Educational (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 365

Dated 4th May 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR ADMISSION INTO THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN BOMBAY.

Recording letter from the Government of Bombay forwarding correspondence showing the -- .

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

No 1584 of 1894.

[G / 9]
2,000—2-4-95.

Current No.

DEPARTMENT.

Recd. 4 May 1895. No. 365.

H.M. Recorded
gr.
2.5.95

From

The Govt of Bombay
General Dept.

No. 1379

Dated 30/3/95

Received 8/4/95

Enclosures Reg 3/4/95 46

SUBJECT.

Forwg copies of certain papers supplying information regarding the educational qualifications demanded in those Depts for admission into the Public Service both Superior and inferior

Submitted to Hon for perusal. Reference is requested to the note under cover of G.O. 8 9th March 95 No 212 Rd. The Bombay Rules are most complicated & do not seem ever to have been consolidated as in our Public Service & Special Dept. both for the general educational test is marked with ~~white~~ 3 red tape & 4 white tape marks what correspond most nearly to the Special tests of rules binding officers in the Revenue, Magisterial Police & Registration Dept to pass departmental examinations, or check their confirmation & promotion &c &c

D
26.4.95

I have attempted to look through this file but have been unable & there is more than this as I have an enormous amount of work on hand and the papers appear to contain much for the more personal perusal

29/4/95

Secy

№ 1584 of 1894.

Educational Department.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1894.

Transferred to the General Department for disposal with a copy of the Scheme of Examination for Political officers of the higher ranks of the service and an intimation that in selecting school masters and Inspecting officers of the Educational Department the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction is sought, and his selection is leaved not merely upon University degrees but other tests which he is at liberty to apply.

Government Resolutions №. 5050, dated 27th July, 1888, and №. 3982, dated 30th June 1894.

(signed) W. Lee Warner

Secretary to Government.

No 3631 of 1894.

Financial Department.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1894.

Retransferred to the General Department with an intimation that the rules promulgated under Government Notifications, Educational Department, No 597, dated 4th April 1888, and No 1477-A, dated 12th July 1892, regarding admission to the lower grades of the Public Service have been made applicable to appointments in the Stationery and Income Tax Departments in Bombay City. The heads of these offices are, however, authorised to make an exception, if necessary, in the case of the outdoor and packing establishments in the Stationery office and the outdoor and cashier's establishments in the Income Tax office. No other orders such as those referred to by the Government of Madras have been issued by this Government in connection with the admission of candidates to the public service in the Financial Department.

2 A copy of Government Notification No 1554, dated 20th April 1893, is forwarded herewith.

(signed) Krishnarao Antoba

For Under Secretary to Government

Below copies of the papers noted in the margin

Government Notification Educational Department No 597 dated 4th April 1888.

Rules for the Subordinate Department Examination printed at pages 587 and 588 of Laivne's Revenue Hand Book.

Rules for the Examination of officers of the Registration department printed at pages 373 and 374 of the Compilation of General Rules.

Government Notification No 7105, dated 2nd September 1885.

Rules for the Examination of Head Accountants.

Government Resolution No 6145, dated 24-8-93 and its accompaniments.

Government Notification No 2, dated 3rd January 1894.

Government Resolution No 8458, dated 17th October 1885, and its accompaniments.

Government Resolution No 7757, dated 18th September 1894.

Government Resolution No 7271, dated 14th October 1890 and its accompaniments.

Prospectus of the Forest Classes at the Poona College of Science.

Government Resolution No 4095, dated 14th August 1878.

Do Do No 6834, dated 17th February 1869 and accompaniments.

Do Do No 1723 dated 1st April 1874.

Do Do No 41140 dated 18 July, 1881

Do Do No 4958 dated 27th August 1881

Government Notification dated 7 August 1874.

Do Do No 1665 dated 4th March 1891.

Do No 1100 dated 2nd March 1891.

Extract paragraph 2 of the letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No 4308 dated 2nd August 1892.

No 9425 of 1894.
Revenue Department.
Bombay Castle, 17th November 1894

Forwarded to the General Department with reference to Government endorsement in that Department No 3412, dated 10th September last, for transmission to the Government of Madras with an intimation that the rules for regulating the admission of Candidates into the Lower Grades of the Public Service published in Government Notification, Educational Department, No 597, dated 4th April 1888, are made applicable to appointments in the Registration

and

and Stamps Departments, to the clerical establishments of the Forest Department, to the office staff of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and to the agricultural passed Students of the College of Science, Poona, recruited for the Circle Inspector Staff and also to the Customs, Salt and Opium Departments.

2. The original papers received from the General Department have been passed on to the Financial Department.

(signed) Krishnarao Arbola
for Under Secretary to Government.

No 171 of 1895

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1895.

Passed on to the Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

2 So far as the Judicial Department is concerned the only orders or rules of the nature referred to by the Government of Madras are those issued regarding the examination of candidates for the offices of Sub-Judge, of Cantonment Magistrate, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Police and Chief Constable. Copies of the Rules are herewith sent.

(signed) C. H. Hill
Under Secretary to Government.

No 36 E. of 1895.

Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1895.

Passed on to the Public Works Department (Railway) with the intimation that the rules published in Educational Department Notification No 597 of 4th April 1888 and published at pages 327 to 330, Part I, of the Bombay Government Gazette regulate the admission of candidates to permanent employment in this Department. Graduates in Arts are preferred for clerical appointments.

2 Accountants in the Subordinate Accounts Branch are appointed from among those who have passed the test, similar to that laid down in Appendix C of the Public Works Code Vol I. As the number of passed candidates far exceeds the possible requirements of the Accounts Branch for some time to come the annual examination has been discontinued for the present.

3 Candidates for the Upper Subordinate Establishment are preferred if they have taken the L. C. E. degree of the Bombay University but in addition men in Temporary

porary employ or on the Lower Subordinate Establishment, if strongly recommended as practical men, are appointed, with due regard to their educational qualifications. In Sind, men from the Dayaram Jethmal College Engineering class are appointed on passing the Public Works Department Test. The standard for the L. C. E. Examination will be found in the University Calendar. A copy of the rules of the Engineering class is attached. For the Lower Subordinate Establishment, it is usually considered essential that candidates shall have passed either the Upper or Lower Subordinate classes of the Poona College of Science. The promotion to the permanent Lower Subordinate Establishment of mistries or work Karkuns is no longer in practice, as it is thought that deserving men of this class can most advantageously be rewarded by higher pay on the Temporary or "Works" Establishment their educational qualifications not being up to the standard required for permanent Service.

4. The Engineering Establishment is manned from —

1 Royal Engineers
2 Cooper's Hill Engineers, and
3 L. C. Es, First Class, First in rank, at the University Examination.

5 Before admitting L. C. Es to the Department, they have to produce a certificate from the Principal of the College of Science, Poona, that they have received instruction in testing lightning conductors.

(signed) G. O. W. Dunn
Under Secretary to Government.

True copies.
K. S. Inamdar
Ag. Superintendent, General Department.

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List of Accompaniments referred to in the memoranda from the Educational, Financial, Revenue, Judicial and Public Works Departments which are forwarded to the Government of Madras.

In the memorandum from the Educational Department.	Government Resolution, Political Department, No 5050, dated 27th July 1888, and Government Resolution, Political Department, No 3982, dated 30th June 1894, regarding examinations to qualify for Gazetted Political appointments.
In the memorandum from the Financial Department.	Government notification, Financial Department No 554, dated 20th April 1893 extending the rules for admission to the Lower grades of the Public Service to appointments in certain offices.
In the memorandum from the Revenue Department.	Rules for the Examination of Subordinate establishments in the Revenue, Magisterial and Police Department. Rules for the examination of officers of the Registration Department. Government notification, Revenue Department, No 1105, dated 2nd September 1885, and Government Resolution,

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Education
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In the memorandum from the Revenue Department (continued).

Revenue Department, No 884 dated 1st February 1893 containing rules for admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department of graduates and non-graduates.

Rules for the examination of Head Accountants.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 6145, dated 24th August 1893, with accompaniments, and Government Notification, Revenue Department, No 2, dated 3rd January 1894, containing rules for appointments in the Forest Department.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 8458, dated 17th October 1885, with accompaniment, and Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 7757, dated 18th September 1894, containing rules for the recruitment of Circle Inspectors.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 7271, dated 14th October 1890, and its accompaniments, regarding the organization of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Prospectus of the Forest classes at the Poona College of Science.

In the memorandum from the Revenue Department, (Continued).

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 4095, dated 14th August 1878, regarding appointments of Probationary Assistant Superintendents in the Revenue Survey Department.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 683 A, dated 17th February 1869, and accompaniments, containing rules for admission to the Staff corps from the Survey Department.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 1723, dated 1st April 1874, and Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 4140, dated 18th July 1881, regarding examinations for the promotion of Probationary Assistants in the Revenue Survey Department.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 4958, dated 27th August 1881, regarding examinations of Junior Civilians on subjects connected with Survey and Settlement.

Government Notification, Revenue Department, dated 7th August 1874 containing rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Department.

Government Notification, Revenue Department, No 1165, dated 4th March 1891, containing rules for the recruitment and organization

of the Customs Department.

Government Notification, Revenue Department, No 1600, dated 2nd March 1891, containing rules for the recruitment and organization of the Salt Department.

In the memorandum from the Revenue department (continued).

Extract para 2 of the letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, No 4308, dated 20th August 1892, regarding qualifications for appointments in the Abkari Department.

Government Notification, Judicial Department, No 2991, dated 12th May 1881, regarding the appointment of Subordinate Judges.

Rules for the examination of candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge, of Pleader of the High Court and of District Pleader.

In the memorandum from the Judicial Department.

Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No 5538, dated 8th August 1894, containing rules for the selection and appointment of Subordinate Judges.

Rules published with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No 5196, dated 30th September 1891, regarding the Departmental Examination to be passed by Subordinate Judges.

Rules relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates (Appendix to Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No 1393, dated 12th March 1890).

Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No 8442, dated 19th December 1894, regarding the examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

In the memorandum from the Judicial Department (continued).

Rules relating to Police Probationers.

(Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No 8587, dated 22nd December 1894.)

Rules for the examination of Inspectors and Chief Constables (Published with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No 7379, dated 24th December 1892).

In the memorandum from the Public Works Department.

Rules for the Engineering class, Civil Asst's College.

Examination to qualify for Gazetted Political Appointments.

Political Department
Bombay Castle, 27th July 1888
No. 5050.

Resolution of Government.

In Government Notification, dated 1st March 1871, it was ordered that the Covenanted Civil Service Departmental Examination according to the lower standard should, until further notice, be the examination to qualify for Gazetted political appointments within the Presidency of Bombay. It was the intention of Government to raise the standard in due course of time, and the opportunity has now arrived to carry out that intention.

2. The Departmental Examination raised to the higher standard will still have to be passed by members of the Civil Service entering the Political Department, but for other candidates a modification of the Lower Standard Examination is prescribed under the rules set forth below.

3. The scheme of examination, following that laid down in Appendix A of the lower standard rules, will be as follows:—

	Marks
1. Translation from English ———	165
2. Translation into English ———	85 250
3. Reading and explaining vernacular papers, and conversation ———	150

In these subjects the test will be similar to those prescribed for the Civil Service Lower Standard Examination.

4. (a) The Judicial questions to be answered with books will also be the same: but will receive 100 marks.

(b) Judicial questions to be answered without books will be confined to the following:-

The Indian Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
The Evidence Act.
The Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the Rules under that Act.
The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and the Rules under that Act.
The European Vagrancy Act, 1874.
The Indian Railway Acts, 1879 and 1883.
The Telegraph Act.

for which 100 marks will be given.

5. Markby's Elements of Law ——— 100 marks

6. In the place of revenue questions the candidate will be required ———

(a) To answer a paper on Marshman's Indian History with special reference to the Agency in which the Political Officer is serving ——————— 75 marks.

(b) To write a report upon a set of papers relating to some political question, dispute or claim, in which he will be allowed to consult Aitchison's Treaties and Campbell's Gazetteer

Gazetteer and will be expected to set forth the points requiring decision, with attention to style, as well as the facts and principles involved, and to state his own opinion as to what the decision should be on each point ..... 75 marks

7. A paper will also be set in the standing orders and circulars of the Political Department, or in the case of officers serving in Kathiawar, in the principal circulars issued in that Agency under the authority of Government ——————— 75 marks.

4. The papers in those subjects which are not prescribed for the Civil Service Departmental Examination will be set by the Secretary or Under Secretary to Government, Political Department, and in other subjects the papers will be those set for the lower standard of the Departmental Examination for Civilians. In each of the 7 groups of subjects to which marks are assigned in the above scheme the candidate must obtain 50 per cent of the total number of marks assigned and 60 per cent of the aggregate marks in order to pass. Candidates obtaining 80 per cent of the total and 50 per cent in each minor head will be passed with credit.

5. Every officer, other than a member of the Civil Service who has already qualified

qualified according to the higher standard,
will be required
to pass within a
year after passing
the examination
above prescribed
the vernacular test
prescribed for the
higher standard
Departmental Ex=
amination (Rule 22
(1) * of Section 1
of Chapter I, of the
printed compilation of Examination Rules)
but any officer may at once apply to
be examined in the vernacular ac=
cording to the higher test when he ap=
=pears for the examination above pre=
scribed.

* "The candidate must show
an unimpaired acquaintance
with the vernacular of the District
the papers selected as tests
being of a more difficult
description than those in the
former (lower standard) exa=
=amination. The candidate's
power of explaining himself
clearly in the vernacular
is to be tested by an argu=
=ment of some difficulty,
such as may occur in
official business."

6. All officers who join the Political Department in gazetted appointments are to be considered as probationers until they have passed the examinations as above prescribed, and any officer who fails to pass the Political Departmental examination within two years after his appointment will *ipso facto* lose his appointment.

7. No officer will be confirmed in the Department unless in addition to passing the examinations as above prescribed, his conduct and his general fitness for Political employ are certified to

to by his superior officers.

8 Any officer in the Political Department desirous of being examined according to the above rules, will submit an ap=
=plication for leave to appear before the Central Committee through his superior officer at least two months before the date of the examination which will be the same as that fixed for the Departmental Examination for members of the Civil Service. The new scheme of examination will be introduced at the first half-yearly examination held in 1889.

9. A Junior Political Officer who has passed in one vernacular language shall on being moved to an agency in the vernacular language of which he has not passed, be liable to pass in the vernacular language of the new district, according to the lower standard within one year after joining his ap=
=pointment and according to the higher standard within one year after passing according to the lower standard; and on his failing to pass according to either standard within the time prescribed, a deduction of 10 per cent, will be made from his salary until he passes or is removed

to

to a district in the vernacular of which he has passed. "Junior Political Officer" in this rule means an officer with less than 10 years' service in the Political Department at the time of his transfer to a new district.

(Sd) W. Lee-Warner
Secretary to Govt."

To
The Commissioner in Sind
The Commissioner, N.D.
The Commissioner, C.D.
The Commissioner, S.D.
All Political Officers
All Collectors
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Under Secretary to Government, Political Department
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Revenue Department of the Secretariat (with reference to paragraph 2 of that Department Resolution No. 7361 dated 29th October 1887)
The Judicial Department,
The Military Department,
The Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examination,
The Accountant General, Bombay.

True Copy
Palanji Dorji
Deputy Superintendent

5-575-9

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[To be substituted for the Government Resolution bearing the same number and date.]

Examination to qualify for Gazetted Political Appointments.

No. 3982.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1894.

Read again :—

Letter No. 5444, dated the 25th August 1892—Inviting an expression of the opinion of Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Brigadier-General J. Jopp, Colonel W. Scott, and Lieut.-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy on certain proposed alterations in the Rules for the examination of Political officers prescribed by Government Resolution No. 5050, dated the 27th July 1888.

Read :—

Letter from Lieut.-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, No. 3421, dated the 28th August 1892.
Letter from Colonel W. Scott, Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, No. A.—2404, dated the 8th September 1892.
Letter from Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country, No. 487, dated the 12th September 1892.
Letter from Brigadier-General J. Jopp, Political Resident, Aden, No. 381, dated the 22nd September 1892.
Letter from Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., Political Agent, Káthiáwár, No. 626, dated the 4th October 1892.
} Replying to the above letter.

RESOLUTION.—With effect from the first examination held in 1895 the following scheme of examination is substituted for that laid down in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 5050, dated the 27th July 1888, Political Department :—

	Marks.	
1. Translation from English	165	250
2. Translation into English	85	
3. Reading and explaining vernacular papers, and conversation		150

In these subjects the tests will be similar to those prescribed for the Civil Service Lower Standard Examination.

It is optional with a candidate to present himself for examination in the above three subjects simultaneously with the other subjects prescribed below, or at an earlier or subsequent date as he may find convenient, provided that the examination is passed within the period allowed by the Rules.

4. (*a*) The Judicial questions to be answered with books will also be the same: but the maximum marks will be 100

(*b*) Judicial questions to be answered without books will be confined to the following :—

The Indian Penal Code as amended.
The Code of Criminal Procedure as amended.
The Evidence Act as amended.
The Indian Contract Act, 1872, as amended.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the Rules under that Act.

The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and the Rules under that Act.

The European Vagrancy Act, 1874, as amended.

The Indian Railway Act.

The Telegraph Act as amended.

The marks assigned are 100

5. Markby's Elements of Law 100

6. In the place of Revenue questions the candidate will be required :—

(*a*) To answer a general paper in Aitchison's Treaties of the Bombay Presidency with special reference to the Agency in which he is serving and to the historical chapter of Campbell's *Gazetteer* of that Agency, or in the case of Aden to any Account selected by the candidate and approved by the Resident 75

(*b*) To draw up a report, with his conclusions thereon, upon a case placed before the candidate who will be allowed to consult any treaties, laws, or books of reference that are required 75

7. A paper will be set in Lee-Warner's *Protected Princes of India* (Macmillan & Co.) 100

M. H. W. HAYWARD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Political Officers,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Under Secretary to Government, Political Department,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Revenue Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Military Department of the Secretariat,
The Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations,
The Accountant General, Bombay.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1893.

No. 1554.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rules for the admission to the Lower Grades of the Public Service, published under Educational Department Notifications No. 597, dated 4th April 1888, and No. 1477*A*, dated 12th July 1892, should be applied to appointments in the Stationery and Income Tax Offices in Bombay City, provided that the Heads of these offices may not at their discretion apply the rules in the case of out-door and packing establishments in the former office and the out-door and cashier's establishments in the latter office.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

The Subordinate Departmental —
Examination.

Rules for the Examination of Subor-
-dinate Establishments of Government in
the Revenue, Magisterial, and Police Depart-
-ments.

(1) An examination will be held —
annually on the second Wednesday in
September, at the Sudder Station of
each Collectorate, by a Committee compos
of the Collector, his First Assistant, and
the Huzur Deputy, or in the absence of a
First Assistant any other Assistant
who has passed the second departmental
examination.

(2) All appointments are to be proba-
-tionary till this examination has been
passed. A probationer must appear
at the examination held next after the
expiration of his first year of probation.
In case of failure he shall be removed
from office, but may be permitted to
appear at the examination next following
and, if found qualified, may be re —
appointed

appointed on the occurrence of a suitable vacancy, at the discretion of the officer with whom the nomination rests.

(3) The examination shall be written and oral. For the first questions will be framed as follows:—

I — For Revenue matters --- 200, marks

II — For Magisterial and Police — 200, marks

III — For Miscellaneous — — — 200, marks

(4) The Revenue questions will be prepared by the Revenue Secretary to Government, and the Magisterial by the Judicial Secretary, and will be transmitted under seal to the Collector. The adjudication on the answers shall rest entirely with the Local Committee.

(5) Under "Revenue matters" the questions shall be put in the following laws:—

Bombay Acts III of 1876, and V of 1879

(6) Under "Magisterial and Police" the questions shall be put in the following:—

*Act X of 1872, chapters 8 to 13, 27, 30 and 36; chapter IX, Act XLV of 1860; Bombay Acts VII, and VIII of 1867.

* Act X of 1882.

(7) Under "Miscellaneous" the questions shall

shall be prepared by the President of the Committee, and shall be such as to test Knowledge in the taluka and village accounts. The examinees will also be required to write in the language of the district an account or precis of a revenue case. For the English department such account is to be written in English instead of the Vernacular.

(8) The number of questions in each of the papers is to be limited to eight, and the time for disposing of each to two hours.

(9) The oral examination will embrace the system of revenue survey and settlement, including the revised rules, and such general questions connected with the current rules and practice as the Committee may consider suitable. For the English department it will include the method of conducting official correspondence and keeping the records. 200 marks will be given for the oral examination, making a maximum of 800 marks in all.

The

The names of the successful candi-dates will be placed in order of merit, according to the total number of the marks obtained.

The minimum number of marks to be obtained by a candidate in order to pass should be fixed at 25 percent. of the number of marks in each subject and 50 percent. of the total aggregate number of marks, — Government Resolution No. 4475, October 1869; No. 3543 July 25th, 1870; No. 4837, August 25th, 1875; Notification January 21st, 1873, and — Government Resolution No. 2157, April 23rd, 1881.

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Bundle No. 46
No. 649

(Notifn No. 2705.B G.G., 1883 Pt I., p 272)

Annual Departmental Registration Examination

82. A departmental examination in questions relating to the Registration Act and Rules and the General Stamp Act shall be held yearly in September in each district. All Clerks and Karkuns of the Registration Department in the direct employ of Government shall be required to pass such examination before being confirmed in their appointments. The Karkuns of any Sub-Registrar other than the Sub-Registrars of the Presidency District and the Sub-Registrar of Karachi not being in the direct employ of Government, are exempt from the necessity of passing this examination; but any such Karkuns, who under the terms

terms of Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No 2257 of the 12th May 1871, and No 2724 of 13th May 1873, are eligible for the Government service, may, if they so desire, appear at the examination.

The questions for the examination will be prepared by the Inspector General and forwarded by him to the President of the Examination Committee in each district, who will return the papers to the Inspector General for his examination and decision. The names of the candidates who pass the examination will be published in the Government Gazette.

If a candidate who has passed the examination does not obtain an appointment in the Registration Department within one year from

from the date of so passing, he shall not be deemed qualified for a permanent appointment therein until he has again passed the examination, but he may be appointed as a probationer.

(Notifn No 2705, B.G.G., 1883, Pt I, p 272

83. The appointment of every Special Sub-Registrar will for the first twelve months be probationary only; as soon as possible after that time has elapsed, or in special cases within that time, if after careful examination of his office he be reported duly qualified by the District Registrar, the Inspector General will inform Government whether in his opinion he should be confirmed

Confirmation of probationary Special Sub-Registrars.

confirmed in his appointment, but no such appointment will be confirmed unless the probationer has passed the annual examination prescribed by the last rule either within a year before he was appointed or whilst he has been on probation.

If however a Registrar's clerk or Karkun has, while serving in that capacity, passed the departmental examination prescribed in Rule 32 and has continued, up to the time of his appointment as a Sub-Registrar, to be employed in the Registration Department, he shall not be liable to again pass the annual examination.

(Notifn No. 5396, B. G.G., 1887, Pt. I. 1717).

[Reprint. November 1891.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1885.

No. 7105.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department of this Presidency of graduates and non-graduates. These rules supersede all previous rules published on the subject since December 1878:—

"Rules for the admission to, and promotion of graduates and non-graduates in, the Revenue Department.

[NOTE.—These rules supersede all previous rules published since December 1878 on the subject.]

PART I.

ORDINARY RULES OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1. Before admission the educational test must be passed.

A first class certificate qualifies for admission into either English or Vernacular offices; a second class certificate, for admission to Vernacular offices only.

2. After admission and after one year of probation the Subordinate Departmental Examination must be passed. Until it is passed all appointments are probationary.

3. The Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, is open to non-graduate officers of the Revenue Service on the following conditions:—

(*a*) That the candidate holds an appointment in the Revenue Department of which the salary is not less than Rs. 30 per mensem;

(*b*) That the candidate produces a certificate of the Commissioner or Collector under whom he is serving that he is qualified by merit, industry, character and knowledge for admission to the examination;

(*c*) That he has completed 5 years' service in the Revenue Department.

4. Non-graduate officers of the Revenue Department, on passing the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, are entitled to promotion to the following appointments under the provisions of Part II, Rule 9:—

(*a*) Head Kárkun to Mámlatdár;
(*b*) Chitnis to Commissioner or Collector;
(*c*) Mahálkari;
(*d*) Head Clerk to Commissioner or Collector;
(*e*) Second Clerk to Commissioner or Collector;
(*f*) Native Huzur Accountant;
(*g*) Deputy Chitnis or First Kárkun to Collector;
(*h*) Clerk to the Collector and District Registrar.

Proviso.—This rule will not be construed absolutely in Gujarát for 10 years from the date of the publication of these rules, that is, the places (*a*) to (*h*) will in Gujarát be ordinarily, but not exclusively, reserved for officers who have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, as against those who have not.

5. The following persons, not being graduates, but having passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, will be admitted to the Higher Standard Departmental Examination, and on passing it shall have their names registered in order of passing on a supplementary list of non-graduates qualified for the appointment of Mámlatdár, and be eligible to fill vacancies in the office of Mámlatdár either acting for short periods or, when no qualified graduate is available, permanently:—

(*a*) Persons holding the offices of Chitnis or Head Clerk to a Commissioner or Collector (substantive);

(*b*) Any other officer of the Revenue Service of not less than 10 years' standing who may be recommended by a Commissioner on grounds of special merit and may thereon have been permitted by Government to appear for the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard.

NOTE 1.—No other officer of the Revenue Department below the rank of Mámlatdár is entitled to appear for the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard.

NOTE 2.—Mámlatdárs appointed from the supplementary list will be eligible for promotion to Deputy Collectorships according to merit.

NOTE 3.—"Commissioner" in this part includes the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

PART II.

PRIVILEGES ACCORDED TO UNIVERSITY STANDING AND DEGREES.

6. Claims of candidates for admission to the Revenue Service shall be accorded preference in the following order in filling appointments of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less per mensem:—

(*a*) Graduates;

(*b*) Candidates who have passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A., or B.Sc., or in Civil Engineering, or the Final Examination of the Agricultural Class in the College of Science;

(*c*) Candidates who have passed the Previous Examination in Arts;

(*d*) Candidates who have matriculated or who hold the 2nd year certificate of the Agricultural Class in a High School;

(*e*) Candidates who hold a certificate of admission under the educational test.

NOTE.—When there are two or more candidates under the same head, the officer making the appointment shall decide which is the most eligible.

7. Promotion to appointments below that of Mámlatdár, except the appointments named in Part I, Rule 4, shall be regulated as follows:—

(*a*) In promoting to appointments of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less per mensem, the order of preference laid down in the last preceding rule shall be observed;

(*b*) In promoting to appointments of which the salary is over Rs. 30 per mensem, the following order of preference shall be observed:—

I.—Graduates and non-graduates who have passed the Departmental* Examination, Lower Standard, according to date of passing;

NOTE.—Except that graduates shall have a special claim to appointment to the places named in Rule 11 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), during their probationary service under that rule.

II.—Graduates who have not passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard;

III.—Others.

* If several graduates and non-graduates pass at the same examination, they shall take rank according to merit as shown by the number of marks obtained in the examination.

8. Preferential promotion of unpassed graduates under Rule 7 means promotion in preference to unpassed non-graduates of similar standing in the service, and not exceptionally rapid promotion of a junior unpassed graduate as of right over the heads of non-graduate seniors of long and approved service.

9. Promotion to the appointments named in Part I, Rule 4, shall be regulated as follows:—

I.—Passed graduates and passed non-graduates shall be promoted to these appointments according to date of passing the Departmental* Examination, Lower Standard.

NOTE.—Except that passed graduates shall have a special claim to appointment to the office of Head Kárkun to a Mámlatdár during their probationary service under Rule 12.

II.—Unpassed men shall be promoted to these appointments only if, and for so long as, no passed officer is available.

10. All preferential claims to promotion are subject to the condition that the claimant has proved himself deserving thereof by efficiency and good conduct in his previous service.

11. Graduates who have been appointed to the service under Rule 6 will be admitted to the Lower Standard Departmental Examination after a period of 18 months' service, and during that period they must be employed—

(*a*) for six months on account duties in a Mámlatdár's kacheri;

(*b*) for six months doing duty as a Revenue Kárkun in a Mámlatdár's kacheri;

(*c*) for six months serving as a general duty Kárkun or Circle Inspector.

NOTE.—Graduates serving under this rule shall, as far as possible, be placed in the appointments named in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*).

If the Collector so directs, a portion of the service (*a*) not exceeding three months may be in the Collector's Account Office.

12. Graduates after passing the Lower Standard Departmental Examination must serve for a further period of six months, after which they may appear for the Higher Standard Examination.

During this further period graduates shall, as far as possible, hold the appointments of Head Kárkuns to Mámlatdárs, and be invested with powers as Magistrates of the 2nd or 3rd class.

13. Graduates who have passed the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, are eligible for appointment as Mámlatdárs, and have the first claim to vacancies in that office in order of seniority according to date of passing the examination, but subject to the conditions of Rule 10.

PART III.

GENERAL.

14. The Revenue Department for the purpose of these rules includes—

(1) The Department of Land Revenue and General Administration;

(2) The Revenue Survey Department.

15. If a graduate or non-graduate fails to pass the Lower Standard Departmental Examination after having been afforded three opportunities, or the Higher Standard Departmental Examination after having been afforded two

* If several graduates and non-graduates pass at the same examination, they shall take rank according to merit as shown by the number of marks obtained in the examination.

opportunities of doing so, he will not be allowed to present himself for examination again, but may remain in the service in any appointment not reserved for officers who pass these examinations for which he may be deemed fit.

16. The standard of marks to be obtained in order to pass the Lower or Higher Departmental Examination shall be that from time to time in force for junior members of the Civil Service.

17. In fulfilment of the engagement made to graduates in 1878, these rules are guaranteed for four years from December 31st, 1885. After that period non-graduates who pass the Departmental Examinations under the rules in Part I will be eligible to fill every third vacancy in the office of Mámlatdár in each division, in addition to the occasional appointments secured by the provisions of Part I, Rule 5.

18. Government reserve the right in very exceptional cases to sanction the promotion to Mámlats, without passing the Departmental Examinations, of old officers of the Revenue or Survey Departments who were already of long standing in the service when the passing of these examinations was first made a condition of advancement to that office, and who have proved their fitness while acting in the office of Mámlatdár or in other responsible posts."

Admission to and promotion of Graduates and Non-Graduates in the Revenue Department.

No. 884.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1893.

Read again Government Resolution No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in Clause (*a*) of Rule 3 of the Rules published in Government Notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, the words "Rs. 20" should be substituted for the words "Rs. 30," and that the amendment should be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

2. The attention of the Collectors should be specially drawn to the discretion given by Rule 10 and to the desirability of using it so as to exclude from appointments they are not fitted to hold any persons who though eligible for promotion under the rules have not given proof that they deserve it by good conduct and efficiency.

3. There seems to have been considerable diversity of practice and some neglect of the expressed wishes of Government in the working of Rule 6, which is intended to regulate preferential claims to first appointments. To remedy this and at the same time to leave room for the exercise by the Collector as head of the district of such reasonable discretion as is necessary in the interest of the Public Service, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the list of candidates, which is presumably kept for each Collectorate, the educational qualifications, including year of, place in order of merit, and any honours gained in, any public examination they may have passed, should be shown; that candidates should not be entered in the list unless the Collector has satisfied himself personally or by trustworthy recommendations that they are likely to turn out useful servants of Government; that on the occurrence of a vacancy the Collector should select the best man on his list at the time, without reference to date of application or examination passed, *e.g.*, an honour man recently entered might reasonably be preferred to a man who had taken a simple pass degree the year before; that his choice is to be guided *primarily* by educational attainments as laid down in Rule 6, but not so as to preclude such exceptions as may be necessary to maintain a due admixture of castes, or to secure men with exceptional qualifications, physical or other, for particular descriptions of work; that candidates should be required to state whether their names are entered in the lists of any other district or districts, with a view to intimation being sent in case of their being appointed; and that ordinarily the name of a candidate who has refused an appointment should be struck off, but that this should not apply to graduates who have been offered appointments on pay of less than Rs. 30, nor preclude the Collector from giving another chance to any candidate whom he considers specially eligible, or whose refusal may have been the result of causes entitling him to further consideration.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors in the N., C. and S. Divisions,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture (with a copy of Government Resolution No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885),
The Principal, College of Science, Poona,
The Accountant General,
The Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat.

