Educational (1898.) Department.

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G.O., No. 497

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Salt, Abkari & Customs dept

Approving, subject to the modifications suggested by the C.E.E., the revised rules regarding the tests required to be passed by Officers of the ——.

T 8/98

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
CNP 1220/98 to Educl Govt							

Government {1898} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 497, 11th August 1898.

AUGUST.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Approving, subject to the modifications suggested by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, the revised rules regarding the tests required to be passed by officers of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), No. 95, dated 23rd March 1898.

Resolution—No. 95, dated 23rd March 1898.

The Board begs leave to address Government on the subject of the departmental tests required to be passed by the officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

2. As Government is aware, the work of the department is very largely of a practical nature, and the officers who are best qualified for it are not unfrequently men who are by no means quick at passing examinations. At the same time the work of the department has increased in such a way from year to year that it is practically impossible for men in it to find time to study. With all this the tests required to be passed by them are, the Board believes, more numerous than, and quite as difficult as, those required in any other department. The result has been that hardly a single officer has completed the tests required of him and time after time applications have had to be submitted for permanent exemptions. Moreover, sanction having been granted in many cases only temporarily, the Board is now in the position of having on its list a number of officers whose promotion Government has only approved subject to their passing examinations by fixed dates, and who have by failure to pass rendered themselves liable to reduction to their former grade—a proceeding which the Board, on the ground of their having done their actual work satisfactorily, is by no means prepared to recommend. A list of these officers and of the examinations which they still have to pass is attached to these Proceedings.

3. The Board being convinced that the tests as they now stand are too difficult for an officer of average ability to pass while at full work, some on the ground of the difficulty of the papers set, others on account of the high minimum required for a pass or for other reasons, feels itself compelled to address Government to reduce their severity. Another reason for addressing Government at this juncture is the fact that, while the text-books set for some of the tests are numerous and more or less out of date, the Board will, at an early date, be issuing the manuals on each of the subjects dealt with by the department. The preparation of these manuals has been ordered in G.Os., Mis. No. 1572, Revenue, dated 23rd March 1897, and No. 869, Revenue, dated 12th October 1897, and will suitably replace the text-books at present in use.

4. The alterations it proposes will be discussed in order of the tests as they now stand :—

Test A.—Criminal Law, Procedure and Evidence. The papers at present set for Salt officers in this subject are the same as those set for the Special Text Examinations. That is to say, a Salt Inspector, whose appearances in court are not very frequent and whose attention is entirely confined to one or two classes of cases, is required to answer the same questions as a Deputy Collector who will be called upon in all probability to exercise the powers of a first-class Magistrate. It is true that the minimum marks required of him are not the same; but this does not affect the fact that the questions asked are altogether beyond the range of his ordinary experience and many of them are such as in the whole course of his service he will never be called upon to concern himself with. The Board would substitute for this test a much more elementary one dealing only with subjects which come within the range of a Salt officer's actual work.

Test B.—This is divided into five branches—the Salt Laws and Rules, certain Standing Orders of the Board, the Salt Commission Report, Dr. Ratton's Hand-book and the Manufacture and Chemistry of saltpetre. In the new Salt Manual ordered to be prepared in G.O., No. 869, Revenue, dated 12th October 1897, all these subjects will be dealt with, and the Board considers that two papers on this manual will answer the purposes of the examination more efficiently than the five papers now set on books which cover more ground than is necessary and are in parts more or less obsolete.

Test C.—This consists of two branches which are not very intimately connected with one another—the first, the Account Code and the Civil Service Regulations, and the second, the method of keeping the accounts and rendering the returns in use in the department. The first of these is a necessary subject of examination and the Board would not alter it materially; but, in view of the number of tests required to be passed, it would suggest that this, which is one of the least important, should be removed from the list of those the passing of which is a condition precedent to promotion, and that Inspectors should be allowed to pass it within two years following thereon. The second branch the Board would abolish altogether. There are in its opinion too many tests and this is one which can well be done without. As it is, the papers set in Tests B and F embody a number of general questions in accounts as will be seen from the file of papers herewith sent, and a thorough examination in the new manuals will ensure a general knowledge of the accounts embodied in them. At the same time it is impossible to insist on any special knowledge of details since the number of sets of accounts is so great, and no officer can be expected to show a special knowledge of the accounts pertaining to a branch of work that he has not been actually engaged in.

In *Test D* the Board would propose no alterations, but would reduce the number of branches to three by amalgamating the first two into one.

In *Test E* the only alteration the Board would propose is one in the wording of the description of Branch (ii). From the Hon'ble Sir Henry (then Mr.) Bliss's letter printed in G.O., No. 461, Educational, dated 19th July 1883, to which the original notification is attached, it appears that what he desired a candidate should be required to read was "an ordinary petition or report from a Petty officer," but the notification, as it stands, requires him to read "fluently and intelligibly" "an arzi badly written in a difficult hand and badly spelt." If this is strictly interpreted, the test, so far as this portion of it is concerned, is the hardest in the Presidency. The Board therefore proposes to adopt the wording of the late Commissioner's letter in the notification itself.

Test F.—The two branches of this test practically cover the same ground, and the Abkári and Opium Acts, which amount to less that 200 sections between them, with the notifications and rules thereunder, which are embodied in about 100 pages of the Excise Manual, form the subject of sixteen questions in each grade every year. This the Board considers is a mistake. If he is not going to repeat the previous years' questions, the Examiner has to go into subjects which are quite out of the ordinary range of a Salt officer's practical work. The Board considers that a single paper of ten questions in place of the two would be ample, and that the text-book for it should be the Excise Manual now under preparation.

