

Educational (1902) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No 43

DATED 30-1-02

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Coming to the Commissioned for Govt. Est.
prop, Rev. depts regarding the institution
of a departmental Est. for the app^t
of field & deputy surveyors; & request
the Commr to submit for approval &
publication in the Govt. G.O. Gazette
a draft of the necessary changes in the
public service notification.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

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Government {1902} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Enclosures nil

Regd.

27-1-

1902.

Spare copies nil

G.O., No. 39, 8th January 1902.

JANUARY.

Examination

Approving and sanctioning the proposals of the Superintendent of Survey for instituting a departmental — for field and deputy surveyors, and stating that the Government is unable to accept the Superintendent's recommendation for the exemption from the operation of the examination rules of all measuring peons employed on theodolite survey.

R.O.
for K.P. Gupta
Rec
27/1/02
H.P. Gupta
Sd
27/1/02

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from D. G. HATCHELL, Esq., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Nellore, 3rd September 1901, No. 130-G. :—

I have the honour to append a statement showing the present sanctioned scale of establishment in the grades of deputy surveyor and field surveyor as compared with the actual strength on 1st August 1901 :—

Grade.				Pay.	Sanc- tioned number.	Actual strength on 1st August 1901.	Vacancies.
				RS.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Deputy surveyor	..	..	..	40	25	21	4
Do.	..	..	..	30	25	17	8
Do.	..	..	..	25	75	7	68
Do.	..	..	..	20	100	9	91
Field surveyor	..	..	..	15	120	3	117
Do.	..	..	..	12	150	5	145
Do.	..	..	..	10	180	1	179

It will be seen that out of a total sanctioned strength of 225 deputy surveyors and 450 field surveyors, only 54 deputy surveyors and 9 field surveyors or 9 per cent. belong to the permanent establishment, the balance 171 appointments in the grade of deputy surveyor and 441 appointments in the grade of field surveyor being vacant.

The strength of the temporary establishment on 1st August 1901 was 172 deputy surveyors and 917 field surveyors.

2. In G.O., No. 167, Educational, dated 4th March 1893, all temporary appointments in the Survey department were excluded from the operation of the examination rules.

Of the 63 surveyors who are borne on the strength of the permanent establishment, 27 were exempted by the Government Orders noted in the margin from passing the requisite examinations, and 25 others come under G.O., No. 888, Educational, dated 19th November 1895, which declared that the examination rules did not apply to surveyors who had entered the service prior to 1st April 1889.

Thus, out of a total of 1,152 surveyors on the rolls of the department, only 14 (including three on the temporary establishment) have passed the requisite examination, viz., the Primary examination or an examination equivalent or superior to it which makes them eligible for the post of field surveyor, pay less than Rs. 15 per mensem on the permanent establishment.

None of the surveyors have passed the Sub-overseer and Surveyor's test of the Civil Engineering College which has been prescribed for the post of surveyor carrying pay Rs. 15 and upwards.

The majority of the present permanent surveyors being men of long service, they will ere long have served their time for pension, and when they retire, their places will, if the present conditions continue, be taken by temporary men. Thus, in the course of a few years more, nearly all the appointments of deputy and field surveyor, on whom primarily the department has to depend for its outturn, will be held by temporary men.

3. The only advantage (if at all it can be called an advantage) of having men on the temporary establishment is that they will not be eligible for pension or gratuity on discharge.

But the disadvantages of employing temporary men far outweigh any saving that may accrue in the shape of pension or gratuity. With inferior prospects we must get inferior men, and they cannot be expected to value their appointments to the same extent as permanent men who look forward to all the privileges of leave and pension to which they are entitled according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Work done by temporary men is, as a rule, inferior to that done by permanent hands, and when errors are discovered some months after a survey has been completed, it has often been found that the temporary men responsible for the errors are no longer in the service.

When survey parties have to be moved from one district to another, temporary surveyors, who perhaps have been trained and enlisted locally, are unwilling to leave their homes and resign their appointments, with the result that the process of recruiting has to be begun afresh in the district newly taken up for survey.

4. I am fully convinced that to improve survey work both in quality and quantity, it is essential that the majority of surveyors should be on the permanent establishment. But it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain men possessing the requisite educational qualifications.

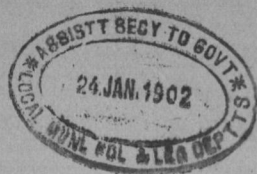
A good surveyor is the product of years of training and experience, and unless he begins his service at the bottom of the ladder, viz., as a field surveyor, he generally proves a failure. Candidates who have passed the Sub-overseer and Surveyor's test of the Civil Engineering College are unwilling to begin life as field surveyors, because the appointments to which they are eligible in the Public Works, Tank Restoration, Local Fund, Minor Irrigation and other departments carry better pay than the Survey department can offer, and the duties required of them in those departments are comparatively light.

5. For the above reasons, it will not be possible to fill up the existing vacancies in the sanctioned strength of the permanent establishment by passed students of the Civil Engineering College. Nor does it appear from a perusal of the examination papers set to students of the Sub-overseer and surveyor's class during the past ten years that their knowledge of survey is sufficient to qualify them for the post of surveyor in the Survey department without further practical training in the department. Out of 184 questions set during the past six years, only 31 have any bearing on the work of the Survey department, and of these latter, 14 are repetitions of questions set in previous years. It may, perhaps, be supposed that the course of studies at the Civil Engineering College might be modified to suit the requirements of the Survey department, but I beg to submit that the college course may not admit of the necessary instruction being imparted in field demarcation which is the principal process with which the surveyor should be thoroughly conversant.