No. of 1893.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Rules for the examination of Head Accountants.

1. No person shall be held eligible for the post of Head Accountant who has not passed an examination in Revenue and Financial Accounts before the Central Committee at the time of Departmental Examinations of Junior Civil Servants. The Committee shall set the papers in Hope's Forms and the Accountant General a searching paper in the Financial Accounts.

(2). In making the appointment of Head Accountants, selection shall be made, according to the date of passing the examination, from among the Deputy Accountants and other persons permitted to appear for the examination

(3). The examination shall be open to (1) Deputy Accountants, (2) those who hold or have been promoted from the position of senior clerk below the Deputy Accountant, (3) Local Fund Accountants and (4) Head Clerks to Collectors

2. 100 marks are to be assigned for the paper on Financial Accounts and 300 for the one on Revenue Accounts. 50 per cent. in each paper and 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for both papers will be required to pass a candidate, and 75 per cen

Standard of marks.

cent to pass with credit.

3. Head Accountants in Sind shall Head Accountants in Sind be examined by the Branch Examination Committee at Karachi

Forests, Appointments: Rules for first appointment to the Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency in the higher classes of its Provincial branch.

No. 6145.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1893.

Joint letter from Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., Commissioner, C. D., Mr. W. S. Howard, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Dr. Theodore Cooke, C.I.E., Principal of the College of Science, Poona, and Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, N. C., No. R.—4378, dated 10th October 1892—Reporting on the subjects put before them in Government Resolution No. 7445, dated 20th September 1892, relative to the selection of candidates for the Forest Service.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, No. E.—1113, dated 16th December 1892.

Letter from Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., Commissioner, N. D., No. 454, dated 10th February 1893—Forwarding a further report of the Committee on the same subjects called for in Government letter No. 9491, dated 3rd December 1892.

Letter from Mr. J. L. Laird MacGregor, Conservator of Forests, S. C., No. 2536, dated 4th August 1893—Submitting his opinion called for in Government memorandum No. 5502, dated 31st July 1893, on the report of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 7445, dated 20th September 1892.

RESOLUTION.—The revised draft of rules submitted by the Committee in furnishing the explanations called for in Government letter No. 9491 of the 3rd December 1892 meets with the approval of Government and is sanctioned.

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner in Sind,
The Conservators of Forests, C. and S. Circles,
The Deputy Conservators of Forests, N. and Sind Circles,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Principal, College of Science, Poona,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
G. B. Reid, Esq., I.C.S.,
W. S. Howard, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.,
T. Cooke, Esq., M.A., LL.D., C.I.E,
The Honourable Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth.

} With copies of the Committee's two reports and the rules accompanying the second report.

No. of 1893.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

sent to pass with credit.

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No. $\frac{R}{4378}$ OF 1892.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 10th October 1892.

SIR,

We have the honour to report that, in obedience to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 7445 in the Revenue Department, dated 20th September 1892, the Committee named in paragraph 1 thereof met and discussed the subjects put before them by that Resolution.

2. The Committee are of opinion that it is neither desirable nor necessary to suggest any alteration in the rules by which passed students are appointed to the Public Works Department.

The rules regulating first appointment to the Public Works Department in this Presidency are the same as those in force in the Public Works Department throughout India, and are prescribed in the Public Works Department Code.

3. In order to provide against the occurrence of such complications as are mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Resolution, the Committee suggest the following rules for first appointment to the Provincial and subordinate services of the Forest Department in this Presidency :—

I. First appointment to the class of Forest Rangers will be given to—

(1). Candidates who have obtained the Ranger's certificate at the College of Science.

(2). Foresters who having passed through the Foresters' Class at the College of Science, have afterwards rendered not less than five years' satisfactory service in one of the three highest grades of Forester.

(3). L.C.E. graduates of the Bombay University who have taken up the special subjects of Forestry and Botany, provided they are below 25 years of age, and have produced the prescribed medical certificate of fitness for the Public Service.

L. C. E. graduates who wish for employment in the Forest Department, as Forest Rangers, should apply to the Conservator of Forests, who will put their names on his list and will offer each fifth vacancy to the first L.C.E. on the list and then to the second and so on. After the age of 25, the name of an applicant will be struck off the list.

II. First appointment to the class of Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests will be given to—

1*st*.—Forest Rangers,

(*a*) who have passed through the Ranger Class in the College of Science at Poona, and have rendered not less than five years' satisfactory service as Rangers in executive charge ;

(*b*) who were in the Forest Department as Rangers, and who, though they have not passed through the Forest Class in the College of Science at Poona, have done long and specially good and faithful service, including a term of not less than five years as Forest Ranger, and who possess a sufficient education, including a knowledge of English.

2*nd*.—In so far as the officers mentioned in the first clause are insufficient to fill existing vacancies, but not otherwise, to L.C.E. graduates of the Bombay University who have taken up the special subjects of Botany and Forestry and who have gained a class at the L.C.E. degree examination, provided that they are below 25 years of age and have produced the prescribed medical certificate of fitness for the Public Service.

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4. Finally the Committee recommend that these rules, which will place the Forest Department upon the same footing as the Public Works Department in respect of first appointments to its Provincial and subordinate services, should, if approved by Government, be published in the *Government Gazette*.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

G. B. REID,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

W. S. HOWARD,
Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

T. COOKE,
Principal of the College of Science, Poona.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. C.

No. 9491 OF 1892.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1892.

To

G. B. REID, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

W. S. HOWARD, ESQUIRE,

DR. THEODORE COOKE, C.I.E.,

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, ESQUIRE.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to return herewith your report No. R-4378, dated 10th October 1892, with the following observations.

2. Your report hardly appears to Government to be as full or clear as it might have been. You recommend first that no alteration should be made in the rules regulating admission to the Public Works Department, as the rules are applicable throughout India, and are prescribed in the Public Works Department Code. This recommendation, I am to observe, seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council superfluous, as there was no idea on the part of Government of interfering with the Public Works Department rules. The complaint was that Public Works Department men who were L.C.E.s were not so well off as L.C.E.s who having entered the Forest Department attained higher positions at a much earlier period of service than L.C.E.s in the Public Works Department could possibly hope for, and therefore that the L.C.E.s in the Public Works Department should be eligible for transfer to the Forest Department. Government took the view that in the existing circumstances this class had a grievance and that the best way to remedy it was that L.C.E.s should enter the Forest Department in the Ranger grade rather than in that of Extra Assistant Conservator and asked you to—

(*a*) define the pass in Forestry which will give L.C.E.s special privileges for entrance into the Forest Department;

(*b*) recommend the class in the Ranger grade to which they may be appointed.

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You were further asked to report whether a L.C.E. with only a Forester's certificate should be given preference over a youth who has passed through the Forest Class of the College and obtained a *Ranger's* certificate, but who has not proceeded to the degree of L.C.E. You have not definitely answered these questions, and have left the second one unanswered altogether. It may be inferred from your proposed rules for appointment to the class of Forest Rangers, that you consider the 1st place is to be given to youths who have passed through the whole Forest course, and come out with a Ranger's certificate from the College of Science, and therefore that these men are to have the preference over all L.C.E.s; that the 2nd place is to be given to youths who have passed through the Forest course, have there gained a Forester's certificate, and have subsequently rendered at least five years' satisfactory service as Forester; and that the 3rd place should be assigned to L.C.E.s who have taken up the special subjects of Forestry and Botany, provided they are under 25 years of age, and are physically fit. They are also to get only one vacancy in five. These proposals seem to His Excellency the Governor in Council, apart from the specific questions put not having been answered, to *discourage* the entrance into the Forest Department of L.C.E.s altogether, and to compel all men to go through the Forest course in the College of Science at Poona. I am to request your attention to para. 3 of Mr. Shuttleworth's report No. 3045, dated 4th September 1878, embodied in the preamble to Government Resolution No. 4843, dated 21st idem, wherein he and Dr. Cooke point out that the "L.C.E. course embraces every course of instruction that a Forest officer requires, save only Botany and Forestry," and advocate the annual bestowal of a Sub-Assistant Conservator's appointment of Rs. 150 per mensem on any L.C.E. who has taken up Botany and Forestry as a special subject.

3. If you meant to say that in the interests of the Public Service in the Forest Department all men should go through the Forest course in the College of Science, His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks you ought to have said so plainly instead of drawing up rules which leave it to be *inferred* that this is your intention, and you should have explained why you placed the L.C.E.s whose education in 1878 so singularly fitted them for employment in the Forest Department at so great a disadvantage in 1892.

4. I am directed to request that you will be good enough to submit your explanations on the several points noted above.

I have, &c.,

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 454 OF 1893.

FROM

G. B. REID, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, N.D.;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Camp Baroda, 10th February 1893.

SIR,

I beg to forward herewith a report, as required in your No. 9491 of the 3rd December 1892, signed by the Members of the Committee. I herewith return also the original report $\frac{R}{4378}$ of 10th October 1892 and the petitions in original

which were forwarded as accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 7445 of 20th September 1892.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. B. REID,
Commissioner, N. D.

It will be seen that Dr. Cooke has not signed the rules, but as he has signed the report, it has not been thought necessary to return the papers to him.

G. B. REID.

No. 83 of 1893.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Ahmedabad, 9th February 1893.

SIR,

We have the honour to submit herewith, as requested in paragraph 4 of letter No. 9491, dated 3rd ultimo, from the Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department to our address, the following explanations upon the several points noted in that letter.

2. It is true that we were not asked to report upon first appointment to the Public Works Department, but in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of Government the Committee were told to bear in mind that the first consideration is the interests of the service in the Public Works and Forest Departments, and that all other considerations must be subordinated thereto, and our object in touching upon the subject of first appointment to the Public Works Department was to convey our opinion that the prospects open to L.C.E.s in that department were as much as they could reasonably expect, and from that stand-point to suggest the inference that the appointments of very high value recently obtained by a few L.C.E.s in the Forest Department were very exceptional, that they were not likely to be repeated, and that it was undesirable to encourage applications from men already in one branch of the service to be transferred to another where there might be a temporary run of luck. We then proceeded to lay down certain rules which we thought would secure the above object, and by equalising the prospects governing first appointment to the Forest service in its Provincial branch would remove all grounds for discontent in future.

3. In this connection we would very respectfully invite the attention of Government to the fact that these recent appointments of L.C.E.s to the Forest Department appear to have been made without recognising the very wide difference that separates the men who take a 1st or 2nd class in the L.C.E. from the ordinary passed men. It is to the class-men alone and to the most distinguished of the class-men that the Public Works Department holds out the appointment of Assistant Engineers and of Apprentices who may rise to that grade.

These may roughly speaking be considered as equivalent to the Extra Assistant Conservators, as they are the first steps to the higher Provincial grades in their respective services.

A glance at the recent appointments will show that these appointments of Rs. 200 have been given not to class-men but to ordinary pass-men, *e.g.*—

Pass-man of			Appointed Extra Assistant Conservator.
Haripad Mitra, 1883...	...	...	14th July 1887.
J. Baptista, 1887...	...	...	1st April 1892.
A. C. Robinson, 1887	...	...	Do.
V. D. P. Rebeiro, 1890	...	...	Do.

and among the sub. *pro-tem.* and acting Extra Assistant Conservators—

B. H. Dalal, Pass-man of 1887.
C. G. Dalia, Pass-man of 1890.

If these appointments had been made on the principle that governs the Public Works Department, or those which we have attempted to lay down, there would have been no room for discontent among the Overseers. With regard to the petitioners already in the Public Works Department, we think that it is not necessary to provide for them in the Forest Department, as the fortunate men already appointed cannot now be displaced.

4. In Rule I (3) of the draft rules embodied in our report No. $\frac{R}{4378}$ of the 10th October, we provided that L.C.E. graduates of the Bombay University who had taken up the special subjects of Forestry and Botany, but who had not obtained a class at the examination, should be eligible for the appointment of Ranger on the Rs. 50 grade, and that every fifth vacancy in that grade should be reserved for them. We were apprehensive that by the concession of more liberal terms to the L.C.E. graduate the prospects of the Forest Class at the College of Science might be injured. At the same time the promotion to Ranger of Foresters of not less than five years' approved service, which the Committee were told in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of Government to give preferential consideration to, would become blocked.

5. The Committee have ascertained that practically there is no chance of an L.C.E. holding only a Forester's certificate. Even under the old system it was most unlikely that this should occur. Under the new system, as detailed below, it will be almost impossible, as no student could find time to combine the Forest classes and the L.C.E. classes, and therefore they thought it to be unnecessary to take this point into discussion and to report upon it.

6. In making rules for appointment to the class of Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests, the Committee were influenced to a great extent by the rules governing similar appointments in the Forest services in other parts of India, which appear on pages 19 and 20 of the appendices to the Forest Department Code, 4th Edition, from which it will be seen that first appointment to Extra Assistant Conservator is to be made almost entirely by the promotion of Rangers to this higher class: but the Committee in recognizing that an L.C.E. graduate of the Bombay University who had taken up the special subjects of Botany and Forestry, and in addition thereto had gained "a Class" at the examination, might be considered to have a claim to an appointment of higher value to that of a Forest Ranger, made a special rule for the appointment of L.C.E. graduates, qualified as above mentioned, to Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

7. In consideration, however, of the remarks contained in the letter of Government under reply, the Committee are now of opinion that more favourable terms than they originally proposed may not unreasonably be extended to L.C.E. class-men who have graduated with the special subjects of Forestry and Botany. But as the number of Extra Assistant Conservators' appointments in this Presidency is only nineteen, it will not be possible to guarantee one such appointment a year to an L.C.E. class-man without practically blocking the promotion of Forest Rangers. This the Committee would deprecate, as it would undoubtedly prejudice the real interests of the Forest service and be a grave departure from the principles that guide promotion in that service in other parts of India. It should be remembered that at least one-third of all Rangers will, under these rules, be L.C.E.s and that therefore their prospects will be better than those of the pass-men L.C.E.s in the Public Works Department who once Overseers are practically debarred from promotion to Assistant Engineerships.

8. We would further point out that the conditions of the Forest classes in the College of Science are not the same now as when Government Resolution No. 4843, dated 21st September 1878, was issued. When first the Forest Class was established the course *was altogether a theoretical one* and lectures on Forestry were only delivered three times a week for about 3½ months in the year.

When a Committee consisting of Messrs. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, and Hill from the North-Western Provinces with Messrs. Shuttleworth, Cooke, Campbell and Vidal met in Bombay in March 1891, the great complaint of the Government of India was that there *was no practical instruction on Forestry* and that Forestry, as a subject, was insufficiently taught by the short course of lectures three times a week one hour daily for about 3½ months only. It was then recommended that a full-time Professor of Forestry should be appointed (and he has been appointed)* and that he should take the classes out for *practical instruction in the Forests* for at least three months annually. The course of "*Forestry*" in the Forest Class is, therefore, no longer what it was and the L.C.E. men *cannot go through this course*. They cannot leave their Engineering classes and go with the Forest Class students into the forests and they, therefore, receive no practical instruction in Forestry at all, nor, now that there are lectures on Forestry for two hours daily during the whole of the time the College is open, instead of one hour three times a week for *3½ months only*, can the Engineering students attend all these lectures.

*Mr. Gleadow has been appointed Professor.

It would be impossible to arrange a time-table to allow of this, as the Engineering courses are very heavy and the Engineering drawings take up a great deal of time.

The Engineering classes have their own special branches to attend to.

The course laid down (in Forestry) by the University as an alternative course to many other optional courses is far less than the course the Forest Class must undergo in Forestry. Hence, as above said, the conditions are not now the same. The Forestry laid down for Engineering students by the University is only *a small portion* of the Engineering course and is not, as in the case of the Forest Class, the chief portion of the course of study.

The L.C.E. men have, of course, very much higher qualifications in other subjects—Mathematics, Drawing, Surveying, Chemistry and Physics and Geology—but Forestry, pure and simple, as taught to the Engineering students, is a mere sketch compared with the more thorough teaching to be given to the Forest Class men in the future.

9. The following, therefore, is the utmost that the Committee consider should be conceded to L.C.E.s who have graduated with the optional subjects of Forestry and Botany :—

First.—In the first appointment to the class Forest Ranger, every third vacancy in the Rs. 50 grade to be reserved for them.

Second.—In the first appointment to the class Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, one vacancy in every three to be reserved for L.C.E.s who have gained a class and taken up Forestry and Botany as optional subjects.

10. And finally the Committee, in returning their original report, submit herewith a revised draft of rules to govern first appointment to the Forest service of this Presidency in the higher classes of its Provincial branch.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

G. B. REID,
Late Commissioner, C. D.

W. S. HOWARD,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

T. COOKE,
Principal of the College of Science,
Poona.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

Rules for first appointment to the Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency in the higher classes of its Provincial branch.

I.—First appointments to the class of Forest Rangers will be given to—

(1) Candidates who have obtained the Ranger's certificate at the College of Science.

(2) Foresters who, having passed through the Foresters Class at the College of Science, have rendered not less than five years' satisfactory service in one of the three highest grades of Forester.

(3) L.C.E. graduates of the Bombay University who have passed with the special subjects of Forestry and Botany, every third vacancy in the Rs. 50 grade being reserved for them.

Note.—The Nos. 1, 2, 3 do not necessarily denote any preference of one class over another. As to 1 and 2, it does not seem necessary to lay down any proportion. It is presumed that ordinarily the appointments would be given to Class 1, discretion being left to the Conservators to promote specially deserving men of Class 2.

II.—First appointment to the class of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests will be given to—

1st.—Forest Rangers—

(*a*) who have passed through the Ranger Class in the College of Science at Poona, or L.C.E.s who have been appointed Rangers, and have rendered not less than five years' satisfactory service as Rangers in executive charge ;

(*b*) who were in the Forest Department as Rangers and who, though they have not passed through the Forest Class in the College of Science at Poona, have done long and specially good and faithful service, including a term of not less than five years as Forest Ranger and who possess a sufficient education, including a knowledge of English.

2nd.—L. C. E. graduates of the Bombay University who have taken up the special subjects of Botany and Forestry, and who have gained a class at the L.C.E. degree examination, one appointment in every three vacancies being reserved for them, provided they are below 25 years of age when the vacancy occurs and have produced the prescribed medical certificate of fitness for the Public Service.

G. B. REID,
Late Commissioner, C. D.

W. S. HOWARD,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

T. COOKE,
Principal of the College of Science.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1894.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the examination of officers of the Forest Department in the Bombay Presidency, in supersession of the rules contained in Government Notification No. 2878, dated 4th June 1880, published at pages 535 and 536 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 10th idem, Part I, as amended by Government Notifications noted in the margin :—

No. 5142, dated 29th September 1880, published at page 782 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 30th idem, Part I.

No. 5510, dated 3rd August 1886, published at page 649 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 5th idem, Part I.

1. Forest officers will be required to pass examinations in the following subjects :—

(*a*) Languages (according to the Lower and Higher Standards prescribed for Junior Civilians).

(*b*) Land Revenue.

(*c*) Forest Law.

(*d*) Procedure and Accounts.

2. Examinations in all the subjects will be held in April and October of every year before the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations, to which a Conservator of Forests or a Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of a Circle will be appointed from time to time as an additional member. Examinations in languages alone will be held every quarter before the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations.

3. Every officer shall present himself for examination according to the Lower Standard in the language of the division in which he is serving at the latest at the first meeting of the Central Committee after he has been nine months in the service in this country, whether as Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, or as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, and he shall be placed under stoppages of 10 per cent. of his pay, should he fail to pass within 18 months of the date of his joining the service in the Presidency.

4. No officer will be eligible for promotion out of the grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, or of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, as the case may be, until he has passed a further examination in the language of his division according to the Higher Standard, and has qualified in—

(*a*) Land Revenue

(*b*) Forest Law

(*c*) Procedure and Accounts

according to the tests prescribed in Rule 6.

5. For the purposes of these rules, the following languages shall be held to be those of the different Forest Circles :—

Central		Maráthi.
Southern ...	Ratnágiri, Kolába and Belgaum.	Maráthi.
	Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kánara.	Kánarese.
Northern ...	East and West Thána..	Maráthi.
	Surat and the Panch Mahás.	Gujaráti.
Sind		Sindhi.

In the case of the Circles against which two languages are entered, the language of the division in which the Forest officer is serving will be the language in which he will be required to pass.

6. The tests in Land Revenue, Forest Law, and Procedure and Accounts will be as follows :—

Land Revenue.

Act No. V of 1879, entitled the Bombay Land Revenue Code, Chapters I and II; of Chapter V, Sections 37 to 44; of Chapter VI, Section 62, Clause 2; and Chapter IX; Rules 35 to 37, 91 to 98B (Trees) and 100 to 106 (Boundary marks) of the Rules under Section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

Forest Law.

Act No. VII of 1878, the Indian Forest Act, 1878, as modified up to date, with all the rules published and in force at the time being under different sections of that Act.

Procedure and Accounts.

Not more than 12 questions from—

(*a*) Such portions of the Forest Department Code as have been applied to the Bombay Forest Department.

(*b*) The standing orders and rules of the Forest Department of the Presidency.

(*c*) Rules which have been published under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Arms Act XI of 1878, the A'bkári Act V of 1878 and are in force at the time being and apply to the Forest officers in the Forest Department of the Presidency.

7. In addition to the examination above described any officer of the Forest Department below the rank of a Conservator of Forests, and not being a Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of a Forest Circle, who may be transferred from one division to another division, in the language of which he has not passed either according to the Lower or Higher Standard, will be required to pass an examination according to the lower standard in the vernacular of his new division, within one year of his transfer; and in the event of his failing to do so, a reduction of 10 per cent. will be made from his salary until he has qualified, or has been transferred to another division, in the vernacular of which he has previously passed.

8. Officers of the Upper Controlling Staff of the Forest Department may, with the previously obtained permission of Government, offer themselves for examination in any one or more of the languages of the Forest Circles of the Presidency mentioned above in addition to those in which they may be required to pass under Rules 4 and 7 and in the event of their passing will be entitled to the following language allowances :—

Rs. 250 for passing in the Lower Standard.

Rs. 500 for passing in the Higher Standard, subject to a deduction of any allowance already drawn for passing in the same language by the Lower Standard.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Circle Inspectors: Modification of the revised scheme for the recruitment and training of ——.

No. 8458.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1885.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 887, dated 17th May 1885—Submitting with reference to Government Resolution No. 3308, dated 23rd April 1885, his observations on the modified rules for the recruitment and training of Circle Inspectors which accompanied that Resolution.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S.R.—554, dated 22nd May 1885—Stating with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 3308, dated 23rd April 1885, that the scheme for the recruiting of Circle Inspectors provisionally approved by Government is unobjectionable and may be given effect to in the organization of the Agricultural establishment just sanctioned for Bijápur.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3037, dated 29th July 1885—Submitting with reference to Government memorandum No. 4383, dated 30th May 1885, the reports of the Collectors of Dhárwár and Bijápur; and stating that his opinion on the subject has already been communicated to Government.

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, No. 1231, dated 21st August 1885—Submitting his opinion called for in Government reference No. 6669, dated 17th idem.

Letter from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 3836, dated 3rd October 1885:—

"In reply to your memorandum No. 7504, dated 16th ultimo, I beg to state that the alterations in the rules proposed by Mr. Ozanne meet my wishes and that I approve of the rules as amended."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2997, dated 6th October 1885.

RESOLUTION.—The draft rules* as now altered are approved. They meet with the concurrence of the Collector of Dhárwár and the changes suggested by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner have been carried out.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Agriculture,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Collector of Bijápur,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Principal, College of Science, Poona,
The Accountant General.

* Printed on the reverse.

Revised Rules for Recruitment of Circle Inspectors.

1. Circle Inspectors will be graded on grades of Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50. These rates will include all travelling allowances within the limits of the talukás to which they may be posted.

2. About half of the posts will be reserved for Survey subordinates, classers and measurers, to be selected as they can be spared on the requisition of the Director of Agriculture by the Superintendents of Survey and approved by the Director of Agriculture. This provision only applies to districts where the survey records may have been handed over to the custody of the Agricultural Department.

3. Subject to this rule, passed Agricultural students of the College of Science will be regarded as preferentially eligible for appointments as Circle Inspectors as vacancies occur in the establishment of Circle Inspectors and will ordinarily begin on the lowest grade.

4. The residue of the posts will be filled by selected Revenue kárkuns chosen principally from the district in which the Circle Inspector staff is to be introduced by the Collector and approved by the Director of Agriculture. Such kárkuns will be placed in a grade apportioned to the rate of pay drawn at the time of transfer as Circle Inspectors.

5. Circle Inspectors appointed under Rules 3 and 4 will be required to study measuring, the rules of boundary marks, &c., if they have not already qualified to the satisfaction of the Director of Agriculture, for three months on half the pay of the grade to which they have been admitted. This period will be extended for three months longer on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem in the case of any Inspector failing to qualify satisfactorily in the first three months. The Director reserves to himself the right of causing a Revenue kárkun to revert to his permanent appointment instead of allowing him the extension or in the case of an Inspector not holding apart from the Inspectorship any permanent appointment to vacate the appointment unconditionally.

6. A Revenue kárkun holding appointment as Circle Inspector may by the Director of Agriculture with the concurrence of the Collector be called on to revert to the regular line if the post is required for a passed Agricultural student of the College of Science or other candidate trained under Rule 7 or under Rules hereafter to be made.

7. Passed students of the Agricultural Classes attached to High Schools will be preferentially eligible to appointment as Circle Inspectors after they have completed two years' pensionable service as a Revenue kárkun and may notify themselves as candidates to the Director of Agriculture on first joining the Revenue Department.

8. Vacancies caused in the Revenue Department by the appointment of Inspectors will be filled so far as the Collector finds practicable by passed Agricultural students of the High School classes after provision has been made for any kárkuns ousted by the reduction in the number of bhág kárkuns which may accompany the introduction of the establishment of Inspectors, provided that such students declare in their application that they intend under Rule 7 to apply for the post of Inspector as soon as they have qualified.

9. The above rules are provisional and subject to the condition that candidates give proof of good character and physique and that they know the vernacular of the district where they seek employment.

1895
Enclosure No. 32
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Rules for the recruitment of Circle Inspectors.

No. 7757.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1894.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1725, dated 16th May 1894—Forwarding, with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 744, dated 23rd February 1894, a letter No. A.—1214, dated 19th April 1894, from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who states that Rule V of the Rules, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8458, dated 17th October 1885, Revenue Department, is at present not enforced; and adds as follows:—

"3. In lieu of Rule V, the following practice generally obtains, viz., that Circle Inspectors, before being confirmed as such, are required to undergo a departmental examination in the following subjects:—

(1) The Circle Inspectors' Revised Rules.

(2) The Revenue Manual (so far as it concerns the work of Circle Inspectors).

(3) Rules as to maintenance and repair of boundary marks.

(4) Simple measurement including sub-division of numbers in the field and preparation of field books and plottings on the map.

Recruits from the Survey Department are exempted from subjects (3) and (4). The departmental examination is held annually in the third week of October. A class for practical instruction in survey work is held at each district headquarters during September-October before the examination, under the supervision of the District Inspector. Circle Inspectors are liable to a deduction from their pay of 20 per cent. if they fail to pass the examination, though the deduction hitherto enforced has not exceeded 10 per cent. on the first failure. Inspectors recruited from the Revenue Department proper, if they fail a second time, are ordinarily called on to revert to the regular branch.

"4. I trust that you will finally accord your approval to this practice."

the Commissioner stating that in lieu of Rule V the practice described in paragraph 3 of the Survey Commissioner and Director's letter is followed in the Central Division; and requesting that sanction may be accorded to that practice.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2764, dated 27th July 1894—Stating that he has no objection to the modification of Rule V as suggested by the Survey Commissioner and supported by the Commissioner, C. D.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3289, dated 2nd August 1894—Expressing concurrence in the recommendation made by the Commissioner, C. D.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation made in Mr. Ozanne's letter No. A.—1214, dated 19th April 1894, which is supported by the Commissioners of Divisions, is approved.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors in the Presidency proper,
The Accountant General.

No. of 1894.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Department of Land Records and Agriculture: Organization of the ——.

No. 7271.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1890.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—3234, dated 11th July 1890—Forwarding a report dated 9th idem by the Committee appointed in Government Resolution No. 4145, dated 14th June 1890, to consider and report on the subject of the organization of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (*Famine*), No. 1294 F.—7-13, dated 10th September 1890:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the papers forwarded with your letter No. 5779 of the 16th August last, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be favoured in due course with a copy of the orders referred to in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Bombay Government No. 5778 of the 16th idem on the report of the Committee appointed to consider the revision of the Famine Code."

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1673, dated 18th August 1890—Submitting his observations on the report dated 9th July 1890 of the Committee appointed in Government Resolution No. 4145, dated 14th June 1890, to report on the organization of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1674, dated 19th August 1890.

Memorandum from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 1839, dated 17th September 1890—Submitting the report called for from him in Government reference No. 6537, dated 15th idem, on the Honourable Mr. Stewart's proposals.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1862, dated 19th September 1890:—

"Mr. Ozanne has courteously submitted his report through me, and it will please Government to know that he and I are working together to render the great administrative change, which is soon to take place, as free from friction as possible.

"As regards the employment of my measurers and classers in the new agency about to be created, I am quite satisfied with Mr. Ozanne's assurances. He will be the custodian of the survey traditions and will no doubt see that those who have borne the labour and heat of the day in preparing the survey record are not forgotten.

"I recommend that the alteration suggested in the pay and allowances of the Divisional Inspectors be sanctioned."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council approves generally of the proposals made by the Committee in their report dated July 9th, last, subject to the modifications recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner which are in the main assented to by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

2. It is clearly expedient for various reasons that as large as possible a proportion of the new posts to be created under the scheme should be conferred on the trained subordinates of the Survey Department, who have certain special qualifications for the work and who, if not thus provided for would be turned adrift on the reduction or abolition of the Survey Department whilst still fit for duty thus involving needless heavy expenditure in the form of pensions. Government note that Mr. Ozanne practically raises no objection to assigning about 80 per cent. of the new appointments to subordinates now employed in the survey, reserving about 20 per cent. of the posts for passed students of the College of Science and others having under standing orders a preferential claim to appointment.

3. The suggestions of the Committee in paragraphs 5, 10 and 17 of their report concerning Circle Inspectors, Head-Quarter Office establishments, and District and Assistant District Inspectors, their numbers, pay and travelling allowances, appear suitable and may be approved. The Government of India should be moved to sanction the grant of the travelling allowances recommended and the creation of the graded appointments of District Inspectors.

4. In dealing with the important question of the transfer of survey records the Committee recommend the transfer of the records of 11 out of the 18 districts of the Presidency *at once*, and that, as skilled Assistant Superintend-

ents of Survey will not be available as Divisional Inspectors for some time to come, a Deputy Collector should be appointed, in that capacity, to the Southern Division, and a Mámlatdár to each of the other two divisions, as a temporary measure. On the other hand Mr. Stewart recommends that on the 1st April next the records of the whole of the Southern Division, which are ready for transfer, should be made over to the Collectors. Out of the six districts forming that Division, the records of two have been transferred, those of three are ready for transfer, and those of Kolába, the sixth district, can be handed over when field operations are completed. Mr. Stewart urges that by adopting this course and deferring for a time the transfer of the scattered districts in the Northern and Central Divisions, the introduction of the new system can be carefully watched by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture within a compact area, and that, rather than see a hurried plan carried out, he is ready to arrange for a Survey officer to be appointed in the Southern Division as Divisional Inspector. This modification seems sound and sensible, and recommends itself to the Governor in Council. In sanctioning it the Governor in Council desires that the Commissioner, S. D., the Collectors of the Southern Division concerned, and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture should, at once, arrange for the efficient housing of the records, and for the enrolment in due time of the establishment necessary for receiving them on the 1st April next. The provision of the necessary accommodation and establishment for all the remaining districts of the Presidency should be also considered with a view to the transfer of the survey records in those districts to the charge of the Collectors in April 1892.

5. Government concur in the opinion expressed by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, supported by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, regarding the pay and allowances of the selected Survey officer to be appointed Divisional Inspector for the Southern Division with effect from April 1st, 1891, and the Government of India should be asked to sanction the creation of the appointment on the terms mentioned.