5. One addition appears to be necessary to the tests in view of the recent addition of Customs work to the other work of the department. Seeing that any officer in it may be called upon to perform Customs duties, the Board thinks that a simple test in this subject will have to be added, but would make it, like the Account Code and the Civil Service Regulations, a test to be passed after promotion instead of as a condition precedent to it. The text-books may be those fixed for the present Sea Customs test, but the Board would suggest that for the present at any rate the papers should be of a simple nature and that questions on the more abstruse points should be avoided.

6. In conclusion, the Board would represent that the minimum percentages required for passing the various tests need thorough revision. These vary at present from 60 to 20 per cent. and the lower percentages in many cases are prescribed for the easier papers. This is only explainable by the supposition that when the minima were first fixed, it was intended that one paper should be set for candidates for both grades, those obtaining the higher percentages securing a pass in the higher grade and the lower in the lower. This is a system which the Board thinks it would be wise to adopt now instead of making the lower grades absurdly easy to pass, as they are in some cases at present, while the higher ones are out of all proportion difficult.

7. At the same time the Board ventures to suggest that it is unnecessary to make Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 50 pass any of these tests. The work of these officers is for the most part out-door and it is not desirable, even if it is possible, to make them sit down to in-door study. The Board considers that it is sufficient to require them to pass tests when they are of a standing for promotion to act as Assistant Inspectors, that is to say, when they reach the second grade.

8. A revised notification embodying the changes above proposed is submitted for the approval of Government. It has been thought well to class Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Sea Customs together with the rest of the department into which they will presently be incorporated.

9. It will be impossible for the changes to come into force till October 1899 as the manuals will not be issued in time for this year's examinations, but the Board submits its recommendations at once in order that due and sufficient notice may be given to intending candidates and because, as stated in paragraph 2 above, a number of officers have become liable to reduction under the present scheme unless Government should see fit to exempt them for a further period.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Educational Department,
with a file of question-papers and with lists in MS.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Special Tests are prescribed for the examination of officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department:—

Subjects in which papers will be set.	Time allowed for each paper.	Percentage of full marks required for a pass.		Remarks.
		Higher grade.	Lower grade.	
	HOURS.			
Test A—Criminal Law—				
(i) Indian Penal Code	3	40	30	The paper set for this test will be of an elementary nature dealing with subjects which come within the range of a Salt officer's practical work.
(ii) Indian Evidence Act				
(iii) Criminal Procedure Code				
Test B—Salt—				
(i) Salt Manual, Volume I	2	40	30	
(ii) Do. do. II	2	40	30	
Test C—Accounts— The Civil Service Regulations so far as they relate to uncovenanted officers employed in the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department and the Civil Account Code, Chapters 1, 3 to 7, 10 and 15 of the 5th Edition.	2	30	..	There will be no examination in the lower grade in this test.
Test D—Engineering—				
(i) Surveying with chain and compass; keeping a field book; and plotting an ordinary survey of fairly level country to a simple scale. The theory and practice of levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Dumpy level; also keeping a field book, and drawing sections to simple scales.	3	30	..	The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations. There will be no examination according to the lower grade in the several branches of this test.
(ii) The mensuration of planes and solids	1	30	..	
(iii) The preparation of plans and estimates for, and the execution of, simple construction and repair works of the following descriptions such as are in ordinary use in the department:—				
(*a*) Roads including small bridges	..	..	..	
(*b*) Offices, peons' lines, &c.	..	..	..	
(*c*) Embankments and channels	3	30	..	
Test E—Linguistic—				
(i) Ability to converse fluently in a vernacular language spoken in the Madras Presidency, other than Hindustani.	2½	30	..	The examinations in branches (i) and (ii) will be entirely *viva voce*. All branches of this test must be passed simultaneously.
(ii) Reading an ordinary petition or report from a petty officer.		30	..	There will be no examination in the lower grade in this test.
(iii) Writing an order in the vernacular	½	30	..	
Test F—Excise—				
Excise Manual	3	40	30	
Test G—Customs—				
(i) Sea Customs Law	2	30	..	There will be no examination in the lower grade in this test.
(ii) Rules under the Sea Customs Act	2	30	..	

2. The examinations in all the tests except Test E will be annual and will be conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations. Three months' notice will be given of the dates fixed for these examinations. Candidates will be required to pay the following fees on each occasion of their appearance for any test or branch of a test:—

	RS.
For each test or branch of a test according to the higher or only grade ..	7
Do. do. lower grade	5

3. Inspectors will further be required to execute and plot a simple survey and also to run, and draw the section of, an easy line of levels before a local committee composed of an officer of the Public Works Department and of an Assistant Commissioner or other superior officer of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department. Two-thirds of full marks must be obtained for a pass in practical surveying and levelling. The time to be allowed for surveying and levelling will be determined by the local committee.

4. The text-books to be studied for Test D are for branch (i) Catechism on Surveying and Levelling, by Mr. D'Cruz; for branch (ii), the College of Engineering Manual on Mensuration; and for branch (iii) Notes on Building and Road-making and Schoury's Text-book on Estimating, published by Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., and the Departmental Manual so far as it concerns plans and estimates.