Even if this difficulty could be overcome, the high salaries which the departments mentioned in paragraph 4 above offer would still dissuade candidates from joining the survey.

6. It may not be out of place to mention that the examination rules are not at present applicable to classifiers and head classifiers on the field establishment of the Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlement. The grade of classifier in the Settlement department corresponds to that of deputy surveyor in the Survey department.

7. In these circumstances, I beg to suggest that an examination should be instituted in the department itself. The examination may be styled the Field Surveyor's Test and the Deputy Surveyor's Test, and be held once a year in the month



of January. The details of the test are given in the enclosed memorandum. Only those candidates will be eligible for transfer to the permanent establishment that have passed the departmental examination and have turned out the prescribed quantity of good work for six months consecutively.

8. The examination rules at present require that measuring peons in the Survey department should pass the Primary examination or any other examination corresponding to it. Out of the present sanctioned strength of 500 measuring peons, there is not a single man on the permanent establishment or who has passed the Primary examination. The chief duties of a measuring peon are to measure lines with the chain or offset pole, hold flags and carry the theodolite under the immediate supervision of the surveyor. A measuring peon is never required to read or write. One who is able to read and write very rarely does the work of a measuring peon. The peons required by all surveyors are, as a rule, entertained in each village and discharged on completion of the survey of that village, but experience has shown that frequent changes of measuring peons tell upon the accuracy of the chaining so far as theodolite survey is concerned. Very great accuracy is necessary in the measurements made by theodolite surveyors and this cannot be secured unless the peons are experienced measurers. I beg, therefore, to recommend that an exception be made in the case of measuring peons employed on theodolite survey, i.e., they may be exempted from the operation of the examination rules, so that they may be brought on to the permanent strength and be attached permanently to theodolite surveyors.

ENCLOSURE.

Madras Survey Departmental Tests.

Two examinations, one styled Field Surveyor's Test and the other Deputy Surveyor's Test, shall be held once a year in the month of January on dates and at places which may, from time to time, be fixed by the Superintendent of Survey.

2. The examinations will be held in the vernaculars of the districts concerned and will be open to all field surveyors and deputy surveyors of not less than six months' service in the department. Candidates desirous of undergoing the examinations in English may be allowed to do so at the discretion of the Superintendent of Survey.

3. The following are the subjects for the examinations:—

Field Surveyor's Test.

- (1) Arithmetic—up to vulgar fractions and square root.
- (2) Handwriting and dictation.
- (3) Demarcation—Sections 58 to 86 and 177 to 247 of the Madras Survey Manual translated into the vernaculars.
- (4) Chain survey—The whole of the book entitled "Land surveying for village karnams."

Deputy Surveyor's Test.

- (1) Arithmetic—up to decimal fractions and square root.
- (2) Mensuration of surfaces—(Articles 13 to 16 and 27 to 33 of chapter II of Clancey's aid to land surveying).
- (3) Handwriting and dictation.
- (4) Demarcation—Sections 58 to 86 and 177 to 247 of the Madras Survey Manual translated into the vernaculars.
- (5) Survey—
 - (i) Chain survey—(The whole of the book entitled "Land surveying for village karnams" and articles 1 to 51 of chapter IX of Clancey's aid to land surveying).
 - (ii) Prismatic compass survey—(Chapter X of Clancey's aid to land surveying).
 - (iii) Plane table survey—(Chapter XI of Clancey's aid to land surveying).
 - (iv) Scales—(Articles 1 to 49 of chapter VI of Clancey's aid to land surveying).
 - (v) Calculation of areas—(Articles 1 to 24 of chapter VIII of Clancey's aid to land surveying).
 - (vi) Computation of areas with computing scale—(Pages 196 to 198 of the Madras Survey Manual published in 1874).

4. The examination papers will be set by the Superintendent of Survey. The answer papers will be valued by such of the officers of the department as he may select for the purpose from time to time.

5. Candidates who obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the total number of marks prescribed for each test will be considered to have passed.

6. The names of successful candidates will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

ORDER—No. 39, Revenue, dated 8th January 1902.

Miscellaneous.

The Superintendent's proposals for instituting a departmental examination for field and deputy surveyors are approved and sanctioned. The necessary amendments to the Public Service notification will issue in the Educational Department.

2. As regards the Superintendent's recommendation in paragraph 8 of his letter read above for the exemption from the operation of the examination rules of all measuring peons employed on theodolite survey, the Government observes that the rules in question were extended to these peons by G.O., No. 483, Educational, dated 25th June 1891, after full consideration. No sufficient grounds have now been adduced for their alteration. The Government, therefore, regrets that it is unable to accept the Superintendent's recommendation. If there are individual cases which seem to merit exemption, they may be submitted for the special orders of Government.

(True Extract.)

W. M. Aisoubank
for Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Madras Survey.
,, the Educational Department.

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Land Records and Agriculture).
,, the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Exd. C. Parthasarathy.

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