6. On the papers submitted the Governor in Council finds it impossible to ascertain clearly what additional expenditure on Circle Inspectors, additional Mámlatdárs' kárkuns and other táluka and head-quarters establishments it will be necessary to incur from April 1st, next, assuming that effect is given to the proposals submitted from that date. The lump proposed expenditure when the new system is in force throughout the Presidency proper is assessed by the Committee at Rs. 2,09,343 per annum, but the system will not be so generally introduced until April 1st, 1892, and what it is essential to know and what is not discoverable from the report and statements is what exactly is the additional outlay which will be involved in 1891-92 to give effect to the proposals as now sanctioned. This however must be known in order to enable budget provision to be made to cover it. As it is of great importance that this information should be obtained as speedily as possible Messrs. Stewart and Ozanne should be requested to furnish it in consultation without delay, supplying also as soon as is feasible the requisite proposition statements.

JOHN NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors in the Presidency proper,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

} With copies of the Committee's report and subsequent correspondence.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Committee Report

Report of Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 4145, dated 14th June 1890.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

Poona, 9th July 1890.

SIR,

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1616, dated 27th February 1890, we have the honour to report that we took advantage of our meeting in Committee at Poona under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 3664,* dated 27th May, to discuss fully the organization of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, as the Department has come into existence since the Bombay Famine Code was prepared and as we found it convenient to discuss the two subjects simultaneously. We have since received the orders of Government to deal with this subject also in Committee (Government Resolution No. 4145, dated 14th June 1890).

*Revision of Famine Code and functions of Agricultural Department.

2. We have examined the papers connected with the gradual formation of the Agricultural Department and the principles which have from time to time been established. The Resolution of Government passed in 1883 (No. 6511) is the most important expression of the views of Government; and although various modifications of the programme therein laid down have been suggested and discussed by Committees appointed to consider the subject, and by Government, since that date, the final outcome of these deliberations appears to us to leave the programme of 1883 practically unaltered.

We must except the important modification of the principles of 1883 which subordinates the Supervising Staff from the District Inspector downwards to the Collector instead of to the Director,—a modification which is accepted without hesitation on all sides.

3. We consider it very important that the remodelled and reformed Bhág Kárkún establishment should be introduced into all districts without further delay. This reform was recognized as imperatively necessary so far back as 1883. It was with strong emphasis pressed on Government by the Committee of 1888 (Report, para. 17, dated 30th June). In its latest Resolution (30th January 1890) the Government of India justifies the necessary expenditure, which it also sanctions, on the ground *inter alia* that, "as urged by the Committee of 1888, the system of inspecting or Bhág Kárkúns must, in accordance with the Bombay Government Resolution of 1883, be thoroughly reformed."

4. Though this measure must be general, irrespective of the progress of the professional survey in any district, the method of its introduction into the districts where the survey record is ready to be at once handed over to the Collector cannot be identical with that to be pursued in other districts.

In the former the whole staff of Divisional, District, and Circle Inspectors must be provided; in the latter only the additional hands sanctioned for the strengthening of Mámledárs' establishments.

5. The sanctioned number of the latter is 329 on salaries averaging Rs. 25 per mensem with bhatta at Rs. 12 for 7 months (or for 4 months only under the proposal of the Commissioners on 13th October 1888). The essence of the measure is the substitution of a "better class of men." Government (Resolution of 25th November 1889), in raising the sanctioned rate from Rs. 20 to 25, recognized the "arduous and responsible duties of the Inspectors, the necessity of obtaining for these posts men of good character, fair ability, and some special attainments, and *the fact that their work involves travelling at all times and to every part of their charge.*"

We think that provision for travelling allowances for less than 8 months would be inadequate. In order to provide allowances for this period and

at the same time not to exceed the sanctioned total, we recommend the reduction of the number from 329 to 275. This latter figure almost corresponds with that (271) proposed to Government by the Committee of 1888. The total cost will come to Rs. 1,15,200 per annum. We propose three grades of Rs. 25, 30 and 35. The details of our proposal will be seen in Appendices A and B. This will raise the average pay to about Rs. 28, and will provide for fair promotion in the special branch and secure cheerful performance of the arduous duties required.

At present the actual rates of pay of ordinary Bhág Kárkúns are Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.

The grades which we propose are sufficiently high to prevent a constant interchange between the special and general branches of the Mámledár's staff. There should, indeed, be no interchange till the Circle Inspector is entitled in the ordinary course to promotion to a permanent post higher than the highest grade of the special branch. While eligible for promotion equally with other members of the subordinate service, Circle Inspectors should meanwhile rather look for it in their own branch.

6. As to recruitment, the orders of Government are clear that the ranks of the Circle Inspectors are to be filled from (1) selected Revenue Kárkúns, (2) passed students of the Agricultural College and (3) measurers and classers from the Survey Department as they can be spared. We think it preferable that the passed students of the Agricultural College should first serve an apprenticeship in the regular Revenue Branch, and that neither they nor any Revenue Kárkún should be made Inspectors till they have passed the Subordinate Revenue Examination. The survey measurers and classers will naturally not be appointed till the custody of the District Survey records is with the Collector.

Para. 3 of G. R. No. 4100 of 6th June 1889; *Vide* also G. R. No. 8458, dated 17th October 1885.

From this it follows that in districts not yet ripe for the transfer of such records, the Circle Inspectors will all be Revenue Kárkúns carefully selected by the Collector and Director in consultation, and, as far as may be practicable, competent to conduct simple measurements, and that when the survey records are handed over, a considerable percentage of these will have to revert to the regular branch to make way for the trained measurers and classers.

We think that no Examination Committee (as proposed in Government Resolution No. 8914 of 25th November 1889, para. 3) is necessary. The selection by the Collector and Director from men who have passed the departmental test and who have actually had some years' experience in the Mámledár's office is a sufficient provision. Selection should be restricted as far as may be practicable to those who have had some training in measurement, but where untrained men are of necessity appointed, the Director should arrange departmentally for their instruction in surveying and their periodical examination in each district. No Inspector should be made permanent till he has passed a prescribed test.

7. The Director, therefore, should, following the precedent established in the experimental districts of Bijápur and Dhárwár, draw up, in consultation with the Collector, the detailed proposals requisite. We have noted the instructions of Government contained in para. 4 of their Resolution (No. 8914) cited above prescribing the preparation of rules for the guidance of the District Establishment and hope to submit them after meeting in Committee next September.

8. In effecting the introduction of a better class of Bhág Kárkúns full discretion should be left with the Commissioners to distribute the sanctioned staff among the districts of their Divisions; for it will without doubt be found that the present establishments need greater strengthening in some districts than in others.

Transfer of Survey Records to the Collector.

9. We are directed to submit proposals for the transfer of the Survey records to the Collector in every district where the operations of the Survey Department are complete and in others as soon as they are completed "on the same plan as that adopted in the case of the Bijápur and Dhárwár districts."

We append a statement (Appendix C) showing the progress of the survey in each Division. From this it will be seen that:—

In the Northern Division three districts, Broach, Surat and the Panch Maháls, are ready for the transfer of records, and that where revisions have not taken place, the current leases do not expire till 1894-95 and later.

In the Central Division only one district (Ahmednagar) is fully revised, but in Násik and Poona there is no reason why the records should not be handed over as was done in the case of Bijápur, with the exception of those affecting the isolated villages and portions of tálukas which have yet to be resettled by the Survey Department.

In the Southern Division the records of Dhárwár and Bijápur have been handed over. Those of Belgaum, Ratnágiri and Kánara are ready to be similarly dealt with. The original survey of the latter two districts is intended to be the final operation of the Survey Department.

There are thus nine districts ready for the transfer of the custody of the records and for the introduction of the full District and Circle Inspectors' Staff. The earlier the transfer, the more complete will be the statistics prepared for the next revision of rates. With the two districts of Bijápur and Dhárwár, there are thus 11 out of 18 in the Presidency ready for the change.

10. The transfer necessitates an adequate addition to the permanent establishment of each Collectorate. To deal first with the Head-quarter Office in charge of the records and responsible for their maintenance and correction to date. Provision in the sanction has been made for one Record-keeper on Rs. 25, which seems to us inadequate. In Bijápur and Dhárwár, the Head-quarter Office costs Rs. 92 per mensem, as shown in the margin. We cannot ignore the result of the careful experiment made to ascertain the strength requisite under the altered conditions, arising from the withdrawal of the Survey Department. We think, however, that the pay of the post of Head-quarter Assistant may be safely fixed at Rs. 35 instead of Rs. 50. The work of making extracts is heavy, as no original field-book can leave the record-room; to make the copies a kárkun is necessary, and to assist him in searching for and replacing the originals, a daftarband, *i.e.*, a peon, who can read and write. The actual corrections in the old papers, including the field-books of measurers and classers, the preparation of the revised akarbands and the correspondence will devolve on the Head Quarter Assistant and his Record-keeper. Unless this staff is given, the District Inspector will spend too much of his time in the office and be unable to test an adequate proportion of the work of the Circle Inspectors. Further, the District Inspector must have a clerk (Rs. 20) for correspondence both when on tour and when at head-quarters. This provision was found necessary in Dhárwár and Bijápur.

Head-quarter Assistant		Rs. 50
Record-keeper	....	„ 20
Kárkún	...	„ 12
Daftarband	...	„ 10
Total	Rs...	92

These proposed additions to the expenditure will be largely met by dispensing with the post of Assistant to the District Inspector, except in the case of Khándesh.

The sanctioned scheme contemplates the appointment of one such Assistant on Rs. 35 in the smaller and two on Rs. 30 in the larger districts. It would be obviously illogical to retain the posts of Assistant District Inspectors on pay nearly as low as that of their subordinates. Moreover, the Assistant Surveyor thus sanctioned was intended, with the District Surveyor, to do all the survey work of the district, but the final orders of Government impose this duty on the Circle Inspectors. The separate post of Assistant is, therefore, unnecessary. In the experimental districts the pay for similar posts is from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 besides bhatta. The Committee of 1888 recommended their abolition, and we support this recommendation both for the reasons given and because we think that the responsibility of Mámledárs and Assistant Collectors for the supervision of the Circle Inspectors should be rigidly enforced. Though these officers

cannot be expected to take tests of measurement and classification, which will be the duties of the District Inspector, they can check crop and boundary-mark inspection and compilation work.

In Khándesh, however, an Assistant to the District Inspector is absolutely necessary. This district was reckoned equal to two districts by the Committee of 1888, and two District Inspectors were proposed. Instead of this we prefer to recommend an Assistant (for the records cannot be divided) on pay of Rs. 75 per mensem, for, saving the responsibility for the records, his duties will be identical with those of a District Inspector.

11. The post of District Inspector is one of great importance. On his efficiency and activity alone will the Collector have to depend to preserve the tradition of the Survey Department that all technical work shall be done "under fear of test." In frontier districts he will be the highest authority under the Collector for the disposal of difficult boundary disputes. He will be responsible for the Survey Record and also for the ledgering of village statistics for use at the revisions of rates. He will exercise concurrent authority with the Mámledárs over Circle Inspectors. In 1883 it was ruled that he should be granted the pay and allowances of a Mámledár. The Committee of 1888 deprecated any reduction but finally decided that if any reduction is to be made, the lowest pay should be Rs. 100. In Government Resolution No. 6403 of September 1888, the estimate was based on a rate of pay beginning at Rs. 75 and rising to Rs. 150. It will be seen from the Appendix D that within the sanctioned sum it is possible to carry out the advice of the Committee of 1888, while fixing three grades of Rs. 100, 125 and 150. Under our proposals there will be six men in each grade.

See para. 10 of the Report submitted under G. R. No. 3664, dated 27th May 1890.

12. As to the recruitment of District Inspectors, the services of the existing Huzúr Surveyors should in the first instance be utilized. But although it is necessary to provide for these men, and later for the other trained subordinates (Nimtándárs) of the Survey Department when available to the fullest extent possible, we are doubtful if all will be found competent to fill posts which require not only special training but skill in the management of subordinates, in the conduct of correspondence and aptitude for compilation of the important statistics which must be ledgered for future revisions and submitted annually through the Collector to the Director.* Hitherto, Huzúr Surveyors have been under the guidance of the Survey Department. They have merely prepared field-books and submitted them for scrutiny to the Survey Headquarter offices, where the akárbands have been prepared and the old papers corrected. Now the whole work and responsibility will devolve on them and they will have to deal with much work which will be quite new to them and which makes a knowledge of English very expedient.

It is of course very necessary that the District Inspector should be fully acquainted with survey routine and that he should be able to take at least a professional test of the measurements made by his subordinates. But in the experimental districts we have found that carefully selected subordinate Revenue officers (especially A'val-karkúns who have graduated as L.C.E.s) fully satisfied these conditions and in other respects were found more efficient than the Huzúr Surveyors at first employed, whom, indeed, it was found advisable to pension off. These men have, of course, no experience of classification, but it is anticipated that the necessity for re-classification will so seldom arise that all needful tests can be taken by the Divisional Inspector. Before long also men who have secured the Diploma in agriculture will be available. The pay of the highest grade proposed is the same as that of a 4th Grade Mámledár, and we would propose that on being posted to it, the District Inspectors, when qualified, should be graded with Mámledárs and entitled to promotion to the 3rd Grade (pay 175) when senior to all those in the lowest grade. This will secure the services of the efficient men from the Subordinate Revenue Service for the post of District Inspector.

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* *Note.*—The Circle Inspectors compile the táluka returns, the District Inspector the Huzúr Forms, and the Director the Statistical Returns for the Presidency (G. R. No. 18, dated 5th January 1886, para. 2; *vide* also para. 18 of the Annual Report of the Agricultural Department, 1884-85.)

13. The sanction provides next for Divisional Inspectors to be subordinate to the Director, both as regards the inspection of records and compilation of statistics. In other words, they are to be the Director's assistants in all the duties they will *at present* be called on to perform. They are destined, however, for the still higher work of preparing the necessary papers for revisions of rates when they fall due. It has not been finally decided by Government whether in this capacity they will be subordinate to the Director or not. But as the Director is to be responsible "for maintaining the statistical record which is placed before the authority entrusted with the revision of the rates of assessment," it follows that the only question for decision is whether after the Divisional Inspectors have submitted their proposals to the Collector, that officer should submit them to the Commissioner direct or through the Director. Whatever the decision on this point may be, it is essential that the post of Divisional Inspector should be held by an officer competent to uphold the traditions of the Survey, to preserve uniformity in the system of correcting Survey Records by constant and thorough examination of the District Survey Records, to test classification where the District Inspector is not a classer, to sign the akarbands, to be the professional referee of the Collector in all matters connected with survey and assessment and to prepare proposals for revision of rates.

14. Besides these qualifications, he will be called on to assist the Director in the inspection and test of the village statistical forms, to supervise the compilation of statistics for revisions and to aid the Director in his duty of making detailed analysis of agricultural tracts specially liable to famine (Government of India Resolution No. 345-55 C. I., dated 25th March 1890, paragraph 7.) The statistical account of each district required by Section 17 of the Famine Code has already been prepared. The precarious tracts have been indicated and it is now necessary that the detailed study of these tracts should be taken in hand with the help of the Divisional Inspectors.

15. It has been ruled by Government that the officers most competent to fill the posts of Divisional Inspectors are selected Assistant Superintendents of Survey who, we would add, should have been in charge of classing establishments.

The districts now ready for equipment are too scattered to be formed into two charges only.

Skilled Assistant Superintendents of Survey whom it is intended to appoint as Divisional Inspectors will not be available for two or three years. Some temporary arrangement is therefore necessary. We propose to post a Divisional Inspector to each Revenue Division. In the Southern Division there are five districts, in the others three districts each. We would suggest that a Deputy Collector, to be paid according to his grade, be appointed to the Southern Division, and Mámledárs, to receive not less than the pay of a 1st Grade Mámledár, to the other two. In each case we would give the travelling and tentage allowances to which District Deputy Collectors are entitled and the full office establishment sanctioned for Divisional Inspectors.

16. We would submit that the proposed Statistical Inspectors are unnecessary. Their appointment was contemplated by Government in its Resolution No. 4100, dated 6th June 1889, and we only allude to them because a doubt has been suggested whether the latest orders of Government intend their retention or their abolition.

17. As to travelling allowances, following the ruling* of Government in the cases of Bijápur and Dhárwár, the District Inspectors and Assistant District Inspector should draw the allowances admissible under the Code, in order that they may have a strong incentive to activity and rapid movement. But for the fact that similar allowances to Circle Inspectors would entail the preparation of numerous bills and would throw additional work on the Mámledárs' offices, which it is an object to lighten, we would advise their grant to all grades. As it is, we think that Circle Inspectors should be allowed to draw Rs. 7 per mensem all the year round, which is about equivalent to Code allowances for eight months, the shortest time in which they ought to be travelling each year.

*Government Resolution No. 3305, dated 23rd April 1885, R., D, para. 11.

18. One very important question raised in the orders before us remains for comment. Relying on the Committee's report, paragraph 3, forwarded to the Government of India with letter No. 7167, dated 27th October 1888, by the Government of Bombay, the Supreme Government presses the necessity of reducing the number of boundary marks which the táluka establishments are required to inspect (Government of India Resolution No. 189—C. I., dated 30th January 1890, para. 4). We find that the scheme propounded in 1888 by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has since been reported on by the Commissioners in their report No. 2300, dated 25th July 1889. This report is under the consideration of Government, and after full discussion we have arrived at the same conclusion as that set forth therein. No economy would be effected by any reduction in the number of existing boundary marks, most of which have been erected and are maintained at the cost of the cultivators. Nor would the plan of selected survey stations to be *annually* inspected by the táluka establishments allow of any reduction in the supervising staff; for, as the Commissioners remark, "although they will have to inspect fewer marks, they will have to travel over a very much greater area during such inspection." Again, the provision of distinctive marks for survey stations would entail a very large outlay on Government quite incommensurate with the benefits to be obtained.

We would add, that in our opinion it would be most unwise for Government to relax the orders for the supervision of boundary marks. The existence of marks prevents disputes among holders and ensures Government against encroachments on waste and its officers against the long and difficult correspondence which such encroachments involve. Further, the maintenance of field marks greatly facilitates the crop inspection, on which so much stress is now laid. Lastly, we would point out the inevitable increase in litigation which the disappearance of field marks would certainly cause.

We have provided in the Circle Inspectors a staff of supervisors which we consider sufficient for the maintenance of the survey marks. The provision made will entail no increased expenditure over that sanctioned.

19. In Appendix D we show the total cost of the establishments which we think necessary. It is with some satisfaction that we point out that the cost is about Rs. 3,000 less than that which was provided for in Government Resolution No. 6403, dated 22nd September 1888, without taking credit for the present cost of Huzúr Surveyors, which with travelling allowances for six months comes to over Rs. 18,000 per annum. These appointments will, of course, be abolished as the new staff is introduced.

20. In Appendices E and F the distribution of the existing Bhág Kárkúns and the new men to be appointed is exhibited. The average charge of the Circle Inspector in each district is also shown, but the distribution is only tentative and subject to modification, as indicated in paragraph 8 above.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

G. F. M. GRANT,
Commissioner, C. D.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner, N. D.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

E. C. OZANNE,
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

APPENDICES.

A.—Distribution of Bhág Kárkúns and Circle Inspectors.

Province.	Districts.	Tálukás.	Existing Bhág Kárkúns.	Additional Kárkúns.	Total Kárkúns.	Distribution of Kárkuns.		
						Bhág Kárkúns.	Circle Inspectors.	Total.
Gujarát	5	30	83	37	120	60	60	120
Deccan	6	65	228	97	325	130	195	325
Konkan	4	33	109	89	198	99	99	198
Karnátak	3	26	78	52	130	52	78	130
Total ...	18	154	*498	275	773	341	432	773

* 441 for 16 districts exclusive of Dhárwár and Bijápur.
57 add for Dhárwár and Bijápur.
498

Note.—This will give 2 Bhág Kárkúns per táluka for all districts except Konkan where there will be three, and 2 Circle Inspectors per táluka for Gujarát and three elsewhere.

The average charge of a Circle Inspector is as shown below :—

Province.	No. of Tálukas.	Circle Inspectors.	Bhág Kárkúns.	Average charge of a Circle Inspector.					
				Villages.	Area.	Cultivated Area.	Land Revenue.	Population.	No. of Talátis and Kulkarnis.
					Sq. miles	Acres.	Rs.		
Gujarát	30	60	60	58	169	73,070	1,39,886	47,629	22
Deccan	65	195	130	50	184	79,706	52,379	27,257	28
Konkan	33	99	99	61	136	33,825	39,870	27,365	9
Karnátak	26	78	52	48	188	94,965	67,152	30,582	34
Total ...	154	432	341	53	172	71,549	64,333	30,711	24

B.—Cost and Distribution of additional Kárkúns (275 in all) according to grades.

Province.	Districts.	Grades—Monthly Pay.								Annual Pay.	Add Bhatta at Rs. 7 for 12 months.	Total Pay and Bhatta.
		Rs. 35.		Rs. 30.		Rs. 25.		Total.				
		No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.			
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujarát...	5	5	175	15	450	17	425	37	1,050	12,600	3,108	15,708
Deccan	6	18	630	36	1,080	43	1,075	97	2,785	33,420	8,148	41,568
Konkan...	4	8	280	20	600	61	1,525	89	2,405	28,860	7,476	36,336
Karnátak	3	6	210	15	450	31	775	52	1,435	17,220	4,368	21,588
Total ...	18	37	1,295	86	2,580	152	3,800	275	7,675	92,100	23,100	1,15,200

This will give the graded posts of Circle Inspectors* per district as shown below :—

Province.	Number of Districts.	Posts per District.			
		Total Number of Posts.	On Rs. 35.	On Rs. 30.	On Rs. 25.
		†			
Gujarát	5	12	1	3	8
Deccan	6	33	3	6	24
Konkan	4	25	2	5	18
Karnátak	3	26	2	5	19

* Inclusive of Bhág Kárkúns to be Circle Inspectors.
† Fractions omitted.

Remarks.—The total cost of additional establishment of Bhág Kárkúns comes to Rs. 1,15,200 as per above statement.

The cost given by the Commissioners in their letter No. 3244, dated 13th October 1888, is as below :—

Gujarát (Rs. 960), Deccan and Karnátak (Rs. 3,640), Konkan (Rs. 1,980)
= Rs. 6,580 per mensem.
= Rs. 78,960 per annum.

Add Bhatta for 4 months ...	„	15,792
Add increase from 20 to 25 as per Government Resolution No. 8914, dated 25th November 1889 ...	„	19,740
Total ...		1,14,492

If Bhatta taken at 7 instead of 4 months, as suggested in the Government Resolution of September 1888, be added to this, the total cost as proposed by Government comes to Rs. 1,14,492 + Rs. 11,844 = Rs. 1,26,336.

C.—STATE OF PROGRESS OF THE PROFESSIONAL SURVEY.

A.—Northern Division.

Ahmedabad.—Revision operations complete except in two tálukas, where in progress.

Kaira.—Revision survey in progress except in one táluka, not yet taken up.

Broach.—Not begun. Leases begin to expire in 1899-1900.

Surat.—Not begun. Leases begin to expire in 1894-95.

Panch Mahál.—Three tálukas revised. Leases in the other two expire in 1899-1900 and 1902-3.

Thána.—Revision of one táluka effected. In remainder to be revised. Work has commenced in three.

B.—Central Division.

Khándesh.—Revision operations complete in four out of sixteen tálukas. In progress in the rest, except one, where lease expires in 1897-98.

Násik.—Revision introduced into nine tálukas excepting isolated villages. In progress in one and not begun in two, where the current leases fall in 1893-94 to 1896-97.

Ahmadnagar.—Revision complete.

Poona.—Revision complete in six tálukas. Of the remaining two a few villages to be revised in one and nearly half in the other. All leases have expired and revision operations are in progress.

Sholápur.—Four tálukas revised except a few isolated villages. Revision in progress in the rest (three tálukas).

Sátára.—Three tálukas : operations complete. Eight tálukas : operations in progress or not yet begun.

C.—Southern Division.

Bijápur and *Dhárwár.*—Records handed over to the Collector after revision survey completed.

Belgaum.—Revision complete except in some isolated villages.

Ratnágiri.—Revision not begun. Leases fall in from 1894-95.

Kolába.—Revision progressing in three tálukas. Not commenced in three, where leases begin to fall in 1890-91.

Kánara.—Original (final) survey complete.

D.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENTS.

The total cost of the establishments proposed in the Committee's report will amount to Rs. 2,09,343, as shown below :—

	Annual cost. Rs.	Rs.
I.—Additional Bhág Kárkúns or Circle Inspectors—		
Pay of 275 hands as per Appendix B	92,100	
Bhatta of 275 hands for 12 months at Rs. 7 per mensem.	23,100	
		1,15,200
II.—District Inspectors—		
Pay of 18 District Inspectors (6 each on Rs. 100, 125 and 150) and 1 Assistant District Inspector on Rs. 75 as per paras. 10 and 11 of Report	27,900	
Bhatta of 18 District Inspectors for 8 months at average of Rs. 40 per mensem for District Inspectors and of Rs. 25 for one Assistant District Inspector	5,960	
Add pay of 19 Clerks and 19 Peons (Clerk on Rs. 20 and Peon on Rs. 8) for District and Assistant District Inspectors	6,384	
Bhatta of 19 Clerks for 8 months at Rs. 11¼, and of 19 peons at Rs. 2 per mensem	2,014	
		42,258
III.—Head Quarter Survey Office—		
Pay of 18 offices at a monthly cost of Rs. 82 (1 Assistant on Rs. 35, 1 Record-keeper on Rs. 20, 1 Kárkún on Rs. 12, 1 Daftarband on Rs. 10 and Contingencies Rs. 5)		17,712
IV.—Divisional Inspectors—		
Pay and bhatta of 3 Divisional Inspectors and Establishments as sanctioned by Government (Government Resolution No. 6403, dated 22nd September 1888) ...	40,221	
Deduct pay and bháta of 4 Statistical Inspectors abolished for each division	6,048	
		34,173
Total Cost Rs. ...		2,09,343

2. The total cost sanctioned by Government and the Government of India (para. 2 of letter No. $\frac{189}{C-T}$, dated 30th January 1890) is Rs. 2,12,409.

Total cost of establishments as proposed in Government Resolution No. 6403, dated 22nd September 1888 ...	1,92,669	
Add increased pay to táluka establishments (329 additional Kárkúns) at a rate of Rs. 25 instead of Rs. 20, as sanctioned by para. 8 of Government Resolution No. 8914, dated 28th November 1889...	19,740	
		2,12,409

3. The proposals submitted in the Committee's report will give the total cost at Rs. 2,09,323, *i. e.*, about Rs. 3,000 less than the sanctioned cost.

4. Assuming that the proposals made in para. 15 of the report, as regards the appointment of selected Revenue Officers to the post of Divisional Inspectors as a temporary measure, meet with the approval of Government, there will be a further reduction of Rs. 17,400 in the total cost for some time, as shown below :—

	Annual Cost. Rs.
I. Pay of three Divisional Inspectors at Rs. 650 *plus* Rs. 175 permanent travelling allowance, as sanctioned by Government	29,700
II. Pay of a Deputy Collector for Southern Division on Rs. 300 *plus* Rs. 75 travelling allowance, and of two First Grade Mámlatdárs on Rs. 250 *plus* Rs. 75 travelling allowance for Central and Northern Divisions	12,300
Saving of Rs. ...	17,400

E.—*Distribution of Bhág Kárkúns and Circle Inspectors for each District.*

Districts.	Number of Tálukas.	Existing Bhág Kárkúns.	Additional Kárkúns.	Total.	Distribution.		
					Circle Inspectors.	Bhág Kárkúns.	Total.
Ahmedabad	7	20	8	28	14	14	28
Kaira	7	16	12	28	14	14	28
Broach	5	18	2	20	10	10	20
Surat	8	22	10	32	16	16	32
Panch Maháls	3	7	5	12	6	6	12
Total Gujarát ...	30	83	37	120	60	60	120
Khándesh	16	76	4	80	48	32	80
Násik	12	41	19	60	36	24	60
Ahmednagar	11	31	24	55	33	22	55
Poona	8	25	15	40	24	16	40
Sholápur	7	20	15	35	21	14	35
Sátára	11	35	20	55	33	22	55
Total Deccan ...	65	228	97	325	195	130	325
Thána	10	30	30	60	30	30	60
Kolába	6	20	16	36	18	18	36
Ratnágíri	9	26	28	54	27	27	54
Kánara	8	33	15	48	24	24	48
Total Konkan ...	33	109	89	198	99	99	198
Belgaum	7	21	14	35	21	14	35
Bijápur	8	24*	16	40	24	16	40
Dhárwár	11	33*	22	55	33	2	55
Total Karnátak ...	26	78	52	130	78	52	130
Total for the Presidency .	154	498	275	773	432	341	773

* Proportionate estimates.

F.—*Average Charge of a Circle Inspector in each District.*

Number.	District.	Number of Tálukas in each District.	Circle Inspectors	Bhág Kárkúns.	Average Charge of a Circle Inspector.					Number of Talátis and Kulkarnis
					Villages.	Area.	Cultivated Area.	Land Revenue.	Population.	
						Sq. Miles.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	Ahmedabad	7	14	14	63	273	133,189	1,05,683	61,166	249
2	Káira	7	14	14	42	114	53,335	1,41,609	57,486	325
3	Panch Maháls	3	6	6	125	268	64,665	49,489	42,580	128
4	Broach	5	10	10	42	146	64,492	2,27,278	32,693	210
5	Surat	8	16	16	53	103	46,247	1,47,584	38,387	398
	Total Gujarát ...	30	60	60	58	169	73,070	1,39,886	47,629	1,310
6	Khándesh	16	48	32	69	185	65,416	70,035	25,776	1,177
7	Násik	12	36	24	47	160	63,654	41,052	21,700	749
8	Ahmednagar	11	33	22	42	200	92,598	47,741	22,764	1,059
9	Poona	8	24	16	50	220	1,01,048	50,445	37,526	839
10	Sholápur	7	21	14	34	216	1,16,822	50,179	27,737	676
11	Sátára	11	33	22	41	146	65,971	46,715	32,192	1,001
	Total Deccan ...	65	195	130	50	184	79,706	52,379	27,257	5,501
12	Belgaum	7	21	14	54	210	97,876	67,751	41,143	792
13	Bijápur	8	24	16	49	236	1,26,781	55,450	26,160	944
14	Dhárwár	11	33	22	45	139	69,975	75,282	27,077	970
	Total Karnátak ...	26	78	52	48	188	94,965	67,152	30,582	2,706
15	Thána	10	30	30	66	128	33,423	39,803	26,912	260
16	Kolába	6	18	18	75	98	32,946	51,422	26,824	154
17	Ratnágiri	9	27	27	49	145	*59,373	32,246	36,929	202
18	Kánara	8	24	24	55	165	12,632	39,866	17,577	258
	Total Konkan ...	33	99	99	61	136	*33,825	39,870	27,365	874
	Grand Total ...	154	432	341	53	172	*71,549	64,333	30,711	10,391

* Exclusive of area of two tálukas for which figures are not available.

No. 1673 of 1890.

From

T. H. STEWART, Esquire,
Commissioner, 1st Grade (Survey and Settlement);

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 18th August 1890.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Government memo. No. 5562, dated 9th instant, forwarding for opinion the report of the Committee appointed under Government Resolution No. 4145, dated 14th June last, and appending a copy of a further letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 1125, dated 26th June last. I propose to devote my attention to the Committee's report, noticing Mr. Ozanne's supplementary letter only when occasion requires.