5. Officers may present themselves for the Higher Grade Examination in all the tests without previously passing by the Lower Grade. Should they fail to pass, but obtain the number of marks prescribed for the Lower Grade, they will be declared to have passed by the Lower Grade.

6. The examinations in Test E will be conducted under the orders of the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue by the Commissioner himself or by a Deputy Commissioner, with the assistance of a gazetted officer of any department, at such places and times of the year as may be convenient. No fees will be required for this test. No great grammatical knowledge or accuracy of spelling or elegance of expression will be required of candidates, but the languages must be spoken, read and written fluently and intelligibly.

7. Clerks and Accountants drawing less than Rs. 50 and Sub-Inspectors drawing less than Rs. 60 will not be required to pass any tests.

8. Sub-Inspectors drawing Rs. 60 and over will be required to pass all the tests except C, D and G and Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 50 and over all except A, D and G, in the Lower Grade, previous to appointment or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same.

9. Assistant Inspectors, Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and over will be required to pass all the tests with the exception of C, D and G by the Lower Grade previous to appointment or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same. They will be allowed two years in any case for the passing of Tests C, D and G.

10. Inspectors will be required to pass all the tests with the exception of C, D and G by the Higher Grade previous to appointment or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same. They will be allowed two years in any case for the passing of Tests C, D and G.

11. Test E must be passed in the case of officers below the grade of Inspector whose own vernacular is one of the vernaculars spoken in the Presidency in two languages. In other cases in one, except that all Inspectors will be required to pass in two. Provided that no officer shall be required to pass in a language other than his own vernacular unless he has been for eighteen months continuously in a district or districts where it is spoken. Provided also that one of the two languages in each case must be Tamil or Telugu and that Hindustani shall not be reckoned as a vernacular of the Presidency. The examination of candidates in their own vernaculars will in most cases be a formal one, but it must be ensured that they can read a running hand.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Commissioner for the Government Examinations, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Madras, 7th July 1898, No. 235/2-D.

In returning the papers referred to me for remarks under endorsement No. 34 M., dated 25th May 1898, I have the honour to state that I find nothing to disapprove of in the modifications which the Board of Revenue proposes to make in the rules relating to the Salt Tests. I have always been of opinion that these rules needed to be simplified and, when submitting my proposals for the revision of the Special Tests generally in 1893, I should have dealt with the Salt Tests also, but the Board was of opinion then that no alterations were required.

2. From paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings, I understand that there is to be only one set of papers for the higher and lower grades in those tests where there are two grades, candidates who obtain the higher minimum being placed in the higher grade and those obtaining the lower minimum in the lower grade. If so, it appears to me that there ought to be only one uniform fee charged, there being only one examination under each test, which will be open to all candidates. I propose, therefore, to strike out the line in rule 2, where a fee of Rs. 5 is prescribed for the lower grade.

3. In the column of remarks the words "There will be no examination in the lower grade in the test," against some of the tests, seem to me to be misleading, inasmuch as they imply that, as regards the other tests, two distinct examinations will be held, one for the higher grade and one for the lower grade. It would be better, perhaps, to state that "where a lower and a higher minimum are prescribed, candidates failing to obtain the higher minimum but obtaining the lower minimum will be considered to have passed by the lower grade or standard, but will be allowed to appear again at any subsequent examination to pass by the higher grade.

4. I presume the new rules are not intended to come into force before next year. It is too late to make them applicable to the examination to be held in October this year.

Order—No. 497, Educational, dated 11th August 1898.

The recommendations of the Board, subject to the modifications suggested by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, are approved.

2. The Government observes that no proposals have been made either by the Board or the Commissioner with regard to the present Sea Customs Test. It appears that there will now be only one officer who will have to pass it, viz., the Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and that he may be required to pass the new Test B. Customs. The Board will, therefore, be requested to report whether the present Sea Customs Test cannot be abolished.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" Commissioner for Government Examinations.
" Revenue Department.
" Editor's Table - 6-9-98

Ed. W. D'Moss.

Sd. 814 : 25-10-94 Salt
" 317 : 9-5-94 Sc
" 67 : 2-2-94 "
" 877 : 30-11-93 Cus
" 818 : 8-11-93 Sc
" 287 : 28-4-93 Cus
" 443 : 9-6-92 "
" 427 : 2-6-92 "
Spl Test Notification

Est C. No. 596.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue),

MADRAS.

818/93 Sc
67/94 Sc
317/94 Salt Test Not
427/92
443/92
287/93
877/93
814/94

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
4 MAY 98

Printed April 21st.

Proceedings, No. 95, 23rd March 1898.

Endt. No. 34-46, dt 25-5-1898

Referred to the Commissioner for Government Examinations for remarks.

(By order)

Ag Asstt Secretary

23:5:98

MARCH.

WR
21/5/98

Submitting for the approval of Government revised rules regarding the tests required to be passed by officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

Sent 10.5.98

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(SEPARATE REVENUE).

RESOLUTION—No. 95, dated 23rd March 1898.

The Board begs leave to address Government on the subject of the departmental tests required to be passed by the officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

2. As Government is aware, the work of the department is very largely of a practical nature, and the officers who are best qualified for it are not unfrequently men who are by no means quick at passing examinations. At the same time the work of the department has increased in such a way from year to year that it is practically impossible for men in it to find time to study. With all this the tests required to be passed by them are, the Board believes, more numerous than, and quite as difficult as, those required in any other department. The result has been that hardly a single officer has completed the tests required of him and time after time applications have had to be submitted for permanent exemptions. Moreover, sanction having been granted in many cases only temporarily, the Board is now in the position of having on its list a number of officers whose promotion Government has only approved subject to their passing examinations by fixed dates, and who have by failure to pass rendered themselves liable to reduction to their former grade; a proceeding which the Board, on the ground of their having done their actual work satisfactorily, is by no means prepared to recommend. A list of these officers and of the examinations which they still have to pass is attached to these Proceedings.

