.

115. For each day of actual residence at the place of Session or meeting while it is in progress and for the days of arrival and departure, a non-official member may draw Daily Allowance of Rs.20; provided:

(i) that members coming from or returning to the Tavoy and Mergui Districts and the Arakan Division may include within the period for which allowances are admissible any days preceding the commencement or following the conclusion of the Session or meeting which must necessarily be spent in Rangoon on account of the fact that means of communication with these localities are not available daily; and

(ii) that a member who during the period for which a meeting is adjourned, remains at the place of meeting for the purpose of attending the next meeting may draw Daily Allowance of Rs.20 for each complete day of such halt, if the period of the adjournment is so short that the member's claim to Travelling Allowance for the journeys from and back to the place of meeting under rule 113 would exceed the amount admissible under this proviso.

116. (a) For the purpose of calculating Travelling Allowance the journey between two stations is held to be performed by the shortest of two or more practicable routes or by the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short.

(b) The shortest route is that by which the member can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary means of travelling.

(c) For the purpose of calculating the amount admissible for journeys, the house in which the member is residing when he starts on the journey to the place of Session or meeting shall be regarded as the starting point of his journey and either the same house, if he actually returns thereto, or otherwise his ordinary place of residence, shall be regarded as the end of his journey, provided that both houses are in Myanmar. Where this proviso is not fulfilled, reference shall be made to the Local Government for a decision regarding the amount to be allowed. The Legislative Council Chamber shall be regarded as the other terminal point of such journeys when the place of Session or meeting is Rangoon and the point indicated in rule 34 (b) if the place of meeting is elsewhere than Rangoon.

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117. Members should prepare their Bills in duplicate in the printed form T.F. No.9, copies of which can be obtained from the Controlling Officer, or from District Treasuries. Care should be taken to fill in the information required by the headings of the bill. Fractions of a mile should be omitted from the total number of miles for which Travelling Allowance at annas twelve per mile is claimed and the name of the Treasury at which payment is desired should invariably be entered. The original bill when completed should be signed in full by the member, but the duplicate should be clearly marked as "duplicate" and only initialled. Both copies should then be sent to the Controlling Officer. If desired, when the place of meeting is Rangoon, the bill for the return journey may be prepared and cashed immediately before the departure of the member from Rangoon.

118. (1) The Secretary, Legislative Council, is the Controlling Officer for the purpose of countersigning all claims in respect of a Session of the Council or of a meeting of a Select Committee, the Public Accounts Committee or the Finance Committee.

(2) The Secretary to the Local Government in the Administrative Department concerned is the Controlling Officer for the purpose of countersigning all other claims under this section.

SECTION II.- Members of Selection Boards and Committees of Enquiry.

119. The rules in this section apply to all non-official members-

(a) of all Selection Boards and Selection Committees appointed under the orders of Government to select recruits for appointments to Government service and holders of state scholarships; and

(b) of any Special Committee or Commission of Enquiry constituted under the authority of the Local Government in the Administrative Department which is required or permitted to tour in Asia for the purpose of carrying out the particular enquiry entrusted to it. If in any case such a Committee or Commission of Enquiry is required or permitted to travel outside Asia, the grant of Travelling Allowance for journeys so performed will be governed by rules laid down by the Secretary of State in Council.

120. Such a member shall draw Travelling Allowance under the rules and, except in respect of Daily Allowance, at the rates applicable to a Government servant of the first grade for all journeys performed in connection with such membership. For each day on which he either halts at the headquarters of such Committee or while accompanying it on tour, or is entitled to Daily Allowance only for any journey performed in connection therewith, he shall draw a Daily Allowance of Rs.20; provided that no Daily Allowance is admissible in respect of a halt at the member's own ordinary place of residence.

121. The President of the Selection Board or of the Committee or Commission of Enquiry is the Controlling Officer for the purpose of counter-signing all claims under this section.

SECTION III.- Other Non- Officials.

122. In cases not covered by the rules in sections I and II, Travelling Allowance may be granted to non-officials by the following authorities in the following circumstances:-

(a) By a Commissioner of a Division to persons resident in his Division invited to attend a Levee, Durbar or Garden Party held by the Head of the Province or a Durbar held by the Commissioner himself.

(b) By the Director of Public Instruction:-

(i) to School Managers and Teachers of Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools attending Educational Conferences convened under his general or special authority;

(ii) to members of the School and Apprentice Stipend Boards, of the Secondary School Board and of the Insein Reformatory School Committee for journeys to attend or from attending such Board or Committee;

(iii) to non- official Examiners and Supervisors appointed by him who are required to travel in order to conduct or supervise examinations in Government Educational Institutions;

(iv) to persons appointed by him as Temperance Lecturers when visiting European Schools in such capacity.

(c) By the Registrar, Co- operative Societies:-

(i) to honorary organisers employed under his orders when travelling in the interests of the Co-operative movement;

(ii) to office-bearers or employees of any class of Co- operative Societies attending Conferences convened under his special authority for the purpose of discussing or advising on the operation of the Co- operative Societies Act or any rules or byelaws thereunder or the working of any class of Co-operative Societies.

(d) By the Director of Agriculture to persons undertaking journeys in Myanmar with his permission for bona-fide purposes connected with the activities of the Agricultural Department.

(e) By a Deputy Commissioner to Village Headmen attending at his invitation a District Conference or Show held by him to promote the efficiency of local administration.

[**<Amendment 18.06.1989>**](#)

123. The Travelling Allowance admissible under the foregoing rule is either Travelling Allowance under the ordinary rules applicable to Government servants in similar circumstances at the rates prescribed for Government servants of corresponding rank or actual travelling and hotel expenses, at the discretion of the sanctioning authority; provided that, when the non-official is a retired Government servant, the sanction of the Local Government shall be required to the grant of Travelling Allowance at rates higher than those which applied to him when he was last in active service.

124. The Bishop of Rangoon may sanction to his Stenographer whenever he accompanies the Bishop on tour Travelling Allowance under the ordinary rules applicable to Government servants in similar circumstances at the rates prescribed for a Government servant on the same pay.

125. The sanctioning authorities prescribed in this section are the Controlling Officers for the purpose of countersigning all claims under this section. The countersignature by any such authority of a claim submitted in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be regarded as a valid sanction thereunder.

126. A return of all sanctions accorded by him under this section in the preceding financial year shall be submitted in April by each sanctioning authority to the Local Government in such form as the Local Government may prescribe.

By order of the Governor (in Council/ with his Ministers.)

A. E. GILLIAT,

Secretary to the Government of Myanmar,

Finance Department.