2. I agree with the Committee that more recently the tendency of resolutions passed by the Bombay Government and the Government of India have been towards a return to the policy of 1883. The modifications of that policy which have been suggested from time to time in reports of Committees and in Government Resolutions were the practical outcome of financial considerations prevailing at the dates of their issue. Thus, in 1883, the field seemed open for the expansion to a large extent of the Agricultural Department, which had been recently formed, and the suggestion, originating with myself (para. 9 of Government of India's letter No. 953 R., dated 9th October 1883), was received with general favour that that Department should be enlarged so as to embrace the custody and maintenance of the land records and the ultimate direction, in the first instance, of the assessment of land revenue. Our expectations of liberal establishment were very natural at a time when the Imperial Exchequer was so well filled that the Government policy was directed to the abolition of import dues and the reduction of taxation; but they proved premature. Before two years had enabled any considerable progress to be made, a period of financial pressure commenced during which the most rigid economy was enforced. The Finance Committee was appointed in 1886, among other things, to scrutinize expenditure on establishments and diminish it to the uttermost. The superior economy of the proposed establishment for Land Records and Settlements under the Director of Agriculture was questioned, the result being that the Committee of July 1888 and Government itself were unable to fully affirm it. It was at this stage when the fate of the Agricultural Department seemed to hang in the balance that the scheme of 22nd September 1888 was approved by Government. The scheme contemplated a complete withdrawal of the Director of the Department from any share in the compilation of rural settlement statistics and in the maintenance and preparation of the settlement papers. It is most important to bear this in mind in contrasting the sanctioned scale of establishment in 1888 with that which is now recommended by the Committee, as the latter involves a staff of Circle Inspectors, District Inspectors and other subordinates placed under the Collector, but subject to the inspection of, and generally influenced by, the Director of Agriculture and Land Records. In short, the ups and downs of the Agricultural Department in this Presidency during the past seven years have not been due to any vacillation of Government, but to rapidly varying financial situations. If Government again decide to modify certain items of the sanctioned scale* of 1888 in favour of a scheme in which the Director of Agriculture takes an influential part, they are fully justified by the renewed† and re-expressed desire of the Government of India to maintain and extend the functions of the Depart-

* Government Resolution No. 7166, dated 27th October 1888.

† Government of India's Resolution No. 189 C.I., dated 30th January 1890.

ment of Agriculture and Land Records and to give it a definite place in the revenue administration.

3. I observe that in para. 19 of the Committee's report, after explaining the requirements in detail, credit is taken for the total estimate of establishment amounting to Rs. 3,000 less than that framed in Government Resolution No. 6403, dated 22nd September 1888. But there is really no sure ground of comparison. The first estimates were drawn up with very different ideas of administration. The words marginally quoted from the report* of the Committee of the Commissioners which Government appointed to report on this scheme in October 1888, show that the first estimate was drawn up in preparation for an entire absence of agricultural interference or control. Hence in comparing the cost of the two schemes, it must be remembered that against the saving of Rs. 3,000 claimed, must be put the cost of the inspection by the Director of Agriculture (para. 5 of Government Resolution No. 8914, dated 25th November 1889) which with its concurrent duties will take up a large portion of the time of the Director, his Personal Assistant and his office establishment costing at present Rs. 36,000 per annum.

* *Para. 6 of No. 3244 of 13th October 1888.* — * * * * We consider it by no means the least advantage which these proposals possess that, in future should the financial necessities of the empire render the maintenance of an Agricultural Department impossible, the entire scheme, including even the compilation of miscellaneous statistics, could be arranged for from beginning to end under the control of the Revenue authorities without extraneous or adventitious aid.

4. Although I think it right to point out that the claim to an absolute saving is somewhat doubtful, I wish to say that, under the circumstances, I think the Committee has exercised a very sound discretion in fixing and apportioning the cost of their proposed establishment, and that the provisions may be approved by Government as economical and at the same time sufficient and suitable for the needs of the future after the professional survey has been completed. A few trifling alterations have been made, such as an increase of the average pay of the additional Bhág Kárkúns or Circle Inspectors from Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 (para. 5), a re-adjustment of the pay of the subordinates in the head-quarter office (para 10) and of that of the District Inspectors (para. 11), and the abolition of the Statistical Inspectors intended to be placed under the Commissioners (para. 16) the necessity for whom will be minimized by the careful inspection which the Director will be personally called upon to undertake. There is also a proposal (para. 17) that travelling allowances to Circle Inspectors should be given at the rate of Rs. 7 per month throughout the year, instead of paying them "bhatta" at the sanctioned rates for a certain number of months. As, under the new organization, the Circle Inspectors will be called upon to travel more than the old Bhág Kárkúns, and as daily bhatta would involve a very intricate scrutiny of a large number of travelling-allowance bills, the proposal may be sanctioned, on the understanding that the Circle Inspectors will be required to be absent from their head-quarters for about 8 months in each year.

5. I wish to say a few words respecting the recruitment of Circle Inspectors and District Inspectors dealt with in paras. 6 and 12 of the report. The standing orders regarding the former were issued in 1885 and are to the effect that about half the posts shall be reserved for subordinates of the Survey Department as they can be spared. Now it seems to me that those orders were issued with a view to the *occasional* transfer of districts to the Director of Agriculture during the existence of the Survey Department, and did not contemplate such a wholesale transfer as is recommended now in paras. 9 and 10, and which is likely to assume larger proportion in 1892, by which date the field operations to be carried out by the Survey Department will be at the verge of completion and some five hundred measurers and land valuators will be thrown out of employment. Under the Committee's proposals about 138 of these posts will fall to these trained subordinates, and a few can be provided with employment as stipendiary village accountants in Gujarát and the Konkan, where their services will be invaluable in resettlement operations succeeding the professional survey. But many men well fitted for active service will have to be discharged on gratuity or on the pensions their services entitle them to. These men are of the same class as Bhág Kárkúns always have been drawn from, they are well

versed in official business, and have the additional advantage of a knowledge of the operations upon which our revenue system is founded. Belonging to a Department notoriously poorly paid in proportion to their hard work, the majority would look on the pay now offered to the additional Bhág Kárkúns as a veritable prize. The only thing which can be urged against my subordinates is their general ignorance of English, but not one-fourth of the present Bhág Kárkúns speak English; and it will be hard upon them if for mere rural duties the absence of an accomplishment which their isolated lives in the jungle have prevented them from cultivating, should stand in their way. I can quite understand and sympathize with Mr. Ozanne's distaste for filling up these posts with men of a lesser culture than are obtainable in our schools and colleges. It is only right, however, that I should bring to Government notice the claims of my native subordinates to these rural appointments for which they are practically well fitted. The proportion should, in my opinion, be largely raised, and should be at least four-fifths. It is unfair to Government that it should be called upon to pay gratuities and pensions and thereby consign to idleness active subordinates trained in most useful duties at great trouble and expense and at the same time to entertain new hands on liberal salaries which the men about to be discharged will most certainly covet.

6. As regards District Inspectors, I admit that the possession of a knowledge of English is more essential for duties which, besides the custody and maintenance of the land records, will involve a general assistance in agricultural enquiry; but besides the existing Huzúr Surveyors my Department contains a fair sprinkling of good Nimtandárs (native testors) who in all other respects are eminently suited for the posts. Instead of pensioning off active and able-bodied men of this class, would it not be more prudent to employ them as long as they are physically and mentally fit, putting in men of English culture when vacancies occur in future.

7. The only proposal of the Committee in which I think it right to recommend an alteration is that contained in para. 15. While concurring in the view expressed in para. 14, I feel sure that, if the advanced condition of the survey and prospects of future progress had been more clearly put before the Committee, the members would not have thought it necessary to propose the make-shift scheme contained in this para. The transfer of districts involves some preparation on the part of the Survey Department in finally sorting papers, tabulating them, and handing them over according to list. The Revenue Department, on the other hand, must be prepared with an establishment to take over the papers, scrutinize them and acknowledge their receipt, while it is most important that for the housing of these valuable papers, in original and duplicate, two strong and well-protected buildings should be selected at each head-quarter station. As far as I know, no steps have been taken in this direction, and any haste and risk of confusion should be avoided. The success of the transfer of the records of Dhárwár and Bijápur was complete, because they were made over when I was prepared to deliver them and when the Collectors were ready to receive them. Instead of transferring in hot haste the records of nine districts and placing in temporary charge as Divisional Inspectors in each division mere figure-heads such as a Deputy Collector and two Mámlatdárs would be, and instead of introducing the system at once in different parts of the Presidency in an imperfect manner, I would propose that on the 1st April next the whole of the survey records of the Southern Division which are ready for transfer should be made over to the Collectors. Out of six districts in this division the records of two, *viz.*, Dhárwár and Bijápur, have already been transferred, those of three—Kánara, Belgaum and Ratnágiri—are ready for transfer, and those of one—Kolába—can be handed over as field operations are completed. By so doing, and leaving over for a while the transfer of the scattered districts in the Northern and Central Divisions, the introduction of the new system can be carefully watched by the Director of Agriculture within a compact area, the six districts being adjacent and under one Commissioner from whom most valuable advice can be obtained on all points. Rather than see a hurried plan carried out which appears to me to contain the elements of chaos, I am ready to arrange for a *survey officer* to be appointed concurrently in the Southern Division as Divisional Inspector. Those who know what herculean efforts are being made to

clear off arrears of revision survey and classification will admit that in making this sacrifice I am giving the best proof of a sincere desire to further the scheme which the Committee have proposed.

8. If this plan be received with favour, the Commissioner, S. D., the Collectors and Director of Agriculture should at once arrange for the efficient housing of the records and for seeing that all necessary repairs to buildings are undertaken, record shelves procured, and precautions adopted against fire, damp and white ants. The Circle Inspectors and the District Inspectors and the head-quarters establishment should be enrolled and ready to take over the records from 1st April next at each of the four head-quarter stations of the Southern Division where the records are to be deposited. The arrangements for transfer of these four districts will be amply sufficient to occupy the time and attention of the officers concerned for the remaining months of the current year.

9. If the arrangements for the custody of the records to the extent I propose are completed by the 1st April next, I would suggest that the provision of the necessary accommodation and establishment for *all* the remaining districts of the Presidency should be taken in hand, with a view to the transfer of the records of the professional survey in 1892. The fact that such an early date can be fixed for the general transfer of the Presidency records renders a half-and-half temporary arrangement, such as that proposed by the Committee, unnecessary and inadvisable. It is clear to me, and should be known to Government, that the rapid contraction of revision operations must render an earlier and more extensive transfer of records both possible and advisable.

10. I will not detain you by noticing at any length the subject of para. 18 of the report, except to say that when the Committee allude to "a scheme propounded by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner" they hardly represent the case properly. There was a *suggestion* made by me in that year which, however, never took the form of a detailed "scheme", and which before my departure on leave I never had an opportunity of "propounding" or explaining in complete detail beyond my own Department. To this lack of opportunity I am inclined to attribute the fact that the suggestion which found favour with Government and more especially with that experienced revenue officer Sir James Richey, which was "fully approved" by the three Divisional Commissioners sitting in Committee in 1888 (*vide* Joint Report No. $\frac{R}{5679}$, dated 20th November 1888, para. 1), and which was at any rate an honest attempt to consider the wishes of Sir Edward Buck and the Government of India, without any real administrative sacrifice, has apparently fallen through. Doubtless my *locum tenens* did his best to explain my intentions, but it is very clear to me from the present Committee's remarks that the members have entertained doubts and have imagined difficulties as to cost and results which are altogether chimerical. For instance, a "very large outlay" is anticipated by the Committee when my suggestion involved no appreciable expense, and a dangerous relaxation of orders is hinted at when all that I recommended was the discontinuance of a rule which Mr. Ozanne admits is "unworkable" (para 5 of his letter No. 1125 of 26th June 1890) and the abandonment of an inspection which has been an expensive farce for years past, which Bhág Kárkúns are expected to make, but which Mr. Ozanne confesses they "do not make"! It will not be possible for me, however, in the short and busy time before the Survey Department as at present constituted comes to an end, to put my suggestion into practice, as it would involve much labour to a Department already overworked and likely to be still more so. Mr. Ozanne has himself made a move in the right direction in his curtailment of complete boundary-mark inspection described in para. 6 of his report No. 1125 of 26th June 1890. I think that further relaxations may be left to the time when the Revenue Department and the Director of Agriculture share the custody and maintenance of the survey records, and come to see clearly what an intolerable burden upon the Governments of the future is being imposed on account of the administrative luxury which Bombay alone possesses—a map of the village, not only in the office, but in the field also. "Survey stations" instead of being an afterthought should have been a *sine quâ non* of the survey at the commencement, and their practical advantages would have now been manifest.

11. The report of the Committee anticipates one portion, but only a small portion, of the task which it is my duty to undertake at this juncture. I propose with the sanction of Government to put before them succinct plans for—

(*a*) the winding up of the professional Department of Revenue Survey;

(*b*) the completion of revision settlements of districts resurveyed by the professional Survey Department, but unavoidably in arrear at its conclusion;

(*c*) the future of revision settlement operations in the Presidency after the Survey Department has ceased to exist;

(*d*) the future of the tálukdári estate surveys and settlements in Gujarát;

(*e*) the future control of the Government Photozincographic establishment at Poona at present included in the Survey and Settlement Department;

(*f*) the supervision and control of the Forest Topographical Survey Party entrusted by Government to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

(*g*) the future of the subordinates of the Survey and Settlement Department, both European and Native, who may be thrown out of employ.

12. My report on these heads will be submitted when the final programme for the field operations for the seventeen months between 1st November 1890 and 31st March 1892 has been discussed with the Superintendents, and will, I trust, be in the hands of Government before the end of the current monsoon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. H. STEWART,
Commissioner, 1st Grade (Survey and Settlement).

(Below Government endorsement No. 6537, dated 15th September 1890.)

No. 1839 of 1890.

Poona, 17th September 1890.

REPORT.

The undersigned is not called upon to do more than comment on the modifications suggested by the Honourable Mr. Stewart in the recommendations of the Committee.

2. *Para. 5.—The proportion of Circle Inspectors to be selected from the survey classers and measurers.*—The question is not one of choice by the undersigned between *trained* measurers and *educated* men. The essence of the scheme for reforming the Bhág Kárkún establishment is the substitution for the present Bhág Kárkúns of a *better educated, better paid*, as well as a more numerous class of men. The practice had become prevalent among Mámlatdárs to depute, for general duty in the táluka, the worst paid, least trained and most useless members of the táluka staff, and the orders of 1883 were directed to prevent this delegation of such important duties to those least competent to perform them, under pressure of office work and with the feeling that the neglect of the general duties of crop and waste inspection, upkeep of boundary marks, check of the statistical returns, would be more likely to escape notice than dilatoriness in clerical duties.

3. A re-apportionment of duties by the division of the staff of the Mámlatdár into two distinct branches, one the clerical and the other the supervising branch, *i. e.*, the Circle Inspector branch, was the remedy resolved upon, and the question really is whether the classers and measurers of the Survey Department are fitted to perform the set duties of the Circle Inspector staff, and whether more fitted than selected kárkúns of the Revenue Department and passed students of the Agricultural Class of the College of Science. Further, a new question has arisen—whether it is expedient to utilize these classers and measurers as Inspectors when no longer required by the Survey Department, with the alternative of discharging them on gratuity or pension.

4. In many respects the trained subordinates of the survey are well fitted for the posts of Circle Inspector, for the duties requiring knowledge of measurement are extensive.

5. The solution appears to the undersigned not to be a difficult one. He trusts, however, that he will not be absolutely bound by the proportion ($\frac{4}{5}$th) proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. He may claim to be interested in making a fair provision for the survey subordinates. It will suffice for the present, and in all probability till the survey subordinates, for whom provision in fairness and for the sake of economy ought to be made, either retire or are absorbed, if *about* $\frac{1}{5}$th of the posts are reserved for passed students of the College of Science and others having a preferential claim to appointment by standing orders.

A large proportion of the remaining $\frac{4}{5}$ths will necessarily come from the survey ranks, because it is expedient that at least half the Inspectors in each táluka should be thoroughly trained measurers. As to the rest, rather than break the principle that the standard of education among the Inspectors should be higher than that of the old Bhág Kárkúns, it would be better to fill the posts of Barnishi Kárkúns in the Mámlatdárs' offices by measurers on low pay, than to post these at once to the (to them) very lucrative posts of Circle Inspectors. If as Barnishi Kárkúns these men can pass the qualifying tests, they will have the prospects of promotion in the regular revenue line. If they cannot, they must be content to remain as Barnishi Kárkúns till their pension is due, if other provision does not offer itself.

The vacancies thus caused by selection of Revenue Kárkúns for duty as Circle Inspectors will be filled by posting measurers to the regular táluka staff. This, with the direct appointment of well-trained classers and measurers to the posts of Inspectors, will probably raise the proportion of survey subordinates to be retained in the service as high as the figure indicated by the Commissioner.

6. *Para. 7—Complete equipment of the districts of the Southern Division and appointment of a Survey Assistant Superintendent from 1st April 1891.*

The recommendation on this head will be readily approved by all the members of the Committee. It was only because the chance of securing the services of an Assistant Superintendent as Divisional Inspector appeared very remote, that the alternative proposal was suggested.

7. *But* this need not interfere with the appointment, as proposed by the Committee, of Circle Inspectors without transfer of the survey records or appointment of District or Divisional Inspector in the other divisions.

8. One important question will at once be raised by the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Survey as Divisional Inspector.

The selection must be from officers now in the 1st grade. The pay of such officers (A) compared with that proposed for Divisional Inspector (B) by the Committee of 1888 shows the following contrast. The travelling allowance for Divisional Inspector is Rs. 175 for 7 months=about 100 per month all the year round. This point was not raised by the Committee of 1890, because there was no prospect of a transfer

	A	B
Salary	660	650
Travelling allowance ...	60	100
Tentage	75	...
Total ...	795	750

of such an officer till the close of the Survey Department. But the Commissioner's proposals make it necessary to decide the question now. It is not reasonable to *select* an officer from the 1st Grade Assistants and then place him on a lower rate of pay than that which he now enjoys. The undersigned would recommend that the pay of Divisional Inspector in this case and in the case of future transfers should be—salary Rs. 660, travelling allowance Rs. 125 (permanent) and tentage Rs. 25, and, further, that an office tent for the establishment should be provided by Government. The old high rate of tentage was fixed to enable the Assistant Superintendent to provide office accommodation in the recess for a large party of measurers or classers and kárkúns. Office accommodation will now be requisite for only a small clerical office which will be available in most districts in the buildings set apart for the survey records. If not, a suitable allowance will have to be provided. The travelling allowance should be at least Rs. 125 all the year round, for the Divisional Inspector will have to travel over 4 or 5 districts.

9. *Para. 10—Reduction in the work of boundary-mark inspection.*—The Commissioner approves of the suggestions made in the undersigned's letter No. 1125, dated 26th June 1890, and desires to leave further elaboration to the future. To this the undersigned has no objection to raise.

E. C. OZANNE,
Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.

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Regulations for Admission to the Grade of Borester in the Borest Departmeut.

1. A class for the Borester grade of the Borest Departmeut is opeued at the College of Scieuce, Poona, to which Caudidates will be admitted on the 1st January in each year.

2. All caudidates for this class must be above 18 and under 23 years of age, and have attended for at least 400 days in the workshops of the College of Scieuce, and the Principal of the College will select a certain number to join the class in December of each year.

3. No caudidate will be admitted who has not passed the 4th Staudard for Anglo-Vernacular schools of the Educational Departmeut, and each caudidate must furnish a medical certificate from the Civil Surgeon of Poona that he is physically fitted for employment in the Borest Departmeut, as well as a certificate of vaccination.

4 The following scholarships will be annually open to competition:—

3 of Rs. 8 each per mensem.

2 of Rs. 7 " "

All students holding scholarships must execute a guarantee that they will, if selected at the final examination, serve Government in the Forest Department for at least two years, unless declared by a Government Civil Surgeon to be incapacitated for service therein, failing which the amount drawn as scholarship is to be refunded.

5. At the end of one year after entrance, Candidates will be examined in the following Subjects:—

1. Arithmetic.
2. Elementary Mensuration of surfaces and solids
3. Surveying with compass and chain and plotting the work.
4. Materials used in construction.
5. Elementary Botany.
6. Forestry.

II

Regulations for Admission to the Grade of Ranger in the Forest Department.

1. A class is opened at the College of Science, Poona, for the instruction of Candidates for the Ranger's grade of the Forest Department.

2. All Candidates for admission to the class must have passed either the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or have passed the School Final Examination held by the University, and taken up subject IV of the optional subjects

3. A competitive examination will be held at the college of Science, Poona, on the second Monday in January in each year at which scholarships will be awarded as follows:—

1 of Rs. 12.
5 of Rs. 10.

Candidates to whom scholarships are awarded must give a guarantee that, if finally selected for employment in the Forest Department, they will serve Government for at least two years in that Department unless declared by a Government Civil Surgeon to be incapable of such service.

Subjects of Examination.

(a) Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, as for the Matriculation Examination.
(b) English Composition (hand-writing to be especially considered).
(c) Reading and writing in one of the Vernaculars.

4. Candidates should produce a certificate from a Civil Surgeon that they are physi-ally

-ally fit for employment in the Forest Depart-
-ment, as also a certificate of vaccination.

5. Candidates will pay in advance a College fee of Rs 25 for each term while they Continue in the College.

6. At the end of the first year, Candidates will be examined, and scholarships award-
-ed as follows:-

1 of Rs. 12 per mensem.
1 of Rs. 11 per mensem.
3 of Rs 10 per mensem.

7. After the completion of the course of two years, candidates will be finally ex-
-amined in the following subjects:-

I.- Mathematics and Natural Philo-
-sophy (three papers).

1.- Algebra and Euclid (one paper)

(a). Algebra.— Greatest Common Measure Least Common Multiple. Simple Equa-
-tions of one or more unknown quantities. Quadratic Equations. Problems involv-
-ing Simple and Quadratic Equations. Surds. Theory of Indices. Ratio. Proportion. Variation. Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions. Per-
-mutations and Combinations. Binomial Theorem.

(Text-book.— Todhunter's Algebra for beginners)

(b) Euclid.— Book VI, and definitions of Book V with easy deductions

2.- Trigonometry and Mensuration
(one paper)

(a) Trigonometry.— The gradual, graded and arcual systems of angular measure-
-ments. Trigonometrical ratios. Rela-
-tions between the trigonometrical ra-
-tios of the same angle and of different angles. Trigonometrical ratios of Compound angles. Relations between the sides and the angles of a triangle. So-
-lution of triangles. Expressions for the radii of inscribed, circumscribed and escribed circles. Areas of a triangle, polygon and circle.

(Text-book.— Todhunter's Trigono-
-metry for beginners).

(b). Mensuration.— Lengths of cords of a circle. Circumference of a Circle and arc of a circle. Areas of triangles, quadrilaterals, rectilineal figures, circles, sectors and segments of a circle. Simpson's rule. Area of Similar figures. Volume of a pyramid, cone, cylinder, sphere and segment of a sphere. Areas of the

the surfaces of solids.

(Text-book.— Todhunter's Mensuration for beginners.)

3. Natural Philosophy (one paper)

General properties of bodies. Decimal system of weights and measures. Motion and force. Gravitation. Laws of falling bodies. Atwood's Machine Inclined plane. The pendulum. Molecular attraction. Properties special to solids. General characters of liquids. Pressure transmitted and exerted by liquids. Equilibrium of liquids. Pressure supported by bodies immersed in liquids. Compressibility of liquids Hydraulic press. Principle of Archimedes. Specific gravity. Pressure of the atmosphere. Fortin's and Gay Lussac's barometers, and the aneroid. Measurement of heights by the barometer.

Air-pump.— Lifting and forcing pumps.

(Text-book.— Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy.).

II.— Experimental and Natural Science (five papers).

1.— Heat (one paper).

General effects of Heat. Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of solids. Coefficient of expansion. Harrison's gridiron pendulum, and Graham's mercurial pendulum. The compensating balance. Expansion of liquids, apparent and real. Dulong and Petit's method for the determination of coefficients of absolute expansion of liquids. Weight thermometer. Maximum density of water. Expansion of gases. Air thermometer. Absolute scale of temperature. Relation between pressure, volume and temperature. Change of state. Latent heat. Fusion. Solidification. Vaporization. Condensation. Laws of fusion. Regelation. Freezing mixtures. Vapours. Saturated and non-saturated vapours. Conditions affecting the rapidity of evaporation. Ebullition and its laws. Influence of pressure on the boiling point. Measurement of heights by the boiling point. Cold due to evaporation. Wollaston's cryophorus. Carre's ice-machine. Spheroidal state. Hygrometry. Dew-point. Hygrometers of Daniell, Regnault and Mason. Use of August's formula. Conductivity of solids, liquids and gases. Convection. Land and sea-breezes. The trade-winds. Radiation; its laws. Theory of exchanges. Laws of Reflection.

Reflection. Causes affecting the formation of dew. Specific Heat. Unit of Heat. Calorimeters of Black, and of Lavoisier and Laplace. The methods of cooling and of mixtures. Determination of latent heat of fusion by the method of mixtures. Latent heat of steam. Regnault's formula. Relation between Heat and Work. Joule's equivalent. The Mechanical, Physical and Chemical sources of Heat.

2.- Physical Geography, Mineralogy and Geology (Elementary course) (one paper).

Form and condition of the Earth and its density. Measurements of the Earth. Temperature of its interior. The land, its form, distribution and general configuration. Distribution of water. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the inland seas opening into them. Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. Rivers and river systems. Lakes. Low plains and plateaux. Mountain chains. Islands. Circulation of air and water. Winds, periodical or prevalent. Atmospheric and aqueous action, and the changes produced thereby. Deposits of matter conveyed by rivers. Organic causes of change. Volcanic action. Earthquakes. Volcanic products. Distribution of volcanoes. Permanent slow elevation of land. Characteristics and properties of minerals. Hardness. Specific gravity. Quartz. Chalcedony. Agate. Heliotrope. Flint. Jasper. Opal. Witherite. Heavy spar. Iceland spar. Arragonite. Fluor spar. Gypsum. Garnet. Felspar. The Zeolites. Talc. Hornblende. Mica. Tourmaline. Chief ores of Iron, Lead, Copper and Mercury.

Rocks

Rocks, igneous and aqueous. Sand rocks. Lime rocks. Clay rocks. Shales and Slates. Basaltic rocks. Gneiss. Granite and Syenite. Varieties of texture in rocks. Illustrations of the regular deposit of sedimentary rocks. Effects of subterraneous forces. Dip. Strike. Fault. Conformable and unconformable stratification. Reversed, doubtful and false stratification. Contorted strata. Fossils, their nature and value in classification. General notion of the stratified systems. Formation of coal. General notion of the rock systems which occur in the Peninsula of India.

3.- Inorganic Chemistry (one paper).

Metric system of weights and measures. Physical properties of Matter. Simple and compound bodies. Conditions necessary for combination. Molecules. Molecular attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical solution. Laws of combination. Atomic theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic notation and formulae. Classification of compound bodies. Law of gaseous volumes. Vapour densities. Atomic weights. Quantivalence of atoms. Hydrogen. Its occurrence in nature, preparation and properties. Methods of manipulating with gases. Oxygen, history, preparation and properties. Ozone. Water, its chemical and physical properties. Ice. Steam. Corrections for temperature and pressure to be employed in the measurement of gases. Solutions

of

of gases and solids in water. Crystallization. Isomorphism. Dimorphism. Allotropy. Chlorine, preparation and properties. Oxides and acids of chlorine. Bleaching powder and its uses. Preparation of chlorates. Boron and its compounds. Manufacture of boric acid and borates. Carbon. Different varieties of carbon. Diamond; Graphite; Animal Charcoal; Lampblack; their properties and uses. Compounds of carbon with oxygen. Carbonic anhydride; its properties. Carbonic oxide. Nitrogen; preparation and properties. Compounds of nitrogen with oxygen. Nitric acid; manufacture and uses. Ammonia; its preparation and properties. Theory of Ammonium. The Atmosphere; its physical and chemical properties. Combustion. Heat of combustion. Gaseous diffusion. Sulphur; its occurrence in nature, and modes of purification. Properties of sulphur. Allotropic modifications of sulphur. Sulphuretted hydrogen. Its preparation, properties and uses. Compounds of sulphur with oxygen. Sulphurous anhydride. Sulphurous acid; its application in bleaching. Sulphuric anhydride. Sulphuric acid. its manufacture and applications. Bromine and its compounds. Iodine and its compounds. The compounds of Fluorine. Silicon and its compounds. Phosphorus; its occurrence, manufacture and uses. Allotropic varieties of phosphorus. Manufacture of Lucifer matches. Compounds

compounds of phosphorus with oxygen. Phosphoric anhydride. Phosphoric acid. Metaphosphoric acid. Pyrophosphoric acid. Arsenic and its compounds. Detection of arsenic. Compounds of arsenic with hydrogen. Arsenious anhydride and acid. Physical properties of metals. Opacity. Lustre. Conductivity for electricity. Conductivity for heat. Fusibility. Volatility. Combustibility of metals. Potassium; its preparation and properties. Manufacture and uses of potash. Disintegration of rocks. Salts of potassium. Sodium; its preparation and properties. Manufacture of common salt from brine. Manufacture of sodic carbonate. Salts of Ammonium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium and their compounds. Natural waters and their impurities. Hardness of water, and mode of softening. Boiler deposits. Mortars and cements. Magnesium and its compounds. Zinc; its occurrence, reduction from its ores, and uses. Galvanized iron. Zinc-white. Tin and its uses. Mercury; its extraction from its ores. Compounds of mercury and their uses. Copper; its occurrence and preparation. Alloys of copper, brass, bronze, etc., Compounds of copper. Gold and its compounds. Aluminum and its compounds. Applications of aluminum compounds. Platinum and its uses. Lead; its occurrence and extraction from its minerals. Manufacture of white lead. Action of waters on lead. Manufacture of glass. Iron. Occurrence of iron in nature. Manufacture of Cast-iron, Wrought-iron and steel. Compounds of iron, and their applications in the Arts.

4.- Botany (two papers.)

(a).- Structural Botany (one paper).

General morphology of the plant. Cryptogamous and phanerogamous plants. Organs of nutrition. Root. Stemp. Leaf. Organs of reproduction. Flower-stalk or peduncle. Flower, fruit and seed. Elementary structure of plants. Forms of cells. Size of cells. Cell membrane or wall. Contents of cells.

Protoplasm. Primordial utricle. Nucleus or cytoblast. Sap. Chlorophyll Starch. Raphides. Kinds of cells; parenchyma, prosenchyma. Vessels of vascular tissue. Epidermal tissue. Appendages of the epidermis. Intercellular system. The stem or ascending axis. Exogenous or dicotyledonous stem. Endogenous or monocotyledonous stem. Acrogenous or acotyledonous stem. Buds and ramifications. Forms and kinds of stems, and branches. The Runner, Offset, Stolon, Sucker, Rhizome, creeping-stem, Tuber, Bulb, Corm. The root of descending axis. Adventitious or secondary roots. Duration of roots. Forms of roots. General description and parts of the leaf; internal structure of leaves. Insertion and arrangement of leaves. Arrangement of leaves in the but or vernation. Simple and compound leaves. Forms of leaves. Petiole or leaf-stalk and its forms. Stipules. Anomalous forms of leaves. Spines, Tendrils, Phyllodes, Aseidia. Organs of reproduction. Inflorescence. Bracts. Peduncle. Kinds of inflorescence. Parts of the flower. Aestivation. The floral envelopes. The calyx and its appendages. Polysepalous and gamosepalous calyx. The corolla. Polypetalous and monopetalous or gamopetalous corollas. Various forms of corolla. Anomalous forms and appendages of petals. The andraecium; the filament; the anther; its development, structure, attachment, and dehiscence. The Stamens generally. The Pollen. The Disk. The Gynaecium. The Carpel. Ovary, style and stigma. Apocarpous and pistil. The ovary. Placentation. The thalamus or torus. The fruit; its general character. Various kinds of dehiscence. Kinds of fruit. The Ovule. The Seed. Form and Structure of the seed. Reproductive organs of Cryptogamous flowerless or acotyledonous plants.

(b).- Systematic Botany (one papers and practical).

In Systematic Botany the characteristics, properties, uses and distribution of the following Natural Orders:-

Anonacea. Capparidacea. Malvacea. Zygophyllacea. Rutacea. Ampelidea. Anacardiacea. Leguminosa. Rosacea. Combretacea. Myrtacea. Cucurbitacea. Umbelliferæ. Rubiacea. Oleacea. Apocynacea. Asclepiadacea. Solanacea. Bignoniacea. Acanthacea. Verbenacea. Labiata. Amarantacea. Urticacea. Coniferæ. Palmacea. Liliacea. Graminea.

(c) Practical Examination.

Each Candidate will be required to fill in schedules, shewing the result of the examination of plants given to him for examination.

III.- Civil Engineering (three papers).

I.- Surveying (One paper).

Construction of Scales. Representative fraction. Diagonal Scales. Surveying by the Chain only. Cross staff. Field book. Theodolite Compass. Surveying Compass. Plane table. Methods of plotting surveys. Levelling. Corrections for Earth's curvature and refraction. The Y and Dumpy Levels and their adjustments. Levelling field books. Bench marks. Plotting the work. Use of village maps. Properties of Magnets. Methods of magnetisation. Directive force of the Earths magnetism. Magnetic elements and the general principle of the methods of their determination. The theodolite, its adjustments. The Vernier. Everest's theodolite. Method of observing with the theodolite. Gale's traverse system. Trigonometrical Surveying.