3. The Board being convinced that the tests as they now stand are too difficult for an officer of average ability to pass while at full work, some on the ground of the difficulty of the papers set, others on account of the high minimum required for a pass or for other reasons, feels itself compelled to address Government to reduce their severity. Another reason for addressing Government at this juncture is the fact that, while the text-books set for some of the tests are numerous and more or less out of date, the Board will, at an early date, be issuing the Manuals on each of the subjects dealt with by the department. The preparation of these Manuals has been ordered in G.Os., Mis. No. 1572, Revenue, dated 23rd March 1897, and No. 869, Revenue, dated 12th October 1897, and will suitably replace the text-books at present in use.

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Educational (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 858

Read-3611/25-5-98

COMMISSIONER FOR GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, MADRAS. DESPATCHED 7 JUL. 1898

Order

From The Hon'ble Mr. D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras.

No. 235/2D.

Dated 7th July 1898.

Received } 8-7-98
Registered }

Enclosures 2 with a set of question papers

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Returning Endorsement No. 34 M dated 25th May 1898 and stating, with remarks, that he finds nothing to disapprove of in the modifications which the Board of Revenue proposes to make in the rules regulating the Salt Tests.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

List of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department who have been temporarily exempted from passing certain departmental tests but have failed to pass within the time allowed

	Officers	Tests exempted from
Mr. R. Ry	B. Perraza	D, H-II, E (in a second language) H.
"	V. Govinda Mudaliar	D-IV, E (in a second language)
"	N. Seshagiri Row	D-III, IV, E (in a second language)
"	S. Aramuda Aiyangar	B.I, E. (in a second language)
Mr.	A. B. Campbell	B I, II, E (in a second language)
"	E. Norfor	B-I D II, IV E (in two language) H II
"	R. H. Brookes	D I-II, IV, E (in a second language)
Dr R Ry	R. Mangesh Rao	D, E (in a second language)
Mr.	T. G. Everard	A, B, I II III & V, b D III-IV, E in a Second language and H
"	C. S. Rolland	A, B.I & II, b, D, E in two languages & H.
"	R. P. Tillard	b II, D II, III, IV and H(T)
"	E. D. Laybourn	A, B I, E in a Second language & H II
"	W. J. Woodhouse	B. I, II & V, b II. D. E. in a Second language H I
"	H. W. W. Brown	D IV and E in one language
"	J. B. Andrews	B II and IV, b II D and E.
"	S. W. Tremenheere	A, B I and II. b IV D, E and H II
Dr R Ry	P. Lukshmiah	B. III, b, E in one language and H(II)
"	V. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar	B I and II C II A I
"	Krishnaji Vasudev	B I, C II, D, E in a Second language, H
Mr	R. A. Meelson	B IV, C II, D. I, II & III.
Dr R Ry	D. Narasimha Rao	A, B I, II, C, D
Dr	S.C. W Ottmann	D IV, E in a Second language.
Dr R Ry	S. Subramaniam	C II, D, E (in two languages)
"	M. V. Suriyanarayana Rao Nayudu	D II D I III & IV and E in one language
"	a. Kasi Row	D II. D I III & IV and E in one language
"	J. a. K. Taylor	

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List of Sub Inspectors of the Salt, Customs and Excise Department who have been temporarily exempted from passing certain departmental Tests

Officers	Tests Still to be passed
A. Ramaswamie Sastri	Al, Bl, cl H
B. Seshachellam	C I
T. Seetharam Singh	B. b I, B III, V, cb, H II
V. D. Manikkavelu Mudaliar	B.l, cb, H
Mr. F. F. Quinn	Cl
Gopal Singh	B. IV H I
Mr. E. H. J. Lamb	Al, cl and H
V. jagannada Rao	Al, B III, IV and V, C I, H I
V. Ramaiya	B V, C I
P. Subba Rao	A.b
C. Appadorai Aiyar	C-I
K. L. Narasimha Rao	B III to V, c I
P. Batchiraju	A.b, B III to V, cb
S. Venkataswami	B III to V, cl, H II
B. Umamaheswaram	B. IV, C-I
A. Rama Rao Nayudu	A.b B.l II, B II to V, c I
K. Varahalu	B III to V, c I, H II
G. Sreeramulu	B III to V
A. V. Raja Rao	C I
K. Krishnamurti	Ab, B III to V, cl H II
N. Vaithiswara Aiyar	B.b, cl and H
K. Loganatha Mudali	Ab, B. IV cb II
V. Seshadri Aiyangar	Al, bb, cl & H b II
M. V. Suriawarama Chetti	Ab, B III, IV & V, c I
S. Balaramakrishnulu	Ab, B III to V, H
N. Manikam	Ab, B III to V, C I, H II
P. Suriamarayana Rao	Al, Bl, c I & H
L. Govinda Aiya	Bl, cl
V. Sriramadoss	Ab, bb, cl
M. Subba Rao	Ab, bb, cb, H b
C. Suriamarayana	A b B III, IV
K. Rangacharlu	Bb. I, cb II
A. Balakrishna Aiya	Ab, B. II, cb, H II
D. V. Subbaroya Sastri	Al, bb, c I H b I
V. Partha Sarathi Aiyangar	Bb, cb, H b
K. Hanumantha Rao	B. III to V C I
N. Narasimha Chari	Al, bb, cb H
V. J. Kesavulu Naidu	Ab, B III to V, H
J. Appalavarasaiya	Ab, bb, cl, H
J. Appannah	Ab, bb, bb H