Practical.

Each Student will be required to complete a chain and compass survey of a selected portion of the district near the College of about half

half a square mile and also a traverse with the theodolite.

The plotted survey and traverse drawn to scale coloured and printed with the field books of the same are to be submitted by the candidates.

The value of the practical work will be estimated as double that of the paper.

Text book.

The Roorkee Manual of Surveying, Chapters I to XII inclusive and Chapter XII.

2.- Roads and Earthwork (One paper).

(a). Roads.- Fairweather roads in districts liable to inundations. Permanent roads. Resistance of vehicles on roads variously paved. Ruling gradients. Staking out the centre line. Formation. Breadth and cross section. Earthwork. Culverts and drains. Road metalling. Rolling. Paving with stone blocks. Maintenance and repairs. Hill roads.

(b) Earthwork.- Preliminary arrangements to be undertaken by the engineer. Preparation of plan and sections. Practical stability of earthwork. Of excavation in rocks.

Mensuration and setting out of earthwork. Base of formation level. Sides or slopes. Half breadths. Computation of the volume of a piece of earthwork. Simpson's rule for volumes. Prismoidal formula. Use of tables in such computations. Setting out. Centre line. Side widths. On side long ground. Use of the bevil plumb rule. Clinometer. Mason's level and boning staves.

Execution of earthwork. The tools and implements used. Use of baskets in India. Cost of earthwork. Boring. Cuttings. Equalization of Cuttings and embankments. Side cuttings. Spil-banks.

Embanking and puddling. Preferable materials for embankments. Embankments formed in one layer. In two or more thick layers. Settlement of embankments. Embanking in side long ground. Foundations of embankments. Turning. Trimming slopes.

(Text books.-

(Text books.- The Roorkee Manuals.)

3.- Buildings (One paper).

Foundations. Selection of Site. Boring. Benching out. Preparation of foundation bed. Breadth and form of foundations. Weight on foundations. Spread of foundations. Foundation of colonnades. Earth filling. Plinth. Thickness of walls. Enclosure walls. Covered buildings. Lofty buildings. Storied buildings. Buttresses. Arches. Arcades. Doorways. Lintels. Wall plates. Wooden bricks. Wood slips and plugs. Brick on edge floors. Tiled floor. Stone floors. Terraced floors. Asphatte. Shaughnessy's cement. Wooden floors. Damp proof floors. Protection from white ants. Flat roofs. Terraced roofs. Concrete roofs. Arched roofs. Clarke's iron tied roof. Sen roofs. Goodwyn's tiled roofing. Atkinson's tiled roofing. Allahabad tiled roofing slates. Thatched roofs. Tiling over thatch. Lead and zinc roofs. Laying sheet lead. Wood covering. Shingles. Orophonite iron roofs. Verandahs. Verandah pillars. Ceilings. Chimneys. Doors and windows. Lightning conductors.

(Text book.- Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II, Chapters 27, 28, 29.)

IV.- Forestry (three papers)

(a) Sylviculture.- Direct utility of forests,- as providing for the wants of man in all stages of civilization. Indirect utility of forests,- as affecting climate, as controlling the distribution and storage of rainfall, and in preventing floods and the formation of torrents. General aims of Sylviculture,- as aiding and not forcing natural laws. Struggle for existence,- the factors affecting the growth of trees in masses, and the consideration of their combined influence on forest vegetation. The bearing of the above on forest working as suggesting various cultural operations. Definitions of technical terms used in forestry. Consideration of cultural operations required in an ideal forest. Biology of the principal local forest trees,- characters and values of their wood as timber. Treatment of forests,-

general

general principles. Rules for the location of coupes. Various systems of treatment. Treatment as High Forest. Treatment as Coppice. Treatment as Coppice under Standards. Irregular or selection system (Jardinage). Artificial regeneration, - collection and storage of seed, systems of plantation, nurseries, selection of species in relation to soil and climate. Measurement and Conversion of timber, use of instruments, etc.

(b) Organization of Forests. - General principles. Survey of the forest area. Differentiation, - formation of Compartments, selection of groups, etc. Valuation of stock. Determination of annual yield: Choice of the system of treatment, Considera-tions on which it should be based. Choice of rotation. Considerations on which it should be based (exploitability). Working plan. Working plans of Conversion. Tentative working plans.

(c). Forest Law.

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No 4095 of 1878

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1878.

Resolution of Government.

In supersession of existing orders on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to rule that prior to appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department of this Presidency, it shall henceforward be always necessary —

(I). — That the candidate shall have completed his nineteenth year of age; and

(2). — That unless he has already passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard, he shall pass a special examination in that language by —

(i). — Reading and translating into English passages from the Marathi translation of Æsop's Fables:

(ii). — Reading out a Marathi petition written in very plain, simple language, in the Modi character;

(iii). — Translating from English into Marathi an easy, simple deposition: and

Iv. — Conversing on the most familiar subjects in Marathi.

2. The Examination in the above heads will be conducted by the Presidency — Examination Committee; and this examination will be called "The Standard qualifying for first appointment to the Revenue Subor-

3. Before promotion from the Probationary grade to a permanent Assistant Superintendent's appointment, it is necessary that a Higher Standard Examination be passed in Marathi (or in Gujarathi, should the officer be nominated to Gujarat,) as well as the usual Departmental Examination in departmental subjects connected with carrying on duty in the survey.

4. If, after passing a Higher Standard Examination in Marathi or Gujarathi, an officer should be at any time employed in a province where another language is the vernacular, he will be required to pass an examination as regards reading and speaking in the language of that province.

Sdy. T. D. Mackenzie
For Chief Secretary to Govern-
ment.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Accountant General,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.;
The Secretary, Civil and Military Examina-
tion Committee.

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Examinations.

No. 683 A

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1869.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Govern-
ment of India No. 57, dated 9th February 1869— Forwarding, for information and guidance, a copy of the Rules passed by the Governor General in Council for admission to the Staff Corps from the Survey Departments of the several Presidencies in India; and communicating certain observations, with reference to this Government letter to the Surveyor General of India No. 3391, dated 5th September last, relative to the objection taken by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief to the Rule, which exempts Officers who have passed an examination in Surveying according to the Army standard from preliminary examination, and permits them on nomination to enter the Survey Department as probationers.

Resolution.— Copies of this letter and of its accompanying Rules should be forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioners, with reference to the Government Resolution No. 3390, dated 5th September last, and to the Military Department, for information and guidance.

2. The Rules should also be published in the Government Gazette.

Sdy. F. R. S. Wyllie
For Chief Secretary to Govern-
ment

To

To

The Survey and Settlement commissioner N.D.,
The Survey and Settlement commissioner S.D,
The Military Department of the secretariat
} with copies of the papers.

No. 57. / 61

From

J. Geoghegan, Esquire,
Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Fort William, the 9th February 1869.

Home Department
Revenue (Geographical)

I am directed to forward, for information and guidance, a copy of the Rules passed by the Governor General in Council for admission to the Staff Corps from the Survey Department of the several Presidencies in India.

2. With reference to Mr. Under Secretary Wyllie's letter to the address of the Officiating Surveyor General of India, No. 3391, dated the 5th September 1868, giving cover to a communication from the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, in which objection was taken by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief to the 4th of the Rules now passed by the Governor General in Council, I am directed to observe that the Officers who have passed by the army Standard will, as a rule be found to possess a competent knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination

* This Rule exempts Officers who have passed an examination in surveying according to the army standard from preliminary examination, and permits them on nomination to enter the Survey Department as probationers.

examination and a sufficient aptitude for acquiring a knowledge of the subjects with which all Surveyors should be acquainted, to enable them to pass the final examination at the end of the year of probation.

3. At the same time, as observed in the Memorandum of the Military Department, No. 1019, dated 18th March 1868, (copy of which was forwarded to the Government of Bombay with the Resolution of this Department dated 30th April following) "it is in the competency of the Local Government to require an officer, after admission, to acquire any further knowledge "before he is actually employed in any "place where the possession of such "knowledge is necessary".

I have the honour to be
etc.,
Sdy. J. Geoghegan
Under Secretary to the Government
of India.

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E.D.
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No. 49.

Fort William,
Home Department,
Revenue (Geographical)
The 9th February 1869.

Notification

The following Rules have been passed by the Governor General in Council and are published for general information:-

Rules for admission to the Staff Corps from the Survey Department.

I. The period of probation will be one year. If in any case strong special reasons render an extension of this term expedient, application should be made through the Surveyor General, or the Head of the Department in which the probationer is serving, in full time to permit of orders being passed before the period of probation expires.

II. Every candidate will be required to furnish the certificates of which forms are given below, signed by his Commanding Officer and the Surgeon of his Regiment or Corps respectively.

III. There will be distinct examinations, both preliminary and final, for the Topographical and Revenue Surveys (including the topographical branch of the Trigonometrical Survey) and for the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

IV

IV. For the Topographical and Revenue Surveys, the preliminary examination will embrace the following subjects:—

1.— Arithmetic, including involution and evolution, arithmetical and geometrical ex progression, proportion of rule-of-three, vulgar and decimal fractions, logarithmic calculations, and mensuration of surfaces.

2.— Elementary geometry, first four books of Euclid.

3.— Algebra, as far as quadratic equations, inclusive.

4.— Elements of plane tigonometry.

5.— Topographical, mechanical, or civil drawing, to be executed in the presence of examiners.

V.— Artillery Officers, and Officers holding certificates of qualification granted at the Institutions of Addiscombe and Woolwich, or the Staff College, or Civil Engineering Colleges, or who may have passed an examination in surveying according to the army standard, will be exempted from undergoing any preliminary examination, and will, on being nominated, at once enter as probationers, and be attached to Survey Parties, to learn their practical duties in the field and during the recess.

VI.— The final examination for the Topographical and Revenue Surveys, to be held at the close of the period of probation, will comprise—

1.— The satisfactory execution, unassisted, of a small area of country including the computation and entire mapping involved in the same.

2.— Perfect use and knowledge of all the instruments employed in the Department and adjustment of the same.

3.— The elements of natural astronomy, sufficient for ascertaining time, azimuth, and latitude.

4.— A fair knowledge of all rules in force for the general conduct of the Survey Establishments, in the Department to which the probationer is attached.

Each candidate will also be required to produce a certificate of having passed an examination by the higher standard in any vernacular languages prescribed by the Government under which the probationer is employed.

VII.— The examinations for the Topographical and Revenue Surveys will be conducted by the Head of the Department in which the probationer is serving, aided by such professional Officers, to the number of two, as may be available. Whenever desirable, sealed examination questions may be transmitted, in view to their being answered by the probationer in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Survey Party to which he is attached, in lieu of obliging him to appear at departmental

mental head quarters for the purpose of examination.

VIII. — For the geodesical branch of the Trigonometrical Survey, the preliminary examination will be theoretical only, comprising mathematics up to conic sections, and the principles of construction of instruments in common use. The final examination will be theoretical and practical, embracing analytical geometry of three dimensions, statistics, dynamics, astronomy, the construction of the instruments of the great Trigonometrical Survey and a practical familiarity with their management. Candidates for the Staff Corps will also be required to produce a certificate of having passed an examination by the higher standard in any vernacular language prescribed by the Government, under which the probationer is employed.

IX. — The examiners will be the Superintendent of the great Trigonometrical Survey, with any two available officers of the Department at his head quarters.

X. The degree of proficiency attained by candidates will be ascertained in both branches of the Survey Department by written questions, the examination papers being framed at departmental head quarters.

Form

Form of Certificate referred to in Rule II.

Certificate of Commanding Officer.

Certified that Lieutenant _____ of the _____ Regiment, _____ a candidate for the _____ Staff Corps, completed three years' duty with a Regiment on the _____ _____ two years of which (or the whole period of which, as the case may be,) were spent in India.

Lieutenant _____ has passed the examination in the Native languages which qualifies for Staff employment, and has attained such a knowledge of his drill and duty, as an Officer of Infantry (or Cavalry) in all its branches, as to qualify him for the command of a Company (or Troop) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Articles of War and of the Queen's Regulations, as well of the Military Regulations of the (Bengal, Madras or Bombay) Presidency, besides having gained some general acquaintance with the organization and nature of the duties of all branches of the Army serving in _____ Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

I further certify that, during the period Lieutenant _____ has served with this Regiment, he has been attentive to his duty, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

Station and date _____ Commanding — Regiment

Surgeon's

Surgeon's Certificate.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, Lieutenant _____ is in good bodily health, has good eyesight, and is apparently well capable of undergoing the vicissitudes of service in India.

Station and date _____ Surgeon _____ Regiment.

Sdy. E. C. Bayley,
Secretary to the Govt. of India

Examinations.

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No. 1723

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1874.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 451, dated 21st March 1874 — Forwarding, with reference to Government Resolution No. 394, dated 24th January last, a memorandum from the Survey Commissioner, S. D. explaining the practice followed in his division of examining Probationary Assistants for promotion, and the nature generally of the test exacted; stating that the same course is followed generally in the Departments under his (Colonel Francis') control, with the exception that the examination is conducted by a Committee (in place of a single officer as in Colonel Anderson's division), whose proceedings are forwarded to Colonel Francis for confirmation; and adding that he gathers from the proceedings in this matter that it is not the intention of Government to lay down any form of procedure as to the manner in which the examination should be conducted, but to have a regular form of examination as the prescribed test to be passed by Uncovenanted Probationary Assistants, before promotion to the grade of Assistant Superintendent, and that to carry out this it will merely be necessary to rule that the final examination for the Topographical and Revenue Surveys to be passed by Military Officers at the close of their period of probation is to be held to be applicable to Uncovenated Probationary Assistants, who

are

are to be allowed a year to pass the test.

Resolution. – The Rules which accompanied Government Resolution No. 683-A, dated 17th February 1869, should be held applicable to Probationary Uncovenanted Assistants.

2. In the opinion of Government, it is very desirable that these examinations should be held before formally constituted committees. It will be the duty of the Survey Commissioners from time to time, to apply to Government for the appointment of a Committee, and in doing so, to suggest the names of the officers who should compose it.

3. In considering whether a Probationer should be confirmed or not, Government will, in addition to the recommendation of the Committee, be guided by the opinion of the officer under whom he has been directly serving.

Sdf. H. E. M. James.
For Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S.D.,

No. 4140

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1881.

Letter from the Accountant General, No. L.A.-6324, dated 7th July 1881 – Stating, with reference to Government Resolution No. 5228, dated 4th October last, that as it is not stated what is required of a Probationary Assistant Superintendent to qualify for the higher scale of pay, viz; Rs. 150 per mensem, a reference was made to the Survey Commissioner who in reply writes that "to qualify for this higher scale of pay a Probationary Assistant is required to be able to test measurements and pass a colloquial vernacular examination"; suggesting that if this be in accordance with the views of Government, a rule to this effect may be laid down, and that it may be notified in the Government Gazette whenever an officer passes the examination conducted as Government may direct; and requesting that Government, if they are so pleased, may confirm the notification in the Government Gazette by the Survey Commissioner, announcing that Mr. C. Erskine, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Sind Revenue Survey, having passed the prescribed Departmental Examination, is entitled from the 18th May 1881, inclusive, to the higher scale of pay for Probationary Assistants, as authorized under Government Resolution No. 5228, dated 4th October 1880.

Resolution

Resolution.— The statement by the Survey Commissioner is correct. In order to qualify for the higher scale of pay a Probationary Assistant is required to be able to test measurements satisfactorily and to pass a colloquial examination in the vernacular of the district in which he is employed.

2. Mr. Erskine should be notified as having passed the prescribed examination and being entitled from May 18th last to the higher scale of pay authorized for Probationary Assistants.

3. The Survey Commissioner and the Commissioner in Sind should be requested to report in future to Government when Probationary Assistants pass the prescribed examination entitling them to the higher rate of pay, in view to the publication of the requisite notification in the Government Gazette.

Sdy. J. Argent.
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Accountant General,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

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No. 4958.

Revenue Department
Bombay Castle, 27th August 1881.

Joint letter from the Commissioners C.D., S.D., and N.D., & the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1045, dated 29th July 1881:—

"We have the honour to forward the joint report called for by paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3777, dated 30th June 1881.

"2. In the examination of Junior Civilians for the Lower Departmental Standard one of the subjects already prescribed is 'the rules for the administration of revenue survey settlements' while for the Higher Standard the candidate is required to be examined 'relative to revenue administration and especially the principles of a survey settlement.' The wording of the rules, as they at present stand, appears to be sufficient to ensure a proper test of the Junior Civilians' knowledge of the principles of survey and settlement apart from the technicalities thereof which can only be acquired by seeing work actually in progress in the field.

"3. The legal enactments formerly passed relating to survey settlements and surveys within the sites of towns, &c., have now been re-enacted in Chapters VIII., IX. and X. of the Land Revenue Code, and in a short time full rules will be issued under Section 214. embodying the provisions of the old survey rules and containing special provisions relating to the administration of survey settlements and the system and manner of assessing land to the land revenue. The Survey Commissioner is now compiling a new edition of

of the joint report and the correspondence connected with it, embodying minor rules and much matter not hitherto published, which will be pressed on to completion as soon as the final orders of Government relating to the subject of unappropriated excesses of watan emoluments have been received. These will afford ample scope to the Junior Civilian for studying the principles of survey and settlement, and we think that, if a separate paper be set on these subjects at the examination for the Higher Departmental Standard, the necessity of giving special attention to them will be fully established, and there will be no chance of the Junior Civilian passing on to important revenue duties without a due knowledge of the fundamental principles of the revenue survey system.

"4. We now proceed to consider how the orders of Government may best be carried into effect which prescribe a short period of practical training in the field in the case of Junior Civilians under seven years' standing.

"5. It is presumed that it is not the intention of Government that the Junior Civilian should be required to become either a skilled measurer or classifier of soils, but that it is their wish that he should obtain such a general knowledge of the methods of procedure in each case as will enable him fully to appreciate the settlements which result and to subject them to intelligent criticism.

"6. To attain this end we do not think it advisable that Junior Civillians should be required to join Assistant Superintendents of Survey whose establishments are employed upon extraordinary duties such as Bend-demarcation in Gujarat or breaking up of 'warkas' numbers in Ratnagiri: they should only join establishments which are engaged in field work directly preceding original or revision settlements.

"7

"7 It appears to us most necessary that, for the short periods of working with the survey, the Junior Civilian should be relieved entirely of his ordinary Revenue and Magisterial duties. To make good use of his time it will be necessary for him to accompany the Assistant Superintendent in his tests of the work done by the establishment and, as is well known, that duty, if conscientiously performed, is a very laborious one and necessitates being in the field from sunrise until a late hour in the forenoon. The remainder of the day could be profitably spent in watching plotting operations and, in the case of a measuring establishment, reading up the circular orders relating to the division of lands into survey numbers, the erection and preservation of boundary marks, the settlement of boundary disputes, etc. In the case of a classing establishment the classing rules in force in the district in which it may be employed, together with the circular orders on the subject of classification generally, will require very close attention so that the morning's test work may be thoroughly understood. To make the Junior Civilian carry on any portion of his ordinary duties at the same time would endanger the success of the scheme, and as the survey establishments are often working in parts of the district which are distant and inaccessible, it might also be productive of inconvenience to parties attending his office on business.

"8. We think that the following rules will be found to meet all requirements. In framing them we have carefully studied the views of Government as indicated in the Government Resolution and have accordingly stipulated for the Junior Civilian being attached to the survey only when an establishment is at work in the district in which he is employed. We would suggest, however, for the consideration of Govern-

ment

=ment whether it would not be advisable to make the Junior Civilian join a survey party if em-=ployed in a district within a reasonable distance or easily accessible from the district to which he is appointed. It may happen that a Junior Civilian for the first seven years of his service may be employed in districts in which no survey operations are in progress, and in that case he would be placed at a disadvantage in comparison with his contemporaries who have undergone the prescribed course:—

Rules.

I.— If a junior Civilian under seven years' standing is employed on revenue duties in a any district in which a Revenue Survey a Establishment is working in connection with original or revision settlement, or in any district within a reasonable distance from or within easy access of such Revenue Survey Establishment he shall be required to a avail himself of the opportunity of acquir-=ing a practical knowledge of the operations of the survey by joining the officer in a charge of the establishment and working with him for such short period as may be pre-=scribed in each case.

II.— On or before the 31st October in each year the Superintendent of Survey shall a address the Collector of each district to which his survey charge extends, informing him of the locality in which each establishment will be working the period during which it is likely to be employed in that locality and the name of the officer in charge.

III.— If more than one measuring or classing establishment be employed in the same district at the same time, the Superin-=intendent shall intimate to the Collector the name

name of the Assistant in charge who, in his opinion, is the most experienced and best a fitted to impart instruction.

IV.— The period for which a Junior Civilian shall be attached to a measuring establishment shall ordinarily be one fortnight. In the case of a classing establishment it shall not be less than one month.

V.— The Collector of the district in which the Junior Civilian is employed shall make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary a duties for the prescribed period. It shall be his duty to instruct the Junior Civilian as to the particular establishment he should join, and to fix the date on which he a should be relieved of and should return to his ordinary duties.

VI.— After the prescribed course with a either a measuring or classing establishment has been completed a certificate in the form A appended shall be prepared by the Assistant Superintendent in charge and forwarded to the Superintendent of Survey for countersignature. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to satisfy himself as far as possible that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the survey has been profitably employed.

VII.— The Junior Civilian shall ordinarily be required to obtain a certificate of having acquired a knowledge of measuring with a measuring establishment before he shall be attached to a classing establishment. If, however, there be no measuring establishment but only a classing establishment employed in the district, the opportunity of learning classification of soils should on no account be lost.

VIII.

VIII. — An account of the time spent with a survey establishment and how it was occupied shall be added to the Assistant Collector's Annual Administration Report in a paragraph to be numbered 34-A. under Chapter IX. special duties. The Annual Administration Report of the Collector shall also contain full information as to how the orders of Government on this subject have been carried out.

IX. — An annual return of all certificates granted during the year shall be forwarded by the Superintendent to the Survey Commissioner for communication to Government. The return shall be in the form B. appended and shall be forwarded so as to reach the Survey Commissioner not later than the 15th July of each year.

Appendix A.

Form of Certificate.

I, A. B., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr C. D., of the Bombay Civil Service, has been attached to the E. establishment of this survey for a period of ——— days from the ——— to the ———, both days inclusive, during which time he has accompanied me ——— times to take tests and that he has acquired a fair practical knowledge of the measuring (or classing as the case may be) operations of the revenue survey and of the circular orders relating thereto.

(Signed) A. B.,
Assistant Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Countersigned
Superintendent,
Revenue Survey.

Appendix B.

Statement of certificates granted by the Superintendent ——— Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to the Survey during the year ending 30th June 188 .

No.	Name of Junior Civilian	Appointment held by Junior Civilian	To what duties education-ment attach-ed.	Name of Officer in charge of the establishment.	Whether employed on measuring or classing.	Date of issue of certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Signed) ———
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Resolution. — Government approve of the Rules prepared by the Commissioners, which should be adopted. A copy of the joint letter and of the Rules should be forwarded to all Collectors for information and communication to Junior Civilians serving in their respective Districts.

2. The Commissioners have in paragraph 5 of their letter correctly interpreted the intention of Government, and the proposal made by them in paragraph 6 is approved. Government also sanction the adoption of the suggestion contained in paragraph 8.

3. As regards the examination of Junior Civilians on subjects connected with Survey and settlement, Government concur with the Commissioners in considering that a special paper on these subjects should be set at the Higher Standard Departmental Examination, and should embrace the laws, rules and compilations specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the joint letter. The paper should be set by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The first paper under this system should be set at the Higher Standard Departmental Examination in April next, by which time Government trust that the rules under section 214 of the Land Revenue Code and the new edition of the joint report now under preparation will have been published and will have been sufficiently long in the hands of candidates to enable them to master their contents.

Sdy. J. B. Peile.
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
All Collectors,
The Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examination,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India in Council. } By letter.

Notification 8 7th August 1874.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following rules for the examination of Officers of the Salt Department are published for general information :—

I.—From the date of the publication of these rules, every Officer already appointed to be or to act as an Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, who shall not have passed the examinations prescribed in paras. 900 and 909 of the Digest of Service Rules, and every Officer hereafter appointed to be or to act as an Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, will be required to pass, at the first examination held not less than six months after the date on which he joined his appointment, an examination in at least one Vernacular language of the Presidency (either Marathi, Gujerathi, or Canarese) and in the following subjects :—

The Indian Penal Code.
The Criminal Procedure Code.
The Salt Acts in force in the Bombay Presidency for the time being.
The Sea Customs Acts do. do.
The Land Customs Acts in force in the Bombay Presidency for the time being.
The Ports and Port Dues Acts do. do.
Chapters 2, 7, 9 and 10 of the Indian Evidence Act.

II.—This examination will be held at the time and at the place fixed for the half-yearly Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, and will be conducted by a Committee consisting of the Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, the Oriental Translator to Government, and another Member to be from time to time appointed by Government.

III.—The examination in the Vernacular language will be of the same nature and difficulty as the examination required to be passed by Junior Civilians before their investiture with the lowest Magisterial powers. Two papers of questions in the Acts mentioned in Rule I. will be set at each examination. The questions in one paper will be taken from the Penal Code and the Salt and the Sea Customs Acts; the other paper will consist of questions from the other Acts specified. The time allowed for each paper will be three hours. 150 marks will be allotted to each paper. No Candidate will be considered to have passed who fails to obtain 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for both papers, or 180 marks in all. The questions will have to be answered without the assistance of books. If an officer fails to pass the examination as prescribed in Rule I., he shall be removed from his appointment.

IV.—Every person after having been appointed to be or to act as an Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue shall, within twelve months after the date on which he passed the examination prescribed in Rule I., pass before the Central Departmental Examination Committee at Bombay, an examination according to the Higher Standard test in the Vernacular language of the District to which he may have been appointed: provided that if prior to his appointment he shall have passed this examination or one of equal difficulty in the language in question, he shall not be required to pass again in the same language.

V.—If an Officer after appointment is removed from a Marathi to a Guzerathi, or Canarese, district, or *vice versa*, he shall be required to pass an examination of the nature described in Rule IV. in the Vernacular language of the District to which he is transferred within one year from the date of his transfer, if prior to his transfer from the district to which he was originally appointed he shall not have passed in the language of that district an examination of the nature prescribed in Rule IV.; but if before his removal he shall have passed the examination as directed in Rule IV. in the Vernacular of the district in which he was first serving, he shall then only be required to pass within one year from the date of his transfer an examination in the Vernacular of the District to which he may be moved of a nature similar to that prescribed in the Notification of Government in the Judicial Department, No. 2161, dated August 12th, 1863.

VI.—If an officer fails to pass within the specified time the examination prescribed in Rules IV. and V., he shall be permitted to present himself a second time for examination after the expiration of a further period not exceeding six months; but if within 18 months from the date of his passing the examination prescribed in Rule I. or of his transfer, he shall not have succeeded in passing the above examination, he shall be removed from his appointment.

VII.—In addition to the above-mentioned examination in the Vernacular language, every Officer, whether in the Military or Uncovenanted Service, appointed to be or to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, shall, within twelve months of the date of his passing the examination prescribed in Rule I. pass an examination in the following Acts (and any others which may from time to time be added to the list by Government) :—

The Indian Penal Code and Amending Acts.
The Code of Criminal Procedure in force for the time being.
The Indian Evidence Act.
The Acts relating to Salt in the Bombay Presidency.
The Acts relating to Sea and Land Customs in the Bombay Presidency.
The Acts relating to Ports and Port Dues do. do.
The Acts relating to Opium do. do. do.
The Acts relating to Abkaree do. do. do.
The Acts relating to Registry of Vessels.
The Acts relating to Passenger and Pilgrim Ships.
The Acts relating to Arms and Ammunitions.

VIII.—Three papers of questions relating to the above Acts will be set at each examination. The questions in one of these three papers will relate solely to the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and those in the second to the Salt and Sea and Land Customs Acts. The questions in the third paper will refer to the other Acts mentioned. 150 marks will be allotted for each paper of questions. No Candidate will be considered to have passed who fails to obtain 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for the three papers, or 270 marks in all. The questions will have to be answered without the assistance of books.

IX.—The above examination shall be held in Bombay once in every half year on the date fixed for the Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, and shall be conducted by the Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, and another Officer to be from time to time appointed by Government, by whom the papers of questions shall be prepared, and with whom it shall rest to estimate the merit of the answers, and to decide whether the examinee has passed.

X.—If an Officer fails to pass within the specified time the examination prescribed in Rule VII., he shall be permitted to present himself a second time for examination after the expiration of a further period of six months; but if within eighteen months of the date of his passing the examination prescribed in Rule I., he shall not have succeeded in passing the above examination, he shall be removed from his appointment.

XI.—An Officer serving as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue will be considered to be on probation, until he has passed the examinations prescribed in Rules IV. and VII.; and if within twelve months from the date of his passing the examination prescribed in Rule. I., he shall not have passed those examinations, a deduction of 20 per cent. will be made from his salary until he shall have passed both such examinations.

XII.—Officers of the Department drawing salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards may be examined if they obtain leave from the Collector of Salt Revenue to present themselves for examination, and if passed should receive a certificate of qualification.

By order,

F. S. CHAPMAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1891.

No. 1665.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the approval of the Government of India, to prescribe the following rules for the recruitment and organization of the Customs Department in the Bombay Presidency:—

RULES.

1. The appointments of Assistant Collectors of Customs (except that of the Assistant Collector of Bombay, with its attached duties in the Land Revenue, Customs, Opium and other Departments,) and of Superintendent of the Preventive Service will ordinarily be filled by members of the Bombay Provincial Service. All appointments of a lower class in the Customs Department shall be held to constitute the subordinate Customs Service. For the purpose of these rules the Opium Department shall be regarded as a branch of the Customs Department.

2. The rules for regulating the admission of candidates into the lower grades of the public service published under notification of Government in the Educational Department No. 597, dated 4th April 1888, or such rules as may hereafter be made in modification or supersession of them, will ordinarily apply to all first appointments to the subordinate Customs Service. In filling up those appointments, however, candidates who have passed the University Examination for a degree in Science or Arts in such subjects as fit them for Customs work shall be accorded preference over candidates who have passed the First Examination for the degree of B.Sc. or B.A., and the latter shall be accorded preference over candidates who have merely passed the School Final Examination.

3. The Collector shall have the power to appoint to the appraising, gauging and preventive branches, on the ground of special qualifications for technical duties, persons who may not have satisfied the conditions prescribed in those rules.

4. Every person appointed to the subordinate Customs Service shall be required to pass at the first examination held after he has served for one year in the following subjects:—

A.

(1) Employés who are natives of India and whose Vernacular is native to India—

English, comprising handwriting, spelling and ability to draft clearly and correctly.

(2) Europeans or natives of India whose Vernacular is English—

Hindustáni, Maráthi or Gujaráti, comprising fluent conversation and translation of easy narrative from English into Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English.

B.

The following Acts:—

Indian.—The Arms Act No. XI of 1878.
„ The Sea Customs Act No. VIII of 1878.
„ The Merchandise Marks Act No. IV of 1889.
„ The Merchant Shipping Act No. VII of 1880.
„ The Native Passenger Ships Act No. X of 1887.
„ The Opium Act No. I of 1878.
„ The Petroleum Act No. XII of 1886.
„ The Ports Act No. X of 1889.
„ The Transport of Salt Act No. XVI of 1879.

Indian.—The Stamp Act No. I of 1879.
„ The Tariff Act No. XI of 1882 and amending Acts.

Bombay.—The Abkári Act No. V of 1878.
„ The Salt Act No. II of 1890.
„ The Tobacco Act No. IV of 1857.

C.

Departmental Orders.

5. An employé who fails to pass at the first examination held after he has served one year shall be liable to be removed from his appointment, but he may be retained till the next subsequent examination, failing to pass which he shall be removed from his appointment.

6. No person will be confirmed in the gauging branch until he satisfies the Collector of his ability to use gauging rods and callipers correctly and produces a certificate from the Chemical Analyser to Government of ability to test petroleum and to test liquors by distillation.

7. No person will be confirmed in the examining branch until he satisfies the Collector of his general knowledge of commercial products and of his competence to assess values of various articles.

8. Promotion will ordinarily be given within the several branches, but it will be competent for the Commissioner or Collector to transfer an employé from one branch to another on the ground of special fitness for the duties to be performed in a post which falls vacant.

9. In the Customs Department the superior appointments, except as to places specially reserved as provided for by law or by these rules, will ordinarily be filled by promotion according to proved merit and fitness from amongst members of the subordinate service.

10. If a vacancy cannot be filled in accordance with the last rule, it may be filled by transfer from another Department of the Bombay Provincial Service or by the appointment of a person who has qualified as a candidate for the Bombay Provincial Service.

11. In the event of its not being possible to fill a vacancy in accordance with either of the two preceding rules the Governor in Council shall appoint by selection.

12. Every person appointed to a place ordinarily filled according to the provisions of Rule 9 shall be required to pass at the first examination held after

the lapse of one year from the date of appointment an examination in the following subjects, unless he has already passed an examination in those subjects :—

A.

The following Acts :—

Indian.—The Arms Act No. XI of 1878.
" The Sea Customs Act No. VIII of 1878.
" The Emigration Act No. XXI of 1883.
" The Explosives Act No. IV of 1884.
" The Merchandise Marks Act No. IV of 1889.
" The Merchant Shipping Act No. VII of 1880.
Indian.—The Native Passenger Ships Act No. X of 1887.
" The Navigation Act No. XI of 1850.
" The Opium Act No. I of 1878.
" The Petroleum Act No. XII of 1886.
" The Ports Act No. X of 1889.
" The Ships Registry Act No. X of 1841.
" The Transport of Salt Act No. XVI of 1879.
" The Stamp Act No. I of 1879.
" The Steam Ships Act No. VII of 1884.
" The Tariff Act No. XI of 1882 and amending Acts.
Bombay.—The Abkári Act No. V of 1878.
" The Registry of Vessels Act No. XIX of 1838.
" The Salt Act No. II of 1890.
" The Survey of Steam Vessels Act No. IV of 1873.
" The Tobacco Act No. IV of 1857.

B

Standing Orders, Rules and Notifications under those Acts.

13. If an officer required to pass the examination under the preceding rule fails to pass within the time prescribed he shall be liable to be removed from his office, but it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to extend his period of probation for a further period of one year.

NOTE.—These rules are liable to modification hereafter should it be found necessary to effect any changes in them in order to bring them into accord with any scheme for the constitution of the Bombay Provincial Service which may eventually be adopted.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1891.

No. 1600.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the approval of the Government of India, to prescribe the following rules for the recruitment and organization of the Salt Department in the Bombay Presidency :—

RULES.

In these rules the appointments of Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Coast Guard Service, Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue in charge of Ranges and of the Account Office, and Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue, shall be held to constitute the Salt Department branch of the Bombay Provincial Service. All other appointments in the Salt Department shall be held to constitute the Subordinate Salt Department Service.

2. The Salt Department branch of the Bombay Provincial Service will ordinarily be recruited (*a*) by transfer of officers from other Departments of the Bombay Provincial Service, (*b*) by promotion of officers from the Subordinate Salt Service on the ground of special fitness and merit, and (*c*) by selection by the Governor in Council.

3. The rules for regulating the admission of candidates into the lower grades of the Public Service, published under Notification of Government in the Educational Department No. 597, dated 4th April 1888, or such rules as may hereafter be made in modification or supersession of them, will ordinarily apply to all first appointments to the Subordinate Salt Department Service. In filling up those appointments, however, candidates who have passed the University Examination for a degree in Science or Arts in such subjects as fit them for work in the Salt Department shall be accorded preference over candidates who have passed the First Examination for the degree of B.Sc. or B.A., and the latter shall be accorded preference over candidates who have merely passed the School Final Examination.

4. The Commissioner shall, however, have the power to appoint to the Preventive branch, on the ground of special qualification for technical duties, persons who may not have satisfied the conditions prescribed in these rules.

5. Every person appointed to the Subordinate Service shall be required to pass at the first Departmental Examination held after he has served for one year in such service in the subjects prescribed for that examination and under rules laid down by the Collector and approved by the Commissioner.

6. Promotion will be regulated according to seniority or on grounds of special fitness as the Collector or Commissioner may deem fit in each case.

7. Every person appointed to the Salt Department branch of the Bombay Provincial Service shall be required to pass the examinations prescribed in the rules laid down by Government in their Notification of 7th August 1874, unless he shall have passed similar examinations before his appointment.

8. If an officer required to pass the examination under the preceding rule fails to pass within the prescribed time from the date of appointment he shall be liable to be removed from his office, but it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to extend his period of probation for any further period he deems fit.

9. Every appointment to the Salt Department branch of the Bombay Provincial Service shall be probationary pending the passing of the required examinations and until the Commissioner is satisfied that the officer appointed is in every respect qualified for the post.

NOTE.—These rules are liable to modification hereafter should it be found necessary to effect any changes in them in order to bring them into accord with any scheme for the constitution of the Bombay Provincial Service which may eventually be adopted.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Extract paragraph 2 of the letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 4308, dated 20th August 1892:—

As regards the Abkari Department all newly appointed persons are instructed in gauging and testing spirits either at a distillery or at the Customs Laboratory in Bombay and are also required to pass within one year of appointment a departmental examination of a practical character in subjects, a knowledge of which is necessary for the proper discharge of their duties. I am of opinion that no more is necessary at present, and that the Commissioner should have full discretion to select qualified persons to serve in this Department. I therefore do not recommend any extension of the rules in question to Abkari officers.

True extract

Shamrao Mankar
Superintendent, Revenue
Department, Secretariat.

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Judl. Dept.
Enclos. No. 19
No 445

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Judicial Department

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1881

* Published at page 709 of part I of the Bombay Government Gazette of 19th August 1880.

No 2991 – Government Notification,* Judicial Department, No 5676 dated the 18th August 1880, is hereby cancelled.

In future, Government, when appointing Subordinate Judges, will, as a rule, select the candidates in order, according to the dates on which they have severally become qualified for the office by taking the Degree of L.L.B. in the University of Bombay, or by passing the examination prescribed by the High Court, except in cases where, for any special reason, it may seem desirable to follow some other course.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) C. Gonne.

Chief Secretary to Government.

True copy
Abhyankar
by Superintendent

Subordinate Judges and Pleaders.

Appointment and Examinations.

167. Examination of Candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge, of Pleader of the High Court, and of District Pleader.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature are pleased, in supersession of all former orders on the subject, to lay down the following rules for the examination of Candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge, of Pleader of the High Court, and of District Pleader:-

Rules.

1. An examination of candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court and of candidates for the office of District Pleader will be held annually in the month of February or March, or at such other convenient time as may be

be determined by the High Court, on a date of which due notice will be given in the Government Gazette. There will be two standards of proficiency, the examinations for which will be held simultaneously, but with different papers for each standard. Candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court must pass the examination according to the Higher Standard; candidates for the office of District Pleader must pass the examination according to the Lower Standard.

ii. The examinations will be conducted by a Committee appointed by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court. Each candidate desiring admission must submit, in writing, a separate application addressed to the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side.

iii. Any subject of the Empress desirous of

of qualifying himself for any of the above offices is entitled to be examined at any such examination, provided he has not been prohibited from appearing by any former Committee and provided he shall have transmitted, with his application, so as to reach the Registrar on or before the first day of February preceding the examination satisfactory certificates to the following effect:-

(a) that he is a subject of the Empress, together with the place of his birth, and his exact age, which, at the date of the examination, must be more than twenty-two years;

(b) that he can speak, read and write, with ease and correctness, one of the vernacular languages which are used in the District Courts of the Bombay Presidency, viz., Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese, and also that he

he has passed the Matriculation or Examination of the University of Bombay.

(c) that he is of good moral character, dated not earlier than the 1st October immediately preceding the examination, and

(d) a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be furnished by the Registrar. (The fee will be returned if the candidate's certificates are not considered satisfactory. If the candidate before the beginning of the examination, apply to the Registrar, stating that he is unable to present himself for examination, the fee will be reserved and will be available for the next examination, but no fee will, in any circumstances, be reserved more than once). (See Government Gazette for 1892, Part I, page 223).

iv. The certificates mentioned in paragraph 3 may

may be signed by a District Judge, by the First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, by the Principal of a College or other institution recognized by the University of Bombay, by a Professor of the Government Law School, by the chief Judicial, Executive, or Political Officer of the British Government in a District outside the limits of the Bombay Presidency or Native State, or by the Registrar of the High Court.

v. A candidate who has once been admitted to the examination under these or previous rules will, subject to the provisions of Rule xiii, be allowed to appear again on production only of the certificate of good moral character required under Rule 3 (c), and on payment of the fee required by Rule 3 (d).

vi. In cases in which the eligibility of a candidate

candidate in respect of age or character appears doubtful, such inquiries as may be necessary will be made by the Registrar for consideration and decision by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges.

VII. The Registrar will publish, in the Government Gazette, under the orders of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges, at a reasonable time before the date fixed for the examination, a list of the candidates whose applications have been admitted.

VIII. The examination will be conducted in writing (and if necessary viva voce also) in the English language, want of proficiency in which, as shown in the candidate's answers, will be held to disqualify him.

IX. In each standard six papers will be set to the candidates, as follows: the maximum number of marks obtainable is shown

shown opposite each subject:-

1. Hindu and Mahomedan Law 100
2. The Laws of Civil Procedure and Limitation 100
3. The Law of Contracts and Torts 100
4. The Law of Specific Relief, Transfer of Property, Mortgage and Trusts. 100
5. The Law of Evidence, Registration, and Stamps 100
6. Criminal and Police Laws 100

X. In addition to the Acts and Regulations, and the Reports of the High Courts, the following text books are recommended: the examiners, however, not being in any way confined to these text books in setting their questions:-

Mayne on Hindu Law and Usage.

West and Bühler's Digest of Hindu Law.

Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law.

Field on the Law of Evidence in British India.

Cunningham's

Cunningham's Commentaries on the Indian
Evidence Act.
Cunningham's Commentaries on the Indian
Contract Act.
Collett on Torts.
Smith's Equity Jurispendence or Snell's
Principles of Equity.
Broome's Legal Maxims.

xi. In order to pass the examination ac-
-cording to the Higher Standard the candidate
must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the
marks obtainable in each paper, and 60
per cent. of the aggregate number of marks
obtainable in all the papers. In order to
pass the examination according to the Lower
Standard the candidate must obtain at
least 30 per cent. of the marks obtainable
in each paper and 50 per cent. of the aggregate
number of marks obtainable in all the papers.
(Vide Government Gazette for 1893, Part I, page 595).

xii. A list of successful candidates, ar-
-ranged in the order of merit, in the Higher
and Lower Standards, respectively, will be
published (in the Government Gazette) under
the orders of the Honourable the Chief Justice
and Judges.

xiii. If the Committee are of opinion that
any candidate has come up for examination
without due preparation, they may prohibit
his appearing at the next examination.

xiv. Every candidate who has passed the
examination according to the Higher Standard
will on application and on payment of the
stamp duty prescribed by law be entered
as a Vakil on the Roll of the High Court,
and will thereupon be entitled, under the
first part of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1879,
(which was extended to the Regulation Dis-
-tricts of the Bombay Presidency by Government
Notification

Notification No. 1504 dated 28th February 1887),
to practise in all Courts subordinate to the
High Court, without taking out any sanad;
provided that any candidate who has passed
the examination according to either standard
may, on application and on payment of a
fee of Rs. 5, be granted a sanad authorizing
him to practise in the Courts of such one
District of the Bombay Presidency as the
Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges may
think fit. (Vide Government Gazette for 1891,
Part I, page 365).

XV. Nothing in these rules shall interfere
with any rule which has been or may be
made for the admission of Graduates
of the University to the office of Pleader, or
shall prevent the appointment, as Subordinate
Judge, of any person who has already held
the office of Munsif or has passed the ~~w~~
examination for the office of Subordinate

Judge

Judge or High Court Pleader under the
rules of 13th August 1869, 19th December 1876,
and 2nd October 1878.

XVI. The Honourable the Chief Justice and
Judges may, in consideration of the particular
merits of an applicant in the public
service or other special reasons, dispense
with any of the rules hereinbefore pre-
scribed as to the qualifications for ad-
mission to the examination.

True copy
Khanderao
by Superintendent

Appointments.

Rules for the selection and appointment of Subordinate Judges.

No. 5538.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1894.

Letter to the Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, No. 3956, dated the 9th June 1894—Suggesting that, if there be no objection, the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges may be moved to issue supplementary instructions bringing it prominently to the notice of officers granting certificates under Rule 3 of the Rules for the selection and appointment of Subordinate Judges published by the High Court in 1886 that the practice required is subsequent to the passing of the examination.

Letter from the Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, No. 1452, dated the 5th July 1894—Forwarding, in reply to the above, an addition to the Rules embodied in High Court Circular No. 170 at page 125 of the High Court Civil Circulars and also an amendment of the heading to the Rules, as follows:—

"The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct that High Court Circular No. 170 at page 125 of the High Court Civil Circulars be amended as follows:—

For the words

"The following Rules have been made by the High Court in communication with Government."

Read

"Appointments to the office of Subordinate Judge will ordinarily be made by His Excellency the Governor in Council according to the following Rules."

The following paragraph should be added at the end of Rule i:—

"The practice and the service referred to in Rule i (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) should be wholly subsequent to the taking of the University Degree in Law or the passing of the High Court's examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court."

Making remarks, and adding that the addition and the amendment will be notified in the next *Government Gazette*.

RESOLUTION.—The Rules,* as now revised by the High Court, should be communicated to the officers concerned.

(Signed) C. H. A. HILL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side (by letter),
All District Judges (excluding those in Sind),
The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

* Printed on the reverse.

No. of 1894.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Rules for Appointment to the Office of Subordinate Judge.

Appointments to the office of Subordinate Judge will ordinarily be made by His Excellency the Governor in Council according to the following Rules:—

i. A Graduate in Law of the University of Bombay, or person who has passed the High Court's examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court seeking, after the 1st January 1890, to be appointed to a Subordinate Judgeship must have either—

(*a*) been in full and continuous practice* for three years in a Civil Court or have

(*b*) served for three years as Honorary Assistant under a Government Pleader or the Registrar or Clerk of a Civil Court, or have

(*c*) served for three years as Clerk of the Court, Head Clerk of a District Judge, Sheristedar, Deputy Sheristedar or Nazir in a Civil Court, or have

(*d*) performed continuously for three years one or other of the duties specified in (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

The practice and the service referred to in Rule i (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) should be wholly subsequent to the taking of the University Degree in Law or the passing of the High Court's examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Pleader of the High Court.

ii. In Rule 1 (*b*) and (*c*), the term 'Government Pleader' means the Government Pleaders in the High Court and District Courts only, and the term 'Civil Court' means the High Court, the Presidency Small Cause Courts, District Courts, and Subordinate Judges and Mofussil Small Cause Courts, at Sadar Stations only.

iii. Candidates for appointment to Subordinate Judgeships must produce a certificate of having one of the above qualifications from the Government Pleader, or the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, or of the Presidency Small Cause Court, or the District Judge, as the case may be: provided that when the certificate is of service under the Government Pleader in a District Court, it must be countersigned by the District Judge.

iv. Nothing in Rule 1 (*b*) is to prevent any Honorary Assistant to a Government Pleader from practising as a Pleader on his own account in any case which does not trench on his functions as such Assistant.

v. The Legal Remembrancer will, upon application, assign qualified persons as Honorary Assistants to Government Pleaders; qualified persons desiring to be employed in a Civil Court should apply to the Registrar or District Judge, as the case may be.

vi. Nothing in these Rules is to be construed as an engagement on the part of Government and they may be varied from time to time, with or without notice, as the public interests may require.

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*Note.—Practice in a Court outside the limits of the Presidency is not a qualification under the rules (Government Resolution No. 2381, dated the 29th April 1891).

(Published with GR No 5196 d 30-9-91)

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171. i. Every Subordinate Judge is required to pass, within two years ——————— of obtaining his first substantive appointment, an examination before the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations in any one of the three vernacular languages, Marathi, Gujerathi and Canarese, other than his own, unless he shall have already done so before obtaining a substantive appointment, or shall have obtained from the High Court a certificate that he has proved in the course of his official work that he is proficient in one of the said languages other than his own. A Subordinate Judge, who has not passed in a second vernacular, will be liable to supersession in rank and grade promotion by such Subordinate Judges as have passed, and will be subject to removal, unless his failure to pass is accounted

accounted for by special reasons deemed satisfactory by Government. Provided that a Subordinate Judge appointed before the 20th April 1883, must pass the aforesaid examination or obtain the aforesaid certificate before the expiration of two years from the date of this Rule. Any such Subordinate Judge failing to qualify within this period will be debarred, until he qualifies, from promotion to the First Class.

ii. In making new appointments, candidates already qualified as above will ordinarily be selected in preference to candidates who have passed the High Court Pleader's or LL. B. Examination in the same year but are not thus qualified.

iii. In making promotions to the First Class, preference will ordinarily be given to those Subordinate Judges in the Second Class

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Class who have qualified according to Rule i. (See Bombay Government Gazette for 1891, Part I, page 972).

[*Appendix to Government Resolution No. 1393, dated 12th March 1890.*]

RULES

Relating to the Appointment and Examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

PART I.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRACIES CONSTITUTED SOLE CHARGES.

1. Members of the Staff Corps only are eligible to hold these appointments permanently.* They may temporarily be held by military officers who are not members of the Staff Corps, or by civil officers.

2. In the Bombay Presidency the Cantonment Magistracies constituted sole charges, are those of Poona and Kirkee, Belgaum, and Deesa.† The Cantonment Magistracy of Karáchi may also be regarded as a sole charge; for it will ordinarily be held by a military officer on general duty who will receive no additional allowance. When this cannot be arranged, it will be held by a military officer doing military duty who will receive an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. In the rare cases when it is necessary to appoint a military officer neither on general duty nor doing military duty, to the Cantonment Magistracy, such officer will receive the pay of his military rank plus the allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.‡

3. § The tenure of service of military officers as Cantonment Magistrates is limited to five years, provided that an extension may be granted, in exceptional circumstances, up to a maximum of seven years.

4. ¶ Ordinarily a military officer before appointment to a Cantonment Magistracy will be required to pass a qualifying examination in the Indian Penal Code; the Code of Criminal Procedure; the Indian Evidence Act; the Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act; the chapters and sections of the Civil Procedure Code mentioned in the first Schedule to Act X of 1888; and the District Police Act; all with books; and in the Cantonments Act and Rules without books.

5. After appointment to be a Cantonment Magistrate, and before receiving the higher rate of pay laid down in Rule 6 of these Rules, a military officer will be required to pass a further examination as described in Rule 12.

* See para. 2 of the Govt. of India's Res. No. $\frac{7}{1095\text{-}1106}$, dated 10th August 1889, Home Deptt.

†The Cantonment Magistracy of Ahmedabad is at present a sole charge, but on the occurrence of a substantive (or acting) vacancy, it will become an additional charge. See G. R. No. 2416 J.D., dated 23rd April 1887.

‡Govt. Res. No. 3945, dated 27th July 1889, Judl. Deptt.

§ Govt. of India's Res. No. $\frac{20}{1345\text{-}56}$, Home Deptt., dated 11th August 1887, issued under the Govt. of Bombay's Res. No. 4995, dated 27th August 1887, Judl. Deptt.

¶ Govt. of India's Res. No. $\frac{7}{1095\text{-}1106}$, dated 10th August 1889, Home Deptt.

15. A civil officer, whether covenanted or not, temporarily placed in charge of a Cantonment Magistracy which is a sole charge, in addition to his own duties, is entitled to an acting allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

See Art. 191 of the Civil Service Regulations and Govt. of India's (Home Deptt.) letter No. 100, dated 19th January 1887, cited in Govt. Res. No. 610, dated 28th January 1887.

PART II.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRACIES WHICH ARE NOT SOLE CHARGES.

1. The Cantonment Magistracies that will ordinarily be held by a military officer doing military duty are the following :—

Ahmednagar.
Devláli.
Hyderabad.
Málegaon.
Jacobabad.
Ahmedabad (on the occurrence of the next vacancy).

An allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem is payable to military officers for the charge of these Cantonment Magistracies.

2. No qualifying examination is required of military officers holding these charges, but officers who have passed the qualifying examination described in Part I of these rules, will, where possible, be appointed to them.

3. The Cantonment Magistracy at Aden is held by an Assistant to the Resident and carries with it an additional allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Govt. Res. No. 6017, dated 9th September 1889, Pol. Deptt.

4. The Cantonment Magistracy at Baroda is held by a military officer appointed by the Government of India, who receives an additional allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem.*

* Govt. Res. No. 407, dated 17th January 1889, Pol. Deptt.

5. A civil officer placed temporarily in charge of a Cantonment Magistracy which is not a sole charge, is entitled to no allowance.

Govt. of India's letter, Home Deptt., No. 100, dated 19th January 1887, cited in Govt. Res. No. 610, Judl. Deptt., dated 28th January 1887.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Cantonment Magistrates

Examinations.
Cantonment Magistrates.

No. 8442.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1894.

Read :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial), No. 15-Judicial—1268-1277, under date Calcutta, the 23rd November 1894, as follows :—

RESOLUTION.

In continuation of the orders issued in Home Department Resolution No. 9-Judicial-774—784, dated the 18th July 1894, concerning the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules regarding the examinations to be passed by candidates for appointment to the Department and by Cantonment Magistrates :—

I.—The Preliminary Examination which was prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 7-Judicial—1095-1106, dated the 10th August 1889, will be retained. This examination is the same in all Provinces, and is equivalent in difficulty to the corresponding portion of the Lower Standard for junior members of the Indian Civil Service; it consists of the following subjects only :—

The Indian Penal Code	With books.
The Code of Criminal Procedure	
The Indian Evidence Act	
The Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act	
The Chapters and Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure mentioned in the first Schedule of Act X of 1888	
The Police Act	
The Cantonments Act and Rules	Without books.

It will be held as hitherto under the orders of the different Local Governments. It must be passed in the Province in which the canditate is serving either temporarily as a Cantonment Magistrate or with troops at the time of the examination.

II.—An officer who has not passed the Preliminary Examination will not be appointed to act as a Cantonment Magistrate for a period of more than three months unless in exceptional circumstances.

III.—The Preliminary Examination is hereby declared to be equivalent to the Departmental Lower Standard Examination mentioned in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's Despatch No. 185 (Judicial), dated the 19th July 1892. A candidate for the Cantonment Magistrates' Department who passes the Preliminary Examination previous to appointment will not be required to pass the Lower Standard Examination; he will on appointment be treated for purposes of pay as having passed that standard. Any officer who may be appointed to act as a Cantonment Magistrate without having passed the Preliminary Examination will be required to pass the Lower Standard Examination.

IV.—In Home Department Resolution No. 7-Judicial—1095-1106, dated the 10th August 1889, it was left to Local Governments to decide upon the character of the Higher Standard Examination to be passed by Cantonment Magistrates subsequent to appointment. This arrangement will continue, subject to the condition that in any case in which an officer has not, in qualifying for the Indian Staff Corps, passed by the Higher Standard in the vernacular of the Province in which he is serving, he must pass by the Higher Standard, or by such other test as may have been specially sanctioned by the Government of India, in the vernacular of the Province. A Cantonment Magistrate who has passed the language examination in one Province will, on transfer to another Province, be required to pass in the

language* of the Province to which he is transferred. Should a Cantonment Magistrate fail to pass within 18 months of his transfer, he will be entitled to no increase of salary until he does pass.

* In Provinces in which there are two or more languages, the Local Government will determine in which language the officer transferred must pass.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin, and to the Foreign and Military Departments.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the above Resolution should be forwarded, for information, to the Officers and Departments concerned, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1141, dated the 21st February 1893, and in continuation of Government Resolution No. 6051, dated the 1st September 1894.

(Signed) C. H. A. HILL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Political Resident at Aden,
The District Magistrates of Belgaum, Poona, Násik, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier,
The Political Superintendent, Palanpur,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Cantonment Magistrates of Poona and Kirkee, Belgaum, and Deesa
Major E. D. Newnham-Smith,
Major A. Wapshare,
Captain H. D M. Minchin,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Accountant General,
The Military Department
The Financial Department,
The Political Department.

No. of 1894.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

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[Accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 8587, dated 22nd December 1894.]

Rules relating to Police Probationers.

3. *Examination in the Bombay Presidency of Candidates for the Police Department other than those selected in England under the Rules prescribed by the Secretary of State for India.*

I. Candidates for admission to the Police Department will be selected from time to time according to the requirements of the service, not less than three being nominated by Government for each expected vacancy.

II. The age of a candidate must be above 19 and under 24 years of age at the time of the examination.

III. The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects specified below. Each candidate will be required to produce, when he presents himself for examination, a certificate of physical fitness for Police service from the Presidency Medical Board. Subject to the condition hereinafter stated the candidate who obtains the highest marks will be appointed to the first vacancy in the probationary grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police; the candidate who obtains the second place to the second vacancy, if there be more than one vacancy to be filled, and so on. No candidate will be admitted to the Department who obtains less than 500 marks in all.

IV. A candidate will not be allowed to compete at the examination for admission to the Police Department more than twice, or to compete for any vacancy unless he has been specially nominated for it.

V. The examination will be by written questions and answers, the questions being prepared in such manner as Government may, from time to time, direct. Government may also prescribe an oral examination in any subject or subjects.

Subjects for Examination.

	Marks.
Writing and Composition, including an Impromptu essay upon some given subject...	150
Arithmetic (no special Text-book) and Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; also easy Deductions	300
Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem (Text-book—Todhunter's Algebra)	
Plane Trigonometry up to and including the Solution of Triangles and Mensuration (Text-book—Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry)	
Not more than two of the following languages—Latin, Greek Sanskrit, Arabic, French, German, Persian or one of the *vernacular languages of the Presidency as specified in Rule VII of the Rules relating to the appointment and service of Probationers	200 each.
English History and Literature and Indian History (Elementary) ...	200
Geography: Asia (especially India) and Europe	150
Total ...	1,000 or 1,200 (according to the number of languages taken up.)

**Note.*—The vernacular standard will be a high one, involving a thorough knowledge of the language and ability to write and read the written character with facility. Native candidates will be required to take up a vernacular other than their own.

4. Appointment and Service of Probationers whether appointed in England or in this Presidency.

Pay on arrival or appointment.

I. A candidate appointed to the probationary grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police, whether the appointment is made in England under Rules issued by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India or by this Government under the foregoing Rules, shall, from the date of his arrival in India, if he has been appointed in England, and from the date of his appointment, if he has been appointed by this Government, receive pay at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem, without any extra allowances. He will be placed under a Police Superintendent to learn his work, and to prepare for his examinations.

Conditions of confirmation.

II. No Probationer will be confirmed in a substantive appointment in the Police—

(*a*) unless and until he has satisfied the several tests prescribed in Rule VI; provided that a Probationer may be temporarily excused, on account of circumstances over which he has no control, from satisfying one or more of such tests before he is so confirmed; and

(*b*) unless the Governor in Council is satisfied both as to his general conduct during his term of probation, and as to his having given proof during that term of practical aptitude for Police duties.

Pay, &c., during probation.

III. On being declared to have satisfied the conditions of Rule II the Probationer will be confirmed in the Department as an Assistant Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. If he should be appointed to perform the duties of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police before he has been confirmed as an Assistant Superintendent, he will receive the ordinary travelling allowance attached to the appointment, but no acting allowance.

Seniority of Probationers.

IV. (1) Seniority in the Police Department will depend on the date on which Probationers satisfy the conditions specified in Rule II.

Reservation of right of Government to appoint Military or other officers to Police Department.

(2) Government, however, reserve the right of drafting Military or other officers into the higher grades of the Police Department whenever it may appear desirable to do so.

Leave and Pension Rules.

V. Probationers will be subject, as regards long leave, to the rules applicable to the Indian Services, contained in Part III, Chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations, and, as regards ordinary pension, to the Rules contained in Part IV of those Regulations, subject, in either case, to any modifications thereof which may be made hereafter. Service under the age of 20 will not, however, be excluded from reckoning towards pension.

Prescribed tests for Probationers.

Tests.

VI. Probationers will be required to satisfy the following tests:—

(*a*) Lower Standard Vernacular Examination,
(*b*) Lower Standard Law Examination,
(*c*) Higher Standard Law Examination,
(*d*) Higher Standard Vernacular Examination,
(*e*) Practical Examination in Drill and Equitation.

"Vernaculars" defined.

VII. For the purposes of these Rules the following languages shall be deemed to be the vernaculars of the several Districts of this Presidency:—

Upper Sind Frontier, Shikárpur, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar Karáchi.	Sindhi.
Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Surat.	Gujaráti.
Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara, Bijápur.	Kánarese.

Rájputána-Malwa Railway Line—Urdu.

Districts other than the above—Maráthi.

Time, place and conduct of Examinations.

Lower Standard Vernacular and Law Examinations.

VIII. The Lower Standard Vernacular and the Lower Standard Law Examinations—

(*a*) shall be held at the times and at the places fixed for the half-yearly Departmental Examinations of Junior Civilians, and

(*b*) shall be conducted by a Committee consisting of—

(i) the Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department,

(ii) the Oriental Translator to Government, who will also act as Secretary to the Committee, and

(iii) such other members as Government may from time to time appoint.

Higher Standard Law Examination.

IX. The Higher Standard Law Examination—

(*a*) shall be held in Bombay, Karáchi, or Poona once in every half-year on the date fixed for the Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, and

(*b*) shall be conducted by a Committee consisting of—

(i) the Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,

(ii) the Oriental Translator to Government, who will act as Secretary to the Committee, and

(iii) such other members as Government may from time to time appoint.

Duties of Committees.

X. The aforesaid Committees shall—

(i) set the papers,

(ii) estimate the merits of answers,

(iii) decide the success or failure of each candidate.

Higher Standard Vernacular Examination.

XI. Except in Urdu, the Higher Standard Vernacular Examination shall be held by the Central Departmental Examination Committee at Bombay, Karáchi, or Poona at the time and place appointed for the Higher Departmental Examination of Junior Civil Servants. In Urdu, the Examination as prescribed in Rule XVII shall be held at the time and place appointed for the purpose by the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Examinees need not appear for Language and Law at one time, but if they appear, they may be examined in Law, even if they fail in Language or *vice versâ*.

XII. It is not necessary that a candidate should appear for both the Language and the Law examinations, either according to the Lower or the Higher Standard, at one and the same time, but if he does, he shall, if he wishes it, be examined in the second test, notwithstanding that he may have failed in the first test in which he is examined.

Examinations in Drill and Equitation.

XIII. Practical Examinations in Drill and Equitation shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted by such persons as Government may, by a general or special order, from time to time direct.

Nature of Examinations.

Lower Standard Vernacular Examination.

XIV. The Lower Standard Vernacular Examination shall be of the same nature and difficulty as the examination which Junior Civilians are required to pass before their investiture with magisterial powers of the third class.

Lower Standard Law Examination.

XV. The Lower Standard Law Examination shall be as follows :—

(*a*) Two papers of questions shall be set.

(*b*) They must be answered without the aid of books.

(*c*) The maximum number of marks obtainable on each paper shall be 150.

(*d*) To pass, a candidate must obtain, on the two papers combined, a total of not less than 180 marks.

(*e*) The questions shall be on the following laws :—

1. In the first paper—

(i) the Indian Penal Code and amending Acts.

(ii) Act VI of 1864 (an Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases).

(iii) Chapters II, VII, IX and X of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and amending Acts.

2. In the second paper—

(i) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and amending Acts.

(ii) The Bombay Village Police Act, 1867.

(iii) The Bombay District Police Act in force, *i.e.*

elsewhere than in Sind { Bombay Act VII of 1867, Sections 33, 34. / Bombay Act IV of 1890.

In Sind, until an order of Government is passed introducing Bombay Act IV of 1890 into that Province, Bombay Act VII of 1867 (the whole).

(*f*) The time allotted for each paper will be three hours.

Higher Standard Law Examination.

XVI. The Higher Standard Law Examination shall be as follows:—

(*a*) Two papers of questions shall be set.

(*b*) They must be answered without the aid of books, but, at the examination in the second paper, the candidate may have the use of a manuscript note-book prepared by himself, in his own hand-writing, containing abstracts of the principal provisions of the Acts.