Officers of the S. [illegible] Service Department temporarily exempted from passing certain departmental tests

Officers	Tests still to be passed
A. Venkataswami	Ab, Bb
N. Krishna Murti	B III to V, CI
V. Venkatāvaraṇyaniato	Ab Bb cb, Fb
K. Narasingarao Patnaik	Ab, Bb, cb Fb
K. G. Rama Rao	Ab, B III to V, CI
L. Narayana murti	Ab, B IV V, CI
M. L. Seetharama Aiya	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb
R. Narasimham	Bb II B III to V
T. V. Ramajuna Naidu	Ab, B IV to V, Fb
C. Gopalakrishna Aiya	B III to V, CI
N. Seshachellam	Ab Bb CI, Fb I
C. Narasimham	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb
Mr. AE Ranasbotham	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb
Mr. CB. Mesquita	Ab, cb, Fb II
" W. K. Green	Ab, cb
" C. M. Dakkodara Nayudu	Ab, B IV to V, cb
Mr. J. W. Borebank	Ab, B III, cb Fb I
" Spitteler	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb
N. Krishna Aiyar	Ab, B IV and V, CI
Mr. B. N Salisbury	Ab, Bb II, cb, Fb I
" G. o De Souza	Ab, cb
" F. N. Dawes	Ab, cb II, Fb II
K. Ramachandra Aiya	B III to V
C. R. Varadarajulu Nayudu	BC II, B III to V, CI, Fb II
Mr. E. W. Truter	B V, CI
" A. H. Shilling	cb, Fb I
T. C. Venugopal Rao	Ab, bb, cb Fb I
C. S. Daivasigamony Mudali	Bb II, B III to V cb II
A. Padmanaba Chetti	Ab B III, CI
C. Muhamed Ali Sahib Mudli	Bb, cb, Fb
Mr. C. J. Bradbury	Ab, cb, Fb
" E A Crampton	Ab, bb, cb, Fb
" G. B. Stephens	Ab, Bb I, cb
L R. Subramania Aiyar	Ab. B IV V
V. Ethirajulu Mudali	Ab, Bb, cb
T. Padmanaba Aiyangar	Ab Bb, cb
Mr. W. A. Brito	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb
S. Kothandaramaiyar	CI Fb II
M. S. Natesa Aiyar	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb II
Mr. A. E. Taylor	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb
Mr. W. Pell	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb

Officers	Tests still to be passed
S. Ramanatha Iyar	Ab, Bb II, B IV to V, CI
M. P. Narayanaswami Naydu	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb
T. Subramania Iyer	B III to V.
T. S. Veraswami Iyer	Bb
Mr. C. H. Gilby	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb
" B. D. Court	Ab Bb cb Fb
M. Govinda Vydiar	Ab, Bb cb Fb
Mr. R. A. Nurse	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb
P. T. Backianatha Pillai	Ab, Bb, cb, Fb
R. S. Anthinarayana Aiyar	Ab, Bb cb Fb
A. Parthasarathi Mudali	Ab, Bb II, B III to V, cb
A. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar	Ab B III to V, cb
M. Viswanatha Iyer	Ab, B IV, cb
K. Venkatramana Iyer	Ab Bb I B III to V
R. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Bb CI
K. Venkatasubbaiya	Ab Bb, cb Fb
C. M Daivasigamony Mudali	Ab Bb cb Fb
V. Ethena Menon	Ab, Bb, cb Fb I
S. K. Vijayaraghavachari	Ab, Bb, cb Fb
V. K. Chinnaswami Aiyar	Ab, CI, Fb I
V. Subramania Aiyar	Ab Bb cb Fb II
T. Narayanaswami Aiyar	Ab, CI, Fb II
V. A. Narayanaswami Aiyar	B C II, cb Fb II
M. Varadachari	Bb, cb
Mahomed Ali Roomy	Ab, Bb, cb Fb II
T. C. Souriraja Aiyangar	B III to V, CI
Mr. G. E. H. Wyllie	Ab Bb cb Fb
A. Subbaramaiyar	Bb II, B III to V, cb
S. Veluchetti	Ab, Bb, cb
S. Kuppuswami Aiyangar	Ab Bb CI Fb I
K. Veeraraghavachari	Bb, cb
K. Desikachari	Ab, Bb, cb
Mahomed Ansaruddin	Ab Bb cb, Fb
Mr. E. H. M. Bower	Ab Bb, cb Fb
Meihammed Hussain Sahib	Bb cb Fb
P. Krishnaswamie chetti	Ab Bb, cb Fb I
A. Ramanada Aiyar	Ab Bb I II B IV to V Fb
C. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar	Ab, Bb cb Fb
D. Soundararaja Aiyangar	Ab, Bb I, B III to V CI
C. Achutan Nair	Ab, Bb I, B IV to V cl Fl II
Mr. H. S. White	Ab, Bb II cb, Fb I