(*c*) The maximum number of marks obtainable on each paper shall be 150.

(*d*) To pass, a candidate must obtain, on the two papers combined, a total of not less than 180 marks.

(*e*) The questions shall be such as to test the candidate's practical knowledge of the following laws :—

In the first paper—

(i) The Indian Penal Code and amending Acts.

(ii) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and amending Acts.

(iii) Act VI of 1864 (an Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases).

In the second paper—

(i) The Indian Evidence Act I, 1872, and amending Acts.

(ii) The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act XXI of 1879, as amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(iii) The Criminal Tribes Act, as amended by Act VII of 1876 and Act XII of 1876.

(iv) The European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874.

(v) The Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, as amended by Act XI of 1882.

(vi) The Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891.

(vii). Act XXXVI of 1858 (an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums), as amended by Act XVIII of 1886.

(viii). Chapters I, VI, VIII, IX and X of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(ix). Sections 20, 27 (2), and 37 (1) and (2) of Regulation XII of 1827, as amended by Bombay Act III of 1886.

(x). Bombay Act VIII of 1866 (an Act to regulate the sale of poisons in the Bombay Presidency).

(xi). The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890.

(xii). The Bombay District Police Act, 1890, where it operates, and, elsewhere, Bombay Act VII of 1867.

(xiii). The Bombay Village Police Act VIII of 1867 and Sections 33 and 34 of Bombay Act VII of 1867.

(*f*) The time allotted for each paper will be three hours.

XVII. The examination for the Higher Standard Vernacular (except in Urdu) shall be of the same nature and degree of difficulty as that prescribed for the Higher Departmental Examination of Junior Civil Servants before the Central Departmental Examination Committee.

Higher Standard Vernacular Examination.

The examination in Urdu shall be that prescribed by the Civil and Military Examination Committee as the Lower Standard test.

XVIII. The practical examinations in Drill and Equitation will be such as are now required, in accordance with the Government Resolutions quoted in the margin, from Civilian Police Officers.

Examination in Drill and Equitation.

No. 7488 of 1878.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1878.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council has decided that Civilian Officers appointed to perform the duties of Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents of Police should in future be required to pass an Examination in military drill, as a subject additional to their Departmental Examination. The Military Department should be requested to ask His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to co-operate in the attainment of this object by allowing these officers to be taught drill with the Infantry Regiment or part of such Regiment stationed in their districts, and by requiring the Commanding Officer to test and certify their proficiency.

2. In the case of officers appointed to districts where no troops are stationed, it is probable that instruction may be obtained from a pensioned Native Officer, and if none be available, the Military Department will be moved to detach a Drill Master to instruct the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police. A certificate of knowledge of drill must be obtained from the Officer Commanding a regiment in some neighbouring district. * * * * *

No. 551 of 1879.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1879.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the Resolution in the Military Department should be sent to the Commissioners with an intimation that Government in the Judicial Department concur with His Excellency the Commander-in Chief in considering that it will be sufficient to require a knowledge of squad and company drill, *i.e.*, of parts 1 and 2 of the Field Exercise Book, 1877, from officers holding the posts of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

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2. The proposals of the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, in which the Commissioner, N. D., concurs, are approved by Government. It is very desirable that Police Officers to whom the Resolution of Government in the Judicial Department, No. 7488 of 23rd December last, applies, should go through the Military riding course, as it is essential that an officer serving as Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police should be able to ride well. The Military Department should be requested to move His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to issue the requisite orders for the admission to the Military Riding Schools, to pass through the prescribed riding course, of the officers referred to in the above Resolution. The Assistant Superintendent in the Panch Mahâls would ordinarily have to pass through the riding course at Ahmedabad, whilst those in Khándesh would have to attend the Riding School at Poona or at Ahmednagar. The requisite certificates of having gone through the riding course must be obtained during the course of the current year by the officers to whom Government Resolution No. 7488 of 23rd December 1878 at present applies. * * * * *

Periods within which, and circumstances in which Examinations must be passed, and the consequences of failure.

XIX. A Probationer who does not qualify by passing the prescribed tests within two years, or at the first examination held after two years from the date of his arrival in India if he has been appointed in England or from the date of his appointment, if he has been appointed by this Government, will be liable to be removed from his appointment.

Period within which prescribed tests, except in drill and equitation, must ordinarily be satisfied.

XX. If he be favourably reported on by the District Superintendent of Police to whose office he is attached, and if the Examination Committee certifies that he has given evidence of reasonable diligence, Government may allow an additional year (but not more).

Extension of period when permissible.

XXI. If a Probationer, after qualifying both in the vernacular and in law according to the Lower Standard, avails himself of the option, given to him by Rule XII, of appearing for the Higher Standard at the next half-yearly examination, either in the vernacular or in law or in both, and fails to pass in either or both of these subjects, he must appear again at the next following half-yearly examination in the subject or subjects in which he previously failed. If he fails in either subject at the second half-yearly examination (whether he appeared at the previous examination or not) he will be subject to the same liability as in Rule XIX.

Consequences of failure to pass Higher Standard Examinations.

XXII. A Probationer will, ordinarily, be required to furnish certificates of proficiency in Drill and Equitation before he is appointed to act in the grade of Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent.

Period for qualifying in Drill and Equitation.

XXIII. Government reserves to itself the power to exempt any Police officer from any examination or test when satisfied that his profici-

Exemption from prescribed test.

ency has been proved by substantially equivalent or superior tests in some other branch of the public service.

Police Officers of less than fifteen years' service required to pass in the vernacular of their district.

XXIV. If a Probationer, who has satisfied all the tests prescribed in Rule VI, or an Assistant or District Superintendent of less than fifteen years' standing, is transferred to a district in the vernacular of which he has not passed according to the lower or higher standard, he shall be required to pass before the Vernacular Committee, within one year of his transfer, or at the examination next following one year of his transfer, an examination in the vernacular of the new district of a nature similar to that prescribed for Junior Civilians before their investiture with the lowest Magisterial powers. Omission or failure to pass as herein provided will subject the Probationer or Officer to a deduction of 10 per cent. from his salary from the first day of the month following the examination at which he should have passed, to the last day of the month preceding that in which he eventually passes, or that of his removal to another district.

A Police Officer not knowing the language of his district liable to be moved for one who does know it.

XXV. Officers of more than 15 years' service who do not know the vernacular of the district to which the exigencies of the service compel Government at any time to post them, will be liable to be replaced by Officers who are acquainted with that vernacular.

Special cases.

XXVI. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above rules Government reserve to themselves the power to treat special cases in such manner as shall appear just and reasonable.

[Published with Govt. Rules No 7379, 9th Dec 1892]

Inspectors & Chief Constables of Police

~~Part 4. — Examinations.~~

Rules for the Examination of Inspectors and Chief Constables.

1. (1). Every Inspector and Chief Constable of Police appointed after the 1st January 1893, shall be considered as on probation until he shall have passed an examination in the subjects hereinafter prescribed.

(2). The examination shall be passed within one year from the date of appointment, or at the first examination held after the close of the year.

(3). The examination shall be held annually at the sadar station of the District and shall commence on the second Wednesday in September, at a time and place of which due notice shall be given to the examinee.

The Examination Committee shall consist of the Collector and District Magistrate,

his

his First Assistant and the Huzur Deputy Collector, as prescribed by Government Notification of the 22nd June 1870, Revenue Department. The District Superintendent of Police shall be an additional member of the Committee.

(4). The examination shall be both written and viva voce.

(5). The following shall be the subjects of examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable in respect of each subject:-

Subjects.	Marks.	
(a) The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as amended up to the date of the examination -		
2 papers	200	
viva voce Examination	50	250
(b) The Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the Bombay Village Police Act (Bombay Act VIII of 1867) as amended up to the date of the examination -		
2 papers	200	
viva voce Examination	50	250

	Marks.	
(c) The language of the district* -		
Translation from English or, if he does not know English, from the candidate's vernacular	165	
Translation into English or, if he does not know English, into the candidate's vernacular	85	
	250	
Reading and explaining vernacular papers, and conversation	150	400
(d) viva voce Examination as prescribed by Rule 1(6) below -	100	100
		1,000

To entitle an examinee to pass, he must obtain 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks prescribed for each of the above four subjects in which he may be examined* and 60 per cent. of the total number of marks prescribed for all the subjects in which he may be examined (Government Resolution No. 6139, dated the 6th September 1894 which please see).

* When the language of a district is the candidates' own vernacular, he is to be examined under heads (a), (b) and (d) only.

But

(6). In addition to the examination in the Acts prescribed above, examinees shall be tested by a viva voce examination in their knowledge of the provisions of the Abkari Act (Bombay Act V of 1878), the Arms Act (Act XI of 1878), the Lunatic Asylums Act (Act XXXVI of 1858), the Cattle Trespass Act (Act I of 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891), and the Gambling Act (Bombay Act IV of 1887, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890), in so far as the Police may be called on to act under the said Acts without orders from a superior officer. In the case of Railway Police Inspectors and Chief Constables, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, will be included in the subjects of examination.

(7). After passing this examination, an Inspector

But he is to be examined under head (c), when he is transferred to a district the language of which is not his vernacular.

The following are, for the purposes of this Rule, to be recognised as the vernacular languages of the Presidency, exclusive of Sind:-

(1) Marathi.
(2) Gujarati.
(3) Kanarese.
(4) Urdu (for only the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police).

Inspector or Chief Constable on probation shall be recommended by the Superintendent of Police for confirmation in his appointment; but the Superintendent should not make his report until he has satisfied himself as to the probationer's general good behaviour, activity and efficiency as a detective.

(8). If a probationer shall not have passed the examination within the prescribed time, he shall be liable to be removed from his appointment.

(9). In the case of Inspectors, the Superintendent of Police shall also certify that the probationer is able to go through the manual and platoon exercise sufficiently well to put a company of Constables through it without a mistake.

(10). Every Inspector and Chief Constable on transfer to a District in the language of which he

he has not already passed shall be required to pass an examination in such language in accordance with Rule (5) (c).

(11). An Inspector or Chief Constable shall be required to pass the examination prescribed by Rule (10) within one year from the date of his transfer, or at the first examination held after the close of the year; and omission or failure to pass it within the prescribed time shall subject the Inspector or Chief Constable to a deduction of 10 per cent. of his salary from the first day of the month following the examination at which he should have passed to the last day of the month preceding that in which he eventually passes.

(12). The papers in law will be set for the Presidency proper by the Inspector General of Police in accordance with Government Resolution No. 4022 dated the 25th July 1890. The Committee undertaking the examination at each station will

will be responsible for the assessment of the answers.

(13). In Sind. - The examination shall be held at the Sadar Station of each District on the second Monday in July each year. Each District Superintendent of Police should, at least one month before the date of the examination, forward a statement in the following form to the Commissioner in Sind:-

Serial Number.	Name of Candidate.	Designation.

On receipt of this statement the Commissioner in Sind will appoint an officer to prepare question papers. These papers, subject to such modifications and additions as the Commissioner in Sind may consider necessary or desirable, will be translated into Sindhi by the Sindhi Translator to Government and printed at the Commissioner's Printing

Printing Press, and the Superintendent of the Press will forward the required number of printed copies to the District Magistrates.

Examination of Head Constables.

3. 1st and 2nd Grade Head Constables of Police in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions are allowed to appear for the examination prescribed for Inspectors and Chief Constables.

Principal
Rb Deshpande
By Superintendent

(4) Under (for only the Rajputana-Malwa Railway ...)

Sind Arts College.

ENGINEERING CLASS.

RULES.

1. The object of this Class is to prepare youths for subordinate appointments in the Public Works Department and for appointments requiring a knowledge of Engineering under the public bodies of Sind or private firms.

2. Students are admitted to the Class annually in the month of December immediately after the results of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University are published.

3. All Candidates for admission must have passed either

(i.) the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, or

(ii.) the Matriculation Examination of some other Indian University, or

(iii.) the School Final Examination.

4. A number of Scholarships will be offered annually to entrance students of values varying from 5 to 10 rupees per mensem. The actual number and value of these Scholarships in any given year will vary according to the funds available, but can be ascertained by any intending candidate on application to the Principal of the College on or after the 1st December of the year in question.

5. No student will be deemed eligible for a Scholarship who has not obtained a certificate from a Medical Officer on the form appended (vide Appendix C.) or who is unable to satisfy the Principal that he is not less than seventeen nor more than twenty years of age.

6. Should more duly qualified Candidates for Scholarships present themselves than there are Scholarships available the Scholarships shall be awarded as follows, viz :—

(i.) If all the Candidates are qualified under a single section of Rule 3 the award shall be according to their order of merit in the qualifying examination.

(ii.) If the Candidates are qualified under different sections of Rule 3 a special Scholarship examination shall be held at the College, particulars of which are given in Appendix A.

7. Except for the purpose of awarding the Scholarships no special entrance examination will be required; but no one will be admitted to the Class whose hand-writing is not clear and good.

8. All students, except Scholarship holders, will be required to pay an annual fee of Rs. 30 in two equal instalments, the first in the month of January, and the second in the month of July in each year.

9. The full course extends over three years, but students have the option of withdrawing at the end of the second year. The course of study for each year is set forth in Appendix B. The terms and the vacations are those prescribed by the Bombay University for the Faculty of Arts.

10. At the close of each year an examination will be held by outside Examiners in the work of the Class. Intermediate examinations conducted by the College Staff will be held during the session, and on the results of these and the final examination and of his work throughout the session each student's position in the College will be determined.

11. First year's students who fail to qualify for the second year's course may be directed either to withdraw from the Class or to repeat the first year's course. A similar rule will be applied to second year's students who fail to qualify for the third year's course.

12. Scholarship holders who fail to qualify at the end of any year for the succeeding year's course will forfeit their Scholarships.

13. Students who have regularly attended the first two years' courses, have qualified themselves in Laboratory, Workshop. Drawing Office, and Field Work, and have satisfactorily passed the several examinations will receive the Junior Certificate of the Class.

14. Students who after gaining the Junior Certificate regularly attend the third year's course, qualify themselves in the various sections thereof, and satisfactorily pass its several examinations will receive the Senior Certificate of the Class.

APPENDIX A.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION (COMPETITIVE.)

	Maximum Marks.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION	100
PURE MATHEMATICS—	
(a.) Arithmetic	30
(b.) Algebra to Simple Equations	60
(c.) Euclid—Books I—IV, with riders	60
MIXED MATHEMATICS—	
Elementary questions on the Mechanical Powers ...	50
CHEMISTRY—	
The Laws of Chemical Combination; the Chemistry of Air and Water; the Chemistry and Physics of Combustion	50
	350

APPENDIX B.

SYLLABUS OF FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

PURE MATHEMATICS—

Physical Arithmetic and practical methods of rapid calculation, including the use of Logarithms.

Euclid—Books I—IV and VI, with portions of Book V.

Algebra to Quadratic Equations, including Series.

Trigonometry to the solution of simple problems on Heights and Distances.

Mensuration of the more commonly occurring Surfaces and Solids.

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APPLIED MATHEMATICS—

Elementary Mechanics (*i. e.* Statics and Kinetics) with Laboratory experiments.

PHYSICS—

The elementary laws of Heat and Energy as applicable to the more commonly occurring natural phenomena, to be illustrated by Laboratory work.

DRAWING—

Free-hand; Geometrical.

ELEMENTARY USE OF TOOLS—

Metal-working:—Use of Chipping Chisels; Grinding Tools; Chipping and Filing true to Square, Straight-edge and Bevil.

Wood-working:—Sawing, Planing, and Paring wood to given sizes; Squaring and marking out; Sharpening Tools.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

PURE MATHEMATICS—

Algebra: the same portions as in the previous year, but the work to be of a higher order of difficulty.

Trigonometry to the solution of triangles.

Interpretation of results plotted on squared paper.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS—

Extension of the knowledge acquired in the first year and its application to experiments having a practical bearing, such as the behaviour of beams of various section under the usual stresses; the calculation of Scantlings, Joists, Trusses, &c.

HYDROSTATICS—

The elements, with special application to the pressures against Sluice-gates, Embankments, &c.

MATERIALS—

Properties and use of the following:—Stone, Artificial Stone, Brick, Limes, Cements, Mortars, Asphaltes, Timber, Paints and Varnishes, Glass, Iron.

DRAWING—

Elementary Perspective, Isometric Projection, and Object Drawing.

Plan Drawing and Estimating.

FIELD WORK—

Easy Surveying with Chain and Compass.

Levelling.

USE OF TOOLS—

Metal-working:—Drilling, Screwing and Tapping by hand.

Wood-working:—Methods of joining by Halving, Glueing, Mortice and Tenon, Dove-tailing, &c.

THIRD YEAR'S COURSE.

FIELD WORK—

More difficult Surveying and Levelling.

The practical calculation of all the quantities usually met with.

PHYSICS—

The theory of Instruments usually employed in Field-work, with special reference to possible errors and their elimination. (Illustrated by experiments in the Laboratory).

ELECTRICITY—

The common Phenomena, with special reference to their industrial applications.

CHEMISTRY—

As applied to the more commonly occurring materials (*i. e.* those treated in the Second Year's course.)

DRAWING—

The production of carefully finished plans, with all necessary details, of the usual Field-work.

The Drawing of buildings, &c., from rough sketches and measurements taken by the students themselves.

HYDRAULICS—

Methods of measuring the velocity and quantity of water flowing in open channels, theory of Gauge Notches, &c.

CONSTRUCTION—

Carpentry, Ironwork, general principles of Earthwork, Masonry, Roads, &c.

APPENDIX C.

FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I certify that to the best of my belief _____ has no physical infirmity, defect, or disease, which unfits him or is likely to unfit him, for service under Government in the Public Works Department, or which is likely to render him incapable of undergoing considerable exertion in the open air.

_____ is of an average height, and is not disqualified by shortness or weakness of sight, deafness, or any deformity, and also has been vaccinated.

(Accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 106, dated 16th January 1895.)

NOTIFICATION.

No. 107 of 1895.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1895.

Rules for regulating the admission of Candidates into the Lower Grades of the Public Service.

THE following rules for regulating admission into the lower grades of the Public Service are framed in supersession of all rules at present in force in this behalf, and indicate the intentions of Government so long as the rules are not modified :—

1. Except as hereinafter mentioned, these rules apply to all appointments in the Revenue and Judicial branches of the Public Service or Departments subordinate thereto, as well as any other branches of the service above those of a menial character to which His Excellency the Governor in Council may from time to time declare them to be applicable by a Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. They do not apply to persons already in the service, nor to Graduates and others who have passed any special prescribed tests, nor to persons seeking employment in the Executive Police either on first appointment or on transfer to any post in the Police Department.

2. Hereafter no one will be eligible for employment in any appointment to which these rules apply, except—

(*a*) students who have passed an examination of the first or highest grade ; that is to say, students who have passed the Bombay University School Final Examination in the subjects named in Rule 3, and students who have passed the Government of India Final Examination for European schools with the language named in Rule 4,

(*b*) holders of the second and third grade certificates of qualification which are mentioned in Rule 6,

(*c*) students who have passed any of the lower examinations of the Bombay University (Matriculation, the Previous Examination, or the First Examination for a degree) before September 1889,

(*d*) holders of first and second class certificates issued by the Educational Department under the old rules, or in Sind passed pupils of the Agricultural School, Hyderabad,

(*e*) holders of Training College certificates which, however, will qualify for Educational service only.

3. Students who pass the University School Final Examination will be eligible according to the class in which they pass for admission to the Public Service, on the following conditions, *viz.* :—

(1) they must have taken Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese, or Sindhi as their second* compulsory subject ; and

(2) amongst their optional subjects, they must have passed in two of the following, *viz.*, Natural Philosophy, Biology, Agriculture and Drawing : Provided that a student who has passed the second grade examination of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art will be eligible if he passed in Natural Philosophy, Biology or Agriculture ; that a student who has passed the Final Examination of the High School Agricultural Class will be eligible, if he passed in Natural Philosophy, Biology or Drawing ; and that a student who has obtained the certificate for Manual Training according to Schedule J of the Grant-in-aid Code will be eligible if he has passed in Natural Philosophy, Biology, Agriculture or Drawing.

* Urdu may be offered by candidates who desire employment in offices where Urdu is recognized as a vernacular.

4. Students who pass the Government of India Final Examination for European schools will be eligible for admission to the Public Service, provided they have passed the examination with Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi as their second* language, or have offered one of these languages as an optional* subject and passed in it.

5. Students who have passed a first grade examination according to Rules 3 or 4 will be eligible for admission into English or vernacular offices, according to the languages in which they have passed.

6. Certificates of qualification under Rule 2 (*b*) will be given to students who pass an examination according to Schedule A. (second grade) or B. (third grade) :—

The second grade certificate will qualify its holder for admission into an English or vernacular office, according to the language or languages in which the holder has passed.

The third grade certificate will qualify its holder for admission into an English, Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi office according to the language in which the holder of the certificate has passed.

7. Excepting the Bombay University School Final Examination, the examinations for first, second and third grade certificates will be held by the Educational Department, and will, until further orders, be regulated by the following orders, *viz.* :—

(1) Examinations will be held every year at convenient centres in September, or as soon after as may be. The examinations will be held on dates (which will be the same for all the districts in a Division) to be fixed by the Educational Inspector and notified by the Collector three months before the examination.

(2) The Educational Inspector of the Division will superintend the examinations and will appoint the Examining Committees, which will consist of a President and two or more members to be selected from officers of the Educational or other Public Departments, or such representatives of non Government schools as may be willing to serve.

(3) Applications for admission to an examination must be forwarded to the Educational Inspector or his Deputy on or before the 1st of August in each year. Each application must contain the name of the candidate in full and the name of the school (if any) from which the candidate is presented ; and each application must specify the examination at which the candidate desires to appear, and the second language and the optional subjects (if any) to be taken up by the candidate. The Inspector will instruct a candidate to appear at a particular centre, in the event of there being any difficulty in examining him in the language he has selected at the centre he has chosen.

(4) Every male candidate must, before he is admitted to the examination, satisfy the Committee that he has completed his 17th year and has not completed his 25th year. In the case of female candidates, there is no restriction as regards age.

(5) The Educational Inspector will grant certificates to candidates who pass the examinations. Each first and second grade certificate must bear the holder's signature in English characters, and each third grade certificate must bear the holder's signature in the characters of his vernacular.

(6) The Director of Public Instruction will publish annually in the *Government Gazette* a list of candidates who pass for certificates of each grade. The names will be arranged for the divisions or districts in order of merit, and the total number of marks obtained will be shown opposite each name.

(7) No candidate who has once passed the examination and received a certificate will, under any circumstances, be allowed to re-appear for examination for a certificate of the same grade : provided that, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, holders of certificates may

* Urdu may be offered by candidates who desire employment in offices where Urdu is recognized as a vernacular.

be permitted to appear for examination in optional subjects added to the examination since the date of their passing.

(8) Every candidate must pay a fee of Rs. 5 if a candidate for a first or second grade certificate, and of Rs. 2 if a candidate for a third grade certificate, before the examination commences. Duplicate certificates may be issued by the Educational Inspector on his being satisfied that the original certificate is lost or destroyed and on payment of a double fee.

(9) Detailed regulations, consistent with these rules, will from time to time be issued by the Director of Public Instruction to secure uniformity in the conduct of the examinations in the several Educational Divisions.

8. Holders of certificates will not be admitted to the Public Service until they have completed their 18th year.

9. Every person appointed to the Public Service in virtue of his eligibility thereto under these rules, will enter it, subject to the condition of passing any special examination required in the Department to which he is appointed.

SCHEDULE **A.**

Second Grade Certificates.

An alternative examination is offered, and certificates of the second grade will be given to candidates who pass in all the subjects of one or other of the schemes given below :—

1	2
(The medium of examination will be English.)	(The medium of examination will be English.)
(1) Arithmetic complete. Principles of Book-keeping by double entry.	(1) Arithmetic complete. Principles of Book-keeping by double entry.
(2) English— Reading and explaining 250 pages of a prose author and 1,000 lines of poetry. (Books to be prescribed a year before.) Grammar complete. Writing a letter on a subject given by the Examiner. Précis writing. (Handwriting and spelling to be specially considered.)	(2) English— Reading and explaining 70 pages of a prose author and 400 lines of poetry. (Books to be prescribed a year before.) Grammar to correspond. Writing a letter on a subject given by the examiner. Written translations into English from any easy narrative in Maráthi (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi). (Handwriting and spelling to be specially considered.)
(3) Maráthi (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi)— Reading and explaining the 5th Maráthi book (6th Gujaráti). Grammar to correspond. Written translation from any easy narrative into Maráthi (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi). Colloquial knowledge of Maráthi (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi).	(3) Maráthi (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi)— Reading and explaining a standard prose author. (Book to be prescribed a year before.) Grammar complete. Written translation from the English book read into Maráthi (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi). Composing a report on a given subject (Modi or current hand).
(4) Outlines of the History of England and India. Elementary knowledge of the system of Government in India.	(4) Outlines of the History of England and India. Elementary knowledge of the system of Government in India.
(5) General geography of the world with special knowledge of the British Isles and of the British colonies and dependencies. General Physical Geography.	(5) General geography of the world with special knowledge of the British Isles and of the British colonies and dependencies. General Physical Geography.
(6) The Sanitary Primer.	(6) The Sanitary Primer.

Theoretical Mensuration may be taken up as an optional subject ; and candidates who have passed in it, or who can produce a certificate of having passed in Drawing, Agriculture,

Levelling and Surveying, Physiology, Botany, or Manual Training will have a preferential claim to appointments.

N.B.—1. Subject (3) of Scheme 1 will be compulsory on a candidate for an office in which a vernacular is required, but Urdu may be offered by a candidate for an office in which Urdu is recognized as a vernacular. The standard in Urdu will be the same as that prescribed for Maráthi, and the book to be taken up will be notified annually by the Educational Inspector.

2. A candidate for an office in which English only is required may, in place of subject (3) of Scheme 1, offer any portion of Science treated in a popular way, equal in amount and difficulty to one of Macmillan's "Science Primers."

3. A candidate for an office, in which Urdu is recognized as a vernacular, may offer Urdu in place of Maráthi under subjects (2) and (3) of Scheme 2.

SCHEDULE B.

Third Grade Certificates.

An alternative examination is offered, and certificates of the third grade will be given to candidates who pass in all the subjects of one or other of the schemes given below :—

1	2
(The medium of examination will be English.)	(The medium of examination will be Maráthi (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi).
(1) Arithmetic complete and Principles of Book-keeping by double entry.	(1) Arithmetic complete and native accounts.
(2) Reading and explaining 250 pages of an English prose author and 750 lines of English poetry. (Books to be prescribed a year before.) Grammar complete. Reading and explaining an official or mercantile letter.	(2) Reading and explaining the prose pieces in the highest reading book (Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi). Grammar complete. Reading fluently any fair official manuscripts (Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi).
(3) Writing a report on a subject given by the Examiner. Dictation; handwriting and spelling to be considered.	(3) Writing in current hand (Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi) a report on a subject given by the Examiner. Handwriting, separation of words and punctuation in the above.
(4) History of India complete with some information about the system of Government.	(4) History of India complete with some information about the system of Government.
(5) General geography of the world, with particular knowledge of India. Elementary Physical Geography.	(5) General geography of the world with particular knowledge of India. Elementary Physical Geography.
(6) The Sanitary Primer.	(6) The Sanitary Primer.

Theoretical Mensuration may be taken up as an optional subject, and candidates who have passed in it or who can produce a certificate of having passed in Drawing or Agriculture will have a preferential claim to appointments.

N.B.—1. As an alternative to subject (2) of Scheme 2, the following subject is allowed :—

(2) Reading and explaining the prose pieces in the highest reading book (Modi or Bálbodh) and the Akhlák-i-Kashi. Urdu Grammar complete.

Reading fluently any fair official manuscripts (Modi and Urdu).

2. A candidate for an office in which Urdu is recognized as a vernacular, may offer Urdu in place of Maráthi through the whole of Scheme 2. The reading book will be the Akhlák-i-Kashi.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PROSPECTUS

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. A public competitive examination will be held on Monday the 22nd October 1894, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the examination of candidates for the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Medical Service of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

3. In cases where, from unavoidable circumstances, an original extract or certified copy from a baptismal register cannot be produced, an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace by the next-of-kin of the candidate, or other person in a position to swear to the candidate's age, must be submitted.

4. Each candidate must prepare in his own handwriting an application as per Appendix A and a descriptive roll in the subjoined form which, with the certificates mentioned in paragraph 2, must be submitted to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay at least ten days before the date of the examination :—

Descriptive Roll of a Candidate for admission as a Military Pupil in the Subordinate Medical Service of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Bombay Establishment, desirous of appearing before the Examination Committee to assemble at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Name in full.	Age. Yrs.	Age. Ms.	Parentage.	Where born.	Father's name and rank.	Parentage of father and mother.	Where educated.	By whom recommended.	Character.	Remarks.

I hereby certify that the above roll is in my own handwriting, and that I am not aware of any physical disability which would disqualify me for the service.

Station _____

Date _____ (Signature of Candidate.)

NOTE.—Endorsement same as heading. To be prepared on half a sheet of foolscap.

5. Candidates possessing the qualifications required by paragraph 2 will be examined in the following subjects :

ENGLISH.—Handwriting ; Dictation.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—The outlines of the Histories of England and India ; the elements of Physical and General Geography.

MATHEMATICS :

Arithmetic.—The four simple rules ; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; Reduction ; Practice ; Proportion ; Simple Interest ; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.—The four simple rules ; Proportion ; Simple Equations.

Euclid.—First Book.

VERNACULAR.—Colloquial Hindustani.

The examination will be conducted by means of written papers in all subjects except the vernacular, which will be *vivâ voce.*

6. Successful candidates will be designated "Military Pupils," and will be sent direct to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and educated at Government expense. They will not be attested or gazetted.

7. They will undergo a training in the Grant Medical College for four years, after which period, if reported qualified, they will be attested and subsequently gazetted into the Subordinate Medical Service as Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class, Indian Medical Service and transferred to a Military Hospital for duty.

8. Military Pupils will receive an allowance of Rs. 26-4-0 per mensem, out of which a sum not exceeding Rs. 17 will be deducted for messing throughout the whole term of their College career. They will also be provided with furnished quarters, bedding, uniform, clothing and books and appliances for study.

9. Military pupils while on duty, including attendance at lectures, will be required to appear in uniform.

10. A Military Pupil who expresses his wish to abandon his studies, or his inability to sign the attestation document on the completion of the course, or who fails to pass the periodical College examinations, or who mis-conducts himself, will be removed and all certificates to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be withheld. A Military Pupil who, after finishing his course, declines to be attested, will have his certificates similarly withheld.

12. Subordinate Medical officers under three years' service will not be permitted to resign the Service, except on refunding the aggregate amount of salary received up to date in addition to that received during College training.

13. The conditions and terms of service are stated in Appendix B.

By order,

B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surgeon-Captain, I. M. S.,
Secretary to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st July 1894.

APPENDIX A.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To THE SECRETARY TO THE SURGEON GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Dated _____ *189* .

SIR,

Being desirous of entering into the Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to register my name for the competitive examination to be held at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, on the October 189 .

The marginally noted documents are submitted herewith as required by paragraph 2 of the Prospectus. The annexed descriptive roll is in my own handwriting.

Baptismal certificate.
* Health ,,
Character ,,
School ,,

_____

_____

_____

_____

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

_____
(Signature of Applicant.)

Address _____

_____

* The physical fitness certificate may be obtained from any duly qualified medical man.

APPENDIX B.

Conditions and Terms of Service in the Subordinate Medical Department.

I.—Constitution.

1. Members of the "Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Service," are employed in hospitals of British troops and in military and civil appointments, those in civil employment being available for military duties in time of war or other urgent necessity.

2. The several grades will be—

I.—Commissioned Officers.

Senior Assistant Surgeon ...	1st grade.	
	2nd grade.	

II.—Warrant Officers.

Assistant Surgeon...	1st class.	1st grade.	
		2nd ,,	
Do. do.	2nd class.	1st grade.	
		2nd ,,	
Do. do.	3rd class.		

3. The above classes rank for purposes of precedence and advantages as follows :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon, 1st grade—as Honorary Surgeon-Captain.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, 2nd grade—as Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant.

Assistant Surgeon, 1st class—as Conductor.

Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class—as Sub-Conductor.

Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class—as Sub-Conductor, but junior of that rank.

II.—Pay and Allowances.

4. The monthly rates of military pay are—

		Rs.
Senior Assistant Surgeon	1st grade ...	400
	2nd ,, ...	300
Assistant Surgeon, 1st class	1st grade ...	200
	2nd ,, ...	150
Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class	1st grade ...	110
	2nd ,, ...	85
Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class		50

5. A staff allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem is granted to the Commissioned or Warrant Medical Officer in subordinate charge of a hospital, dispensary, rest-camp or depôt, medical store depôt, survey party, or any other establishment having a separate dispensary, as well as to those attached

to army head-quarters and to the Superintendent of the "military pupils" class. The staff allowance for the subordinate medical charge of a station hospital of British troops is—

100 beds and under	Rs. 30 per mensem.
101 to 150 beds	„ 45 „
Over 150 beds	„ 60 „

During illness or leave not exceeding 30 days the staff allowance will not be forfeited.

6. In addition to the above, a field allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem is granted while travelling on duty, on field service, in camps of exercise, and during the period they may be in camp on account of sickness amongst the troops.

7. While on field service, or at a camp of exercise a pony allowance of Rs. 12 per mensem is sanctioned.

8. While in military or staff employment, free quarters and furniture (or if in camp, on the march, or on field service, camp equipage with carriage and tent lascars) are supplied.

9. When not provided with quarters or camp equipage, compensation is granted at the following monthly rates, with an addition of 50 per cent. when serving in a presidency town :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 50 per mensem.
Assistant Surgeon, 1st class	„ 30 „
Assistant do. 2nd class	„ 20 „
Do. do. 3rd class	„ 12 „

10. Compensation for inferior quarters is granted under the rules in force.

11. Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class, receive a ration allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, or, when necessary (as on field service on boardship, &c.,) will be provided with rations in lieu, together with bedding and uniform clothing. The ration allowance is not forfeited while on leave, or when sick and dieted in hospital.

12. While on general or sick leave in India, Commissioned and Warrant Medical Officers forfeit one-fourth of their salary and house-rent.

13. A Commissioned or Warrant Medical Officer holding temporary medical charge of a native regiment, or of a detachment of British or Native troops constituting the ordinary charge of a Commissioned Medical Officer, receives Rs. 50 per mensem, in addition to the pay of his grade, and the staff and field allowances to which he may be entitled.

14. The rates of English furlough pay are as follows :—

Senior Assistant Surgeons ...	1st grade	£ 170 per annum.
	2nd „	„ 120 „
Assistant Surgeon, 1st class...	1st grade	„ 85 „
	2nd „	„ 65 „
Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class.	1st grade	„ 50 „
	2nd „	„ 40 „
Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class.		„ 30 „

15. A Senior Assistant Surgeon or an Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, in independent medical charge of a civil station receives pay at the following monthly rates:—

Under 5 years in charge	Rs. 350 per mensem.
From 5 and under 10 years	„ 450 „
„ 10 „ 15 „	„ 550 „
Over 15 years	„ 700 „

Service towards these quinquennial increments will count from the date of assumption of any such charge as a permanent appointment.

16. An Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, in independent medical charge of a civil station receives pay at a fixed rate of Rs. 250 per mensem. When holding such charges in Burma, he receives in addition a special local allowance of Rs. 50 a month.

III.—Examinations.

17. Before he can be advanced or promoted to a superior grade or class an Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, 2nd grade, will be required to pass an examination, for which he may present himself after a service of four years in that grade.

IV.—Promotions.

18. Promotions from Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class, to that of Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, and from Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, to that of Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, are made by seniority, provided the Warrant Medical Officer is reported on as well conducted and in very way efficient.

19. Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, 2nd grade, are advanced to the 1st grade after completing service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

20. Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, 2nd grade, are advanced to the 1st grade, after completing five years in the lower grade, without examination, subject to good conduct and efficiency.

21. The promotion of Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, to 2nd grade Senior Assistant Surgeon and of 2nd grade Senior Assistant Surgeon to 1st grade Senior Assistant Surgeon are made by selection for ability and merit, and this selection will depend on the official reports of their conduct and qualifications.

22. Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class, when placed in subordinate medical charge of a detachment of troops, or of a hospital or rest-camp, receive the pay and allowances of an Assistant Apothecary, 2nd grade.

V.—Pensions.

23. Commissioned and Warrant Medical Officers are entitled to the pension of their class and grade after a service of 25 years, reckoning from date of appointment to the rank of Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class, according to the following rates :—

		In India per mensem.	In England or in the Colonies per annum.
		Rs.	£
Senior Assistant Surgeon ...	After three years' service in the 1st grade.	200	200
	Under three years' service in the 1st grade.	175	175
	2nd grade	150	150
Assistant Surgeon, 1st class.	1st grade	100	100
	2nd ,, ...	85	85
Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class.	1st grade	60	60
	2nd ,, ...	40	40

24. A Senior Assistant Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, or Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, above 5 years' service wishing to retire after 21 years' service receives a pension of £54 per annum in England or in the Colonies, or Rs. 50 per mensem if in India.

25. After a service of 15 years a Commissioned or Warrant Medical Officer declared by a medical Board to be unfit for further effective duty on account of sickness or other disability contracted in and caused by the service, is entitled to the pension of his class and grade.

26. A Commissioned or Warrant Medical Officer of under 15 years' service if invalided in consequence of wounds or injuries received, or of diseases contracted in and caused by the service, will have his claim to pension specially considered.

27. A Commissioned or Warrant Medical Officer whose disqualification for further service is occasioned by intemperate or irregular habits will, if he has served for 15 years, be restricted to the following rate of pension:—

		In India per mensem.	In England or in the Colonies per annum.
		Rs.	£
Senior Assistant Surgeon ...	1st grade	105	105
	2nd ,, ...	90	90
Assistant Surgeon, 1st class.	1st grade	60	60
	2nd ,, ...	51	51
Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class.	1st grade	36	36
	2nd ,, ...	24	24

If he has served less than 15 years, his case will be specially considered.

28. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

29. Wound pensions, pensions to the widows, scale of quarters and camp equipage, donation batta, remittances, compensation for loss of military equipment, baggage, etc., prize-money, advances of pay, passages, and scale of servants on boardship, will be the same as for combatant Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers of corresponding rank.

NOTICE.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT CLASS.

Subordinate Medical Service.

1. An examination for the admission of candidates to the Hospital Assistant Class, Military Branch, will be held at the Byramji Jijibhoy Medical Schools at Poona and Ahmedabad on the 22nd of October 1894.

2. Candidates must be between 16 and 20 years of age.

3. Candidates must produce the following certificates :—

(*a*) of having passed AngloVernacular Standard V.

(*b*) of healthy constitution and physical fitness for Military service.

(*c*) of character from a person of respectability.

(*d*) of date and year of birth signed by the candidate before a Justice of the Peace.

4. The examination will be in Anglo-Vernacular Standard V.

5. Those candidates who obtain the highest number of marks will be appointed.

6. Successful candidates will be designated "Native Military Pupils" and will be sent direct to a Medical School. They will neither be attested nor gazetted.

7. Native Military Pupils will receive the following monthly rates of pay, which are inclusive of compensation for dearness of provisions :—

	Pay. Rs.	Extra pay for English qualification. Rs.
1st year ...	... 6	2
2nd ,, ...	... 7	2
3rd ,, ...	... 8	2

with quarters, clothing and books, and appliances for study.

8. They will undergo a professional training for three years, after which period, if reported qualified, they will be admitted into the service as "Sub-Hospital Assistants," and after attestation transferred to a Military Hospital for duty.

9. In the event of a Native Military Pupil failing to pass the periodical School examinations, or misconducting himself, he may be summarily dismissed by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, and all certificates to which he would otherwise be entitled withheld.

10. A Native Military Pupil will be permitted to retain in his possession, after his professional training has been concluded, the books issued to him whilst at a Medical School, and he will be required to produce them at the inspections of Principal Medical Officers.

11. The position of Native Military Pupils on the list of Sub-Hospital Assistants will depend on the place taken at the final examination at the Schools.

12. Sub-Hospital Assistants will be required to sign a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Hospital Assistant," unless prevented by physical inability from so doing. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry of this period, they must refund the amount of salary received during their period of service. During peace, Hospital Assistants may claim their discharge after a service of seven years.

13. On attestation they will receive a grant of Rs. 30 as Kit-money, and an annual allowance of Rs. 5 to aid in keeping it up.

14. Promotion from the rank of Sub-Hospital Assistant to that of Hospital Assistant will be made according to seniority, provided the Subordinate is well conducted and in every way efficient.

15. Second and Third Grade Hospital Assistants will be advanced to the first and second grades, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

16. The promotion of First Grade Hospital Assistants to the rank of Senior Hospital Assistant will be made by selection for ability and merit.

17. The monthly rates of pay will be—

	Pay for rank. Rs.	Extra pay for English qualification. Rs.
Senior Hospital Assistant ...	... 55	25
Hospital Assistant ... 1st Grade ...	... 40	20
Hospital Assistant ... 2nd ,, ...	... 30	10
Hospital Assistant ... 3rd ,, ...	... 20	5
Sub-Hospital Assistant ...	... 12	4

18. Members of the Hospital Assistant Class will be entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of Sub-Hospital Assistant, on a pension equal to one-half his average monthly pay during the preceding five years.

19. Members of the Hospital Assistant Class declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further duty, will be entitled to the following monthly rates of invalid pension :—

Over 25 years' service—One-half the average monthly pay during the preceding five years.

Over 15 and under 25 years' service—One-third the average monthly pay during the preceding five years.

20. Members of the Hospital Assistant Class, if invalided on account of intemperance or irregular habits, will be restricted to a pension equivalent to three-fourths the sum to which they would otherwise have been entitled.

21. Members of the Hospital Assistant Class invalided on account of wounds or of injuries received on service will receive the following monthly rates of pension :—

Over 25 years' service—Full amount of the average monthly pay during the preceding five years.

Over 15 and under 25 years' service—One-half of the average monthly pay during the preceding five years.

Under 15 years' service—One-third of the average monthly pay during the preceding five years.

22. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

23. Widows of Hospital Assistants will be granted family pensions as under :—

Senior Hospital Assistant—as Jamadar of Infantry.

Hospital Assistant and Sub-Hospital Assistant—as Haváldar.

24. Members of the Hospital Assistant Class will be employed in Native Troops' and Followers' Hospitals in Cantonment Hospitals, and in Staff appointments.

25. They will rank below all Native Commissioned Officers and above all Native Non-commissioned Officers.

26. Senior Hospital Assistants who have long, faithful and honourable service, will be eligible for the Civil distinctions of Bahádur, Rái, Rái Bahadur, &c.

By order,

B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surgeon-Captain, I.M.S.,
Secretary to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st July 1894.

b.

NOTICE.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT CLASS.

Sub-Medical Service.

Civil Branch.

NOTIFICATION FOR THE ADMISSION INTO THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY MEDICAL SCHOOLS, POONA AND AHMEDABAD, AND THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, HYDERABAD, OF CANDIDATES TO RECRUIT THE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT CLASS OF THE CIVIL BRANCH OF THE SUB-MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. An Examination for admission into the above Schools will be held on Monday the 22nd October 1894, and the Session will commence on the 1st November 1894.

2. Candidates for the Poona and Ahmedabad Schools must be between the ages of 18 and 20 years, and for the Hyderabad School between 16 and 25.

3. Each Candidate must produce the following certificates :—

(*a*) of having passed Anglo-Vernacular Standard V (Maráthi, Gujaráthi, Kanarese or Sindhi) ;

(*Note.*—Candidates who have passed the Sixth or any higher Standard will, if otherwise approved, be given the preference.)

(*b*) of physical fitness agreeably to the form prescribed in Article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations, Second Edition ;

(*c*) of good character from a person of respectability ;

(*d*) of date and year of birth signed by the Candidate before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to the Examination-room unless he can produce the certificates required by Section 3.

5. All Candidates for the Poona and Ahmedabad Schools must, as a condition of their appointment, reside, if required, within the School limits.

6. A certain number of pupils while studying at the Poona and Ahmedabad Schools will receive stipends of Rs. 9 per mensem during the first and Rs. 10 during the second and third years with Rs. 4, in addition, if unprovided with public quarters.

7. Stipendiary Pupils at Hyderabad will receive Rs. 7 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 8 for the second year, and Rs. 9 for the third year, without house-rent or free quarters.

8. The curriculum will extend over a period of three years, and the instructions throughout will be in the English language.

9. The power of dismissal for misconduct or incompetency is vested in the Superintendent of the School. A report of the dismissal of any Pupil will, however, be made to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

10. The following Scholarship, Prizes, &c., are open for competition at Poona :—

To Third-year Students the Balkrishna Chintoba Money Prize of Rs. 30 for proficiency in Medicine and Therapeutics.

To Third-year Students the Balkrishna Chintoba Money Prize of Rs. 30 for proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence.

To Second-year Students the Balkrishna Chintoba Scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem tenable for twelve months for proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology.

11. Fifteen Government stipends, five of Rs. 9 per mensem each for the first year, and ten of Rs. 10 each during the second and third years, will be given to selected Pupils.

12. The following Scholarships, Prizes, &c., are open for competition at Ahmedabad :—

Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for one year.

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for one year.

Keshowjee Naique Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for one year.

Cawasjee Jehangeer Scholarship of Rs. 9-6-0 monthly, tenable for one year.

Heerjeebhoy Nursingjee Prize of Books to a selected Pupil of the year.

Fifteen Government stipends, five of Rs. 9 per mensem each for the first year, and ten of Rs. 10 each during the second and third years, will be given to selected Pupils.

13. Rs. 200 will be distributed annually in Prizes of Books and Instruments to the most deserving Pupils at Hyderabad.

14. Stipendiary Pupils are required to sign a stamped agreement before their admission to the School, according to the subjoined form authorized under Government Resolution No. 887, dated 10th March 1885, General Department :—

"MEMORANDUM of agreement made the day of 189 , Between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter referred to as 'Government') of the one part and of (hereinafter referred to as the 'Medical Student') of the other part, whereby it is agreed as follows :—

(1) The Medical Student shall study Medicine and Surgery at the Medical School for the term of three years from the day of and shall conform to the rules of the said Medical School, obey the orders of those in authority over him, and do his utmost to pass his final examination.

(2) During such period the Medical Student shall receive a monthly payment of Rs.

(3) In case the Medical Student shall pass his final examination and Government shall require his services, he will serve Government wherever and for so long as Government may require him to do so.

(4) In case the Medical Student shall leave the School without the permission of the

Superintendent of the School, or shall be discharged for any gross misconduct, or shall fail to serve Government if so required as aforesaid, the said Medical Student will refund to Government the amount that he may have received under clause 2 hereof.

(Signature)

Signed by the abovenamed }
in the presence of }

Witness—

Superintendent,
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical School."

15. The parents, guardians or friends of Pupils studying at the Government expense are required to sign a bond according to the subjoined form authorised under Government Resolution No. 741, dated 8th March 1893, General Department :—

"MEMORANDUM of agreement made the day of 189 , Between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter referred to as 'Government') of the one part and (hereinafter referred to as the 'parent or guardian or a friend of the Medical Student') of the other part, whereby it is agreed as follows :—

(1) The Medical Student shall study Medicine and Surgery at the Medical School for the term of three years from and shall conform to the rules of the said Medical School , obey the orders of those in authority over him and will complete his course of study and do his utmost to pass his final examination.

(2) In case, the Medical Student shall pass his final examination and if he is required to enter Government employment at the end of his course he will execute the form of agreement for Hospital Assistant and he will serve Government wherever and for so long as Government may require him to do so.

(3) In case the Medical Student shall leave the Medical School without the permission of the Superintendent of the Medical School or shall be discharged for any gross misconduct, or shall express his wish of relinquishing his studies before passing his final examination, or shall refuse to enter Government service after he has passed his final examination, the said parent or guardian or friend must refund the amount spent by Government on the professional education of the said Medical Student at the time when he relinquishes his studies or at the time when he refuses to enter Government employment.

Signed by the abovenamed }
in the presence of }

Witness—

Parent, guardian or a friend
of
Medical Student."

16. Stipendiary Pupils will be re-examined with regard to their physical fitness at the end of their course of study.

17. Paying Pupils are admitted under Government Resolution No. 280, dated 28th January 1881, on payment of a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

18. The terminal and final or pass examinations of the Pupils will be conducted by the Teachers, assisted by Assessors. If practicable, in Hyderabad, the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, will preside.

19. Pupils, after passing the final examination, will receive certificates of qualification, and a certain number, dependent on the wants of Government, will be selected for admission into the Subordinate Medical Department and will be admitted as 3rd Class Hospital Assistants and will be required to sign a bond according to the subjoined form authorized under Government Resolution No. 1125, dated 20th March 1889, General Department :—

"KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I son of of am held and firmly bound unto *The Secretary of State for India in Council* in the penal sum of Rupees four hundred (Rs. 400) to be paid to the said Secretary of State his certain Attorney Successors or Assigns for which payment to be well and truly made I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and representative firmly by these presents sealed with my seal dated at this day of 189 And I the said do hereby for myself my heirs executors administrators and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State his Successors and Assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this bond or the conditions hereunder written in any Court subject to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay other than the said High Court in its Original Jurisdiction the same shall and may at the instance of the said Secretary of State be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction.

"Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation which is executed under the orders of the Government of and is given for the performance of a public duty in which the public are interested within the meaning of the exception to Section 74 of Act IX of 1872 is such that if the above bounden shall faithfully and diligently serve the said Secretary of State his Successors and Assigns for the period of five years in the Subordinate Medical Department in the capacity of a Civil Hospital Assistant and shall and will willingly and submissively at all times obey all the lawful orders and commands of the said Secretary of State his Successors and Assigns and of any Commissioned Medical Officer of the Department for the time being under whom the above bounden may be appointed to serve and especially shall when ordered so to do forthwith and as ordered proceed to any part of British India or its dependencies or of the States in alliance with it where his services shall be required and shall on no account (except in case of illness of which a certificate

signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer shall be sufficient proof) without the orders or sanction of the said Secretary of State his Successors or Assigns leave any station to which he shall have been appointed or in any way terminate his service before the end of the said five years and shall while at every such station well and truly and faithfully perform the duties of a Civil Hospital Assistant and shall also when required so to do and in the event of necessity arising serve on military duty and while engaged on such military duty will strictly conform to and obey and observe all Orders and Regulations prescribed for his conduct, subject to the penalties for disobedience therein laid down or failing such to a penalty of Rs. 200 and on any default or breach of any of the provisions hereinbefore mentioned in respect to his duties
shall well and truly upon demand pay to the said Secretary of State his Successors or Assigns the sum of Rupees two hundred (200) for every such default or breach then the above written Bond shall be void otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed in our presence."

20. The monthly rates of pay for Hospital Assistants are as under :—

1st Class	above fourteen years'	service.	Rs. 55
2nd	do. seven	do.	„ 35
3rd	do. under	do.	„ 25

21. In addition to the above scale special allowance will be granted to Hospital Assistants for independent or other charges of more than ordinary importance, unhealthiness or dearness of provisions. Special personal allowances will also be granted for exceptionally good service.

22. Second and Third Class Hospital Assistants will be advanced to the first and second class respectively after completing a service of seven years in the lower class, provided they pass the examination for promotion.

23. Hospital Assistants when employed solely on military duties will receive pay according to the military scale, *viz.* :—

1st Grade	...	Rs. 60
2nd do.	...	„ 40
3rd do.	...	„ 25

and will be promoted to the next higher grade temporarily after completing a service of five years in the lower grade so long as they serve in the Military Department, but will revert to their own class on reversion to civil duty. When called upon to perform military duty in addition to his proper work he will be entitled to an extra allowance of Rs. 15 a month for a regiment, Rs. 10 for a wing of a regiment, a Cantonment hospital or followers' hospital, and Rs. 5 a month for any Detachment less than a wing.

24. Hospital Assistants will be eligible for pensions, leave, and travelling allowances under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations.

By order,

B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surgeon-Captain, I. M. S.,
Secretary to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st July 1894.

Rules of 1861 regarding the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Art. 1. Sub-Assistant Surgeons are to be selected exclusively from the most meritorious and highly qualified Graduates of the Grant Medical College.

2. They are arranged in three classes, first, second and third, the last being the lowest of the three with the following allowances:— 3rd class Rs 100; 2nd class, Rs 150; 1st class, Rs 200 per mensem.

3 A Sub-Assistant Surgeon on appointment will be entered in the 3rd class, and after 7 years' service will become eligible for promotion to the 2nd, and after seven years' service in that grade will be eligible for the 1st class.

4. But in no instance will a Sub-Assistant Surgeon be promoted till after re-examination by the Professors of the Grant College, in the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery conducted with the view of ascertaining whether he continues possessed of proficiency in these practical subjects, and whether his knowledge has kept pace with the advances of medical Science. In the event of a favourable report, the Sub Assistant Surgeon

will be entitled to the increased rate of allowances from the date of completion of the septennial period; in the event of an unfavourable report, the Sub Assistant Surgeon will continue in the lower class for another year, be then examined by the Professors of the College and should he still be unfavourably reported on, the expediency of removing him from the list will be taken into consideration.

5 In the event of a Sub Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd or 2nd class distinguishing himself for a period of years by great assiduity in the discharge of his professional duties and at the same time by making contributions to medical science, creditable to his industry and professional attainments, he will become eligible for promotion to the superior grade without reference to period of service; but in no instance will the promotion take place till he has been examined in medicine, surgery and midwifery and favourably reported on by the Professors of the Grant Medical College.

6. Sub Assistant Surgeons at first will be chiefly employed in connection with Public Dispensaries and Civil Hospitals in the large towns in different parts of the Presidency; and afterwards as their services may be most required.

7. They will rank from their date of appointment in Government Orders, but will not be entitled to salary till they have joined the Station, and entered upon the duties to which they have been nominated. When employed in the Military Department they are amenable to the Articles of War for the Native Army in the grade of a Native Commissioned Officer.

8. In official intercourse it is the wish of Government that Sub-Assistant Surgeons should be treated with the same degree of respect which is paid to Native Commissioned Officers of the Army, &c.

9. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, proceeding for the first time after appointment to join a distant station, will be entitled to Rs. 2 daily as travelling allowance for the regulated period, and to an advance of two months' pay, the advance to be liquidated by deduction of Rs 50 monthly.

10. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon appointed with the sanction of Government to the service of a Foreign State or of a Jaghiredar Chieftain, &c. &c. will receive an addition equal to one-third of his pay.

11. When the medical charge of a Civil Station, or of a Subsidiary Jail, &c. &c. is entrusted to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, he shall receive Rs 50 per mensem additional salary.

12. Sub-Assistant Surgeons acting for divisional Superintendents of Vaccination will receive Rs 2 per diem travelling allowance, and Rs 50 additional salary. When appointed Assistants to Superintendents of Vaccination, they will receive Rs 150 a month if of the 3rd class, and Rs 200 if of the 2nd class, inclusive of all travelling or other allowances whatever.

13. Sub-Assistant Surgeons falling into charge of a Native Regiment, or of a portion thereof, shall receive the regulated amount of head money; but, if directed to assume charge at another station than that of the Dispensary to which they have been posted, they shall receive in addition Rs. 2 daily as travelling allowance, for the regulated period, and during their residence at such station Rs 30 house-rent.

14. Sub-Assistant Surgeons taking the field with a force, or marching with troops, shall, in addition to head money, receive Rs 60 a month travelling allowance, and Rs 30 tent allowance.

15. The rules passed by the Government of India, under date the 5th March 1856, for regulating leave of absence and acting allowances to public officers in India not in the Covenanted Service, are applicable in every respect to Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

16. The rules of the Uncovenanted Service are generally applicable to Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and they are allowed Retiring Pensions, agreeably to Despatch No 12 of 11th August 1852; G. G. O. No 1532, 15th November 1859, Bengal.

Appointments.

№ 1347.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1873.

Letter from the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, № 4447, dated the 31st December 1872 – Pointing out the desirability of rigorously enforcing the rule laid down in the Notification of 25th March 1861, for the admission of the graduates of the Grant Medical College into the Sub Assistant Surgeon class; suggesting that before the admission of any such graduate, a reference be made to his office to ascertain if his services are required; and suggesting that it may be made known that none except those who pass the First Class University Examination shall be admitted into the service.

Memorandum from the Educational Department of the Secretariat, № 75-A, dated the 22nd January 1873 – Returning the above with the observation that some rule should be laid down for limiting the supply of Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the necessities of the service, and stating that the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to report on the suggestion made by Dr Wright to secure the object.

Letter from the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, № 449, dated 7th February 1873 – Stating, in reply to a reference, his reason why Hospital Assistants educated in the Vernacular Class of the

the Grant Medical College are selected for the charge of Dispensaries, while there are Sub-Assistant Surgeons unemployed; mentioning the number of appointments for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons are eligible to be twenty-eight; and giving it as his opinion that it is very desirable to keep a reserve of seven upon this number, or twenty-five per cent, four to be attached to the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and the remaining three to the other large Civil Hospitals which he mentions.

Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, No 145, dated 8th February 1873 - Forwarding one from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, No 5989, dated 31st January last, with enclosure from the Acting Principal, Grant Medical College, relative to the selection of graduates of the Grant Medical College as Sub Assistant Surgeons.

Resolution - The practice of admitting all graduates who have obtained the degree of Licentiate in Medicine into the Indian Medical service in the rank of Sub Assistant Surgeons must now cease, and in future nominations should only be made to fill vacancies, and the selection should be confined to graduates who have passed in the first class, or if there be no graduates of the first class available, to those graduates of the second class, who may be considered by the Principal of the Grant Medical College to be the most meritorious and best qualified, a certificate of physical fitness from the Principal being required in all cases.

2. The number of Sub Assistant Surgeons should, as recommended by the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, be fixed at thirty five, and no increase in this number should be made without the special orders of Government.

At the beginning of December in each year, the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, should communicate to the Director of Public Instruction, the number of vacancies to which appointments can be made. Each appointment will be in the first instance probationary, and the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department should report to Government at the end of a year's service on the conduct and qualifications of each nominee, who will then, if he have given satisfaction, be permanently admitted to the service.

(signed) Vassudev Pandurang
For Chief Secretary to Government.

To
The Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat.

Appointments: Assistant Surgeons.

No 1385 of 1888.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1888.

Resolution of Government.

In modification of the order contained in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution, No 1347, dated 18th April 1873, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to rule that in future in the appointment of Assistant Surgeons preference will generally be given to Medical graduates of the First Class. But it is not intended to confer on such graduates any right or special claim to such appointments. Such weight as they deserve may in each case be given to other considerations.

E. Lawrence
Acting Under Secretary to Govern-ment.

To

The Surgeon General with the Govern-ment of Bombay,

The Accountant General.

Extract paras 2 to 5 of Section IV of the Bombay Medical Code of 1875:-

(2) They are arranged in three classes - first, second and third, (the last being the lowest of the three), with the following allowances:—

1st Class . . .	Rs 200	per mensem
2nd Class	" 150	" "
3rd Class . . .	" 100	" "

(3) An Assistant Surgeon on appointment will be entered in the 3rd class; after seven years' service he will become eligible for promotion into the 2nd class, and after seven years' service in that grade will be eligible for the 1st class.

(4) In no instance will an Assistant Surgeon be promoted till after re-examination in the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery, conducted with the view of ascertaining whether he continues possessed of proficiency in these practical subjects, and whether his knowledge has kept pace with the advances of medical science.

(5) In the event of an Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd or 2nd class distinguishing himself for a period of years by great assiduity in the discharge of his professional duties, and at the same time by making contri-

bntions to medical science, he will be-
-come eligible for promotion to the Superior
grade without reference to period of
service; but in no instance will this
take place till he has been examined in
medicine, surgery and midwifery, and a
favourable report given of his professional
acquirements.

True copies.
Kothawalla
Ag. Superintendent, General
Department.

Assistant Surgeons: Allowances to ——.

No. 3300.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1890.

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 4439, dated 24th June 1890:—

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 942, dated 20th March 1876, fixing the allowance to Assistant Surgeons from Rs. 24 to 50, I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the sanction of Government.

"Hitherto it has been the custom to obtain Government sanction in each case, to any increase in the allowance to an Assistant Surgeon. Assistant Surgeons when they are promoted from one grade to the next higher, naturally expect that they should have an increase in their allowance, and each case has to be submitted to and receive the sanction of Government.

"I beg to recommend that, in future, the allowances be regulated according to the grade, *e.g.*, Rs. 24 to the Third Grade and in the case of men entertained after the issue of Government Resolution No. 2069, dated 27th May 1890, Rs. 20; to the Second Grade Rs. 35 and to the First Grade Rs. 50, with this proviso that no one should be entitled to increase in the allowance, unless his conduct and performance of his duties meet with the approval of the Surgeon General.

"I would suggest, to save references to Government, the Surgeon General be allowed to sanction the increased allowance to Assistant Surgeons on promotion without a special sanction from Government in each case.

"The Surgeon General would still, in specially deserving cases, recommend for the sanction of Government, the full allowance to any Assistant Surgeon irrespective of grade."

Letter from the Accountant General, No. G.A.—13366, dated 29th July 1890:—

"In returning your endorsement No. 2820, dated the 16th of July 1890, I have the honour to state that it is entirely for Government to decide whether the proposal of the Surgeon General to fix the allowance for Second Class Assistant Surgeons at Rs. 35 and for First Class Assistant Surgeons at Rs. 50 per mensem, should be entertained, and whether the power to sanction such allowances should be delegated to that officer as requested by him.

"2. Attention is invited to the marginal note in paragraph 2 of letter No. 111, dated 18th February 1876, from the Government of India in the Home Department, stating that the allowance is to be given 'upon the Surgeon General's recommendation founded upon superior qualifications or approved services.' The intention of this seems to be that Government should sanction the allowance upon the Surgeon General's recommendation. The question, however, seems to be one entirely for Government to decide as stated above."

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay are approved and sanctioned.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
The Accountant General.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

CURRENT No. 449

No. 1379 of 1895.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1895.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Madras,
Educational Department,
Madras.

CHIEF SECRETARY
8 APR 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No 4645, dated 8th December 1894, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the marginally noted communications with accompaniments as per list annexed, received from the Educational (which furnishes information for the Political Department also), Financial, Revenue, Judicial and Public Works Departments of this Government supplying the information requested in your letter No R-117, dated 12th July 1894, regarding

- Memorandum from the Educational Department No 1584, dated 4th August 1894.
- Memorandum from the Financial Department No 3631, dated 7th November 1894.
- Memorandum from the Revenue Department No 9425, dated 17th November 1894.
- Memorandum from the Judicial Department, No 171, dated 10th January 1895.
- Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No 36 E, dated 17th January 1895.

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regarding the general education qualifications demanded in those Departments for admission to the public service, both superior and inferior, and the special, professional or technical tests which candidates are required to have passed before appointment to particular posts. The notifications of this Government in the Educational Department, No 597, dated 4th April 1888, and No 1477A, dated 12th July 1892, quoted in the reports from the Financial, Revenue and Public Works Departments have been superseded by a notification in the same Department No 107, dated 16th January 1895, a copy of which is herewith forwarded in lieu of copies of the two notifications mentioned above. No rules of the nature referred to by you have been issued from the Marine, Ecclesiastical and Railway Departments of this Government.

2. As regards the General Department of this Government, the rules regulating the admission to the lower grades of the Public Service promulgated in the Educational Department notifications referred to above have been made applicable to appointments in the offices of the Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, the Oriental Translator to Government, the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime movers, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, the Superintendent, Government Central Press, the Director, Government Observatory, Colaba, and the Civil Medical Department including the Surgeon General's office. It has, however, been decided that the rules need not apply absolutely in the last three offices. It has also been held that it is not necessary to apply the rules to the offices of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay and the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Bombay. There are also certain rules for the examination of candidates for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service, and for the Hospital

pital Assistant Class, Military and Civil Branches, which will be found in the accompanying copies of notices marked A, B and C. I am also to forward copies of the papers noted in the margin, containing the rules laid down for regulating the admission of Candidates into the Civil Branch of the Assistant Surgeon Class.

- Rules of 1861 regarding the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeons (as Assistant Surgeons were then called).
- Government Resolution, General Department, No 1347, dated 18th April 1873.
- Government Resolution, General Department, No 1385, dated 2nd May 1888.
- Extract paragraphs 2 to 5 of Section IV of the Bombay Medical Code of 1875.
- Government Resolution, General Department, No 3300, dated 18th August 1890.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Chief Secretary to Government.

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ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
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PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only