Officers	Tests still to be passed
C. K. Lisha Aiyangar	Ab Bb I B III to V Fb I
S. Hari Rao	Ab B III to V C I
V. Lesha Aiyangar	C II
Mr J. A. Fernandez	Ab Bb, Cb
C. Krishna Menon	Ab B III to V
Mr. E. G. King	Ab, Cb, Fb
" G. V. Duckworth	Ab
K. Karappan Nair	Ab B-IV, Cb
M. Kelukutti Attoko	B IV
P. K. Parasurama Aiyar	C
M. V. Gopala Menon	Bb I B III to V C I
C K Kesava Rao	Ab Bb Cb Fl I
N. K. Kuppusami Aiyar	Ab Bb II, B III, Cb
M. Subba Rao	Ab, Bb, C, Fb
V. Srinivasa Kamathi	Ab Cb
A K. Krishna Aiyar	Bb Cb, Fb II
K. Appo Nambiar	Ab
K. Krishna Panikar	Ab Bb C, Fb II
Mr. L. B. Pereira	Ab Bb II, B V, C, Fb
" V. J. De Souza	C II
S. A. Venkataramaiyar	Bb II, B III to V
Mr. F. P. D Rozario	B IV, Cb Fl I
" J. D. Lemerle	Bb, C
P. S. Vadevalagia Wamba Pillai	Ab B V C I
G. Ananthanatha Pillai	B III, B V Cb I Fb II
K. Manjunatha Aiya	Ab Bb II, B III to V C, Fb
C. Mahomed Sahib	Ab B III to V, Cb
M. Giriappa Bangara	Ab Bb, C, Fb
A. V. Krishna Menon	Ab Bb I II B III, C I Fl II
R. Raghunatha Rao	Ab B III to V. Cb
T. Anantasami Row	Bb. Cb.
S. A. Saldanha	Ab, Bb, C Fb I
C. Nageswariah	Bb, Cb
J. Anantiya	Ab, Bb, C, Fb
C. K. Padmanaba Menon	Ab B III, C
K. Kasturi Rangachari	Ab Bb II, B IV Cb
D. Subramania Aiyar	Ab B IV + V
K. Narayana Aiyangar	Bb. Cb.
S. R. Vaidyanathaswami Aiyar	Ab Bb I + II B III + IV, Cb, Fl I
T. A. Krishna Aiyar	Ab B III to V. Cb, Fl II
T. Narasinga Rao	Bb C I, Fl I
G. Krishnamachari	Ab, Bb, C I Fl II

Officers	Tests still to be passed
M. Govinda Panikar	Bb I B III to V Cb Fb
G. Rama Rao	Ab, Bb, C
A. N. Venkatadri Aiyar	Ab, Bb, Cb Fb I
C. K. Vaidianatha Iyer	Bb II, B IV Cb
V. A. Pitchoo Aiyar	Ab Bb I, B III to V C I, B III to V
N. R. Subramania Aiyar	Ab Bb C I Fb
G. Setukas	Ab Bb II B V, Cb Fb II
T. V. Ramaswami Aiyangar	Ab, B IV and V, C I
S. Arumvalarthana Pillai	C
R. Krishnaswami Aiyangar	Ab Bb, Cb
C. R. Padmanabha Aiyar	Ab B IV, C, Fb
V. David Kumaraswami Nadar	Ab Bb I B IV + V Cb
C. S. Venkataramadyr	Ab Bb, C
C. N. Ramakrishna Aiyar	Ab Bb I B III Cb
N. M. Srinivasa Aiyar	Bb, Cb
B. Timmappa Mutti	Bb, C Fl II
G. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Ab B III to V C, b
E Unni Nair	Bb, C I Fl I
J. C. Lequeira	Bb
A. Jeremiah Pillai	Bb, Cb, Fb
Mr. J. W. F. Johnson	Bb II B IV
" A. Venkata Rao	Ab Bb, C Fb II
S. S. Ramaswami Aiyangar	Bb, C
S. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Ab Bb II B III to V C I Fl I
N. Chidambara Aiyar	Ab, Bb, C
K. Pitchandi Aiyar	Ab, Bb, Fb
B. Rama Rao	

2.5.18.

Rud Hurley

Ag Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Special Tests—OCTOBER 1897.

EVIDENCE ACT (HIGHER GRADE).

Time—Three Hours.

I. Mention the several kinds of estoppel recognized by law. Explain shortly the doctrine of estoppel *in pais*.

II. What do you understand by the expressions 'custom' and 'general custom'? What acts are required for the establishment of a customary law?

III. Define 'burden of proof.' What are the provisions of the Evidence Act as to the burden of proof in the following matters?—

(*a*) Legitimacy;

(*b*) Whether a person is alive or dead.

IV. *A* sues *B*. In the course of the suit they negotiate for a compromise. During the negotiations *B* writes a letter to *A*, 'without prejudice,' in which he makes certain admissions in favour of *A*. The negotiations fall through and the suit is proceeded with. Are the admissions made during the negotiations admissible in evidence against *B*? *Give reasons for your answer.*

V. How may the credit of a witness be impeached? Is it open to a party to put leading questions to his own witness? If so, under what circumstances?

VI. What are the presumptions which a Court *may*, and which it *shall*, make in the following instances?—

(*a*) Documents called for and not produced.

(*b*) Telegraphic messages.

(*c*) Alterations and interlineations appearing on the face of a *deed*.

(*d*) Alterations and interlineations appearing on the face of a *will*.

VII. Explain the distinction between a judgement *in rem* and a judgement *inter partes*.

What are the principles in respect of a judgement *in rem* given by Mr. Justice Holloway in the case of *Yara Kalamma* v. *Annakala Naramma*?

VIII. State clearly the law as to—

(*a*) Professional communications.

(*b*) The admissibility of confessions in evidence in judicial proceedings.

IX. Compare the English Law of Evidence with that of the Evidence Act on the following points:—

(*a*) The extent to which professional treatises and books of authority may be used in judicial proceedings.

(*b*) The relevancy of statements made by a person, since deceased, as to the cause of his death.

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X. (*a*) *A* and *B* make a contract in writing that *B* shall sell to *A* 50 chests of tea to be paid for on delivery. At the same time they make an oral agreement that three months' credit shall be given to *A*. Can this agreement be proved? If so, by whom?

(*b*) *C* hires lodgings of *B* and gives *B* a card on which is written—'Rooms, Rupees 5 a month.' Can *C* prove a verbal agreement that these terms include board?

(*c*) *A* prosecutes *B* for stealing a horse from him. *B* is convicted. *A* afterwards sues *C* for the horse, which *B* had sold to him before his conviction. Is the judgement against *B* relevant as between *A* and *C*?

Give full reasons for your answer in each case.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Special Tests—OCTOBER 1897.

PENAL CODE (HIGHER GRADE).

Time—Three Hours.

I. Enumerate the various exceptional cases in which it is not a penal offence to make or publish an imputation likely to harm the reputation of any person.

II. Distinguish between 'murder' and 'culpable homicide.'

III. Define 'forgery,' and explain with illustrations the principal expression used in the definition. Is it possible for a man to commit forgery by signing his own name?

IV. Define the following expressions:—'dishonesty,' 'good faith,' 'injury,' 'counterfeit,' 'document,' and 'valuable security.'

V. What offences, if any, are committed in the following circumstances? Give detailed reasons for your answer:—

(*a*) *A* aims a loaded revolver at *B* intending to fire at him and kill him. (i) The revolver is loaded only with blank cartridge, but *A* is not aware of the fact. (ii) The revolver is knocked out of *A*'s hand by a bystander before he pulls the trigger. (iii) *A* pulls the trigger and the revolver misses fire. In cases (ii) and (iii), the revolver is loaded with ball cartridge.

(*b*) *A* violently assaults a woman, *B*, with intent to rape her. (i) *B* jumps out of the window and is killed by the fall. (ii) *B* stabs herself in the heart, preferring death to dishonour. What facts are required to show whether *B* is killed or not and whether an actual rape has been committed are in any way modified, if *A* is so drunk that he does not know what he is doing.

(*c*) *A* knowing *B* to be alive and well writes to *B*'s wife that he has been killed in a railway accident.

(*d*) *A* writes a letter to *B* inviting him to come and stay in *C*'s house. The writing and signature are purposely made to resemble those of *C*, and *B*, who is deceived by this practical joke, takes a long and expensive journey to the town where *C* lives.

VI. (*a*) Summarize the provisions of the Code relating to the concealment of offences or of designs to commit offences.

(*b*) What offence, if any, do *A* and *B* commit in the following circumstances? *A*'s servant dies suddenly in *A*'s house. At the inquest marks of violence are found on the body, and as there is evidence that the deceased man has been carrying on an intrigue with *A*'s daughter, *A* is tried for murder but acquitted. *A*, who is the village mansiff, reports to the nearest magistrate the fact of his servant's death, but makes no mention of the marks found on his body, though he was himself present at the inquest. *B*, who is *A*'s brother, goes to the nearest police station and asks the station-house officer to come and hold an inquest, describing the deceased man as a passing traveller, who has died of fever.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Special Tests—OCTOBER 1897.

EVIDENCE ACT (Lower Grade).

Time—Three Hours.

I. Define the following terms as used in the Evidence Act:—*Proved, Conclusive Proof, Evidence,* and *Primary Evidence.*

II. Discuss the admissibility or otherwise of the evidence in the following cases:—

(*a*) A claim against an underwriter is resisted on the ground of fraud. The claimant is asked whether, in a former transaction, he had not made a fraudulent claim. He denies it. Evidence is offered to show that he did make such a claim.

(*b*) *A*, the captain of a ship, is tried for casting her away. Evidence is offered to show that the ship was taken out of her proper course. *A* produces a book kept in the ordinary course of his business, showing observations alleged to have been made by him, and indicating that the ship was not taken out of her proper course.

III. Define 'Secondary Evidence.' In what cases may secondary evidence be given of the existence, condition, or contents of a written contract?

IV. Summarize concisely the rules concerning the admissibility of oral evidence to contradict, vary, or explain the terms of a written contract.

V. What persons are called 'experts'? In what cases may the evidence of experts be received?

VI. A plaintiff in a suit relies on a document which is impeached as a forgery. What evidence is admissible to prove that it is in the handwriting of the party whose handwriting it is alleged to be?

VII. Subject to what conditions, and in what cases, is the deposition of a witness in a former judicial proceeding relevant for the purpose of proving, in a subsequent judicial proceeding, the truth of the facts stated therein?

VIII. State briefly the provisions of the Evidence Act as to privileged communications.

IX. What facts are relevant when a right or custom is in question; and when the question is whether an act was accidental or intentional?

X. State whether, and under what principle of the Act, the fact or facts sought to be proved in each of the following cases is *relevant* or *irrelevant*:—

(*a*) The question is, whether *A* owes *B* 100 Rupees. It is sought to be proved that *A* asked *C* to lend him money; that *D* said to *C* in *A*'s presence and hearing—'I advise you not to trust *A*, for he owes *B* 100 Rupees'; and that *A* went away without making any answer.

(*b*) *A* sues *B* for negligence in providing him with a carriage for hire not reasonably fit for use, whereby *A* was injured. Evidence is offered to prove the fact that *B* was habitually negligent about the carriages which he let for hire.

(*c*) *A* agrees to sell *B* for Rupees 100 'my white horse'—*A* has two white horses. Oral evidence is tendered to explain which horse *A* meant to sell.

(*d*) A deed contains blanks. Evidence is offered of facts which would show how the blanks were meant to be filled.

Sall Zeal A - Lower

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Special Tests—OCTOBER 1897.

PENAL CODE (Lower Grade).

Sall Zeal A - Higher

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Special Tests—OCTOBER 1897.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (Higher Grade).

Time—Three Hours.

I. Distinguish between 'Investigation' and 'Inquiry,' and give an example of a 'Proceeding' under this Code, which is *not* a 'Judicial Proceeding.'

II. How should a competent Police officer proceed after arresting?—

(*a*) A reputed thief;

(*b*) A person accused of committing a cognizable offence.

III. How should a Magistrate proceed in each of the following cases?—

(*a*) When an accused person though summoned refuses to obey the summons;

(*b*) When a witness being summoned absconds to avoid service.

IV. How does this Code provide for the assistance of the Military being obtained by the Magistracy, and what are the duties of the military force when its aid has been demanded?

V. Sketch the procedure to be followed by a competent Magistrate, when he consider[s] a noxious trade should be prohibited, and state when he may issue an injunc[tion], and how he should act if the injunction is disobeyed.

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GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Special Tests—OCTOBER 1897.

PENAL CODE (Lower Grade).

Time—Three Hours.

I. Define 'theft,' distinguishing it from 'criminal misappropriation,' and giving illustrations to make your meaning plain. Explain clearly the principal terms used in the definition.

II. What is the difference between 'h[illegible]d 'grievous hurt'? Define the offence of 'voluntarily causing grievous hurt.'

III. State briefly the ingredients of the offence of 'robbery' and distinguish it from 'dacoity.'

IV. Explain what a public nuisance is, and state whether any and, if so, what offence is committed by *A* in the following circumstances—

A builds a pandal the limits of which encroach upon the adjacent public road, which at that particular spot is so broad that there is ample room for the ordinary traffic.

Give reasons for your answer.

V. State the period and description of the imprisonment which can be imposed in default of payment of a fine inflicted for an offence not punishable with imprisonment. Explain in what circumstances imprisonment so imposed terminates.

VI. In what circumstances and to what extent does a previous conviction render an offender liable to enhanced punishment?

VII. What offences, if any, and under what provisions of the Code, are committed in the following cases? Give reasons for your answers:—

(*a*) *A*, a shikari in *Z*'s employ entrusted with the care of his guns, absconds with them without *Z*'s permission.

(*b*) *A*, while excited by laughing-gas administered to facilitate the extraction of a tooth, violently assaults the dentist, *B*, and causes his death by means of a blow which falls upon his spleen. Medical evidence is adduced which proves that death would not have resulted but for the fact that *B*'s spleen was diseased.

(*c*) *A* who has been carrying on an intrigue with *B*'s wife, receives from her a valuable ring which he knows to be the property of *B*, and subsequently elopes with her at her own request.

(*d*) *A* misses his watch and, hearing a bazaar rumour to the effect that *Z* has been seen in possession of it, writes forthwith to *Z*'s employer complaining that he is a thief.

(*e*) *A*, a Sudra woman, tells *B* a Brahman that she is of the same caste as himself and thereby persuades him to marry her.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Special Tests—OCTOBER 1897.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (LOWER GRADE).

Time—Three Hours.

I. Distinguish between 'Dismissal,' 'Discharge,' 'Withdrawal,' and 'Acquittal,' and state the effect of each.

II. Has a Magistrate in any case power to stop criminal proceedings without recording a judgement?

III. What is the object of recording statements made to a Police officer, and where must they be signed by the persons making them?

IV. How should a Magistrate proceed in each of the following events?—

(*a*) When he is of opinion that an accused person has committed an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try;

(*b*) When he is of opinion an accused person merits more severe punishment than such Magistrate has power to inflict.

V. Summarize the provisions of this Code regarding inquests, and state when an inquiry into the cause of a death *must* be made by a Magistrate.

VI. What persons are exempt from the punishment of whipping? and what is the procedure to be adopted when a person, legally sentenced to whipping, is not in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment?

VII. When may a Magistrate dispense with the personal attendance of an accused person at a trial before him?

VIII. Can Criminal Courts in any cases review their own judgements? If so, how and when?

IX. Can the depositions of prosecution witnesses ever be recorded in the absence of an accused person, or be used against him if he is subsequently arrested?

X. What powers have the Police to secure the attendance of complainants and witnesses before a Magistrate?

XI. What power has a Criminal Court to award compensation to an innocent purchaser of stolen property?

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

SALT LAW AND RULES.

TEST B—BRANCH I.—HIGHER GRADE.

Time—Two Hours.

I. What is the procedure as to service of summons as laid down in Act IV of 1889?

II. Quote the procedure under Act IV of 1889 in case of default of person admitted to bail to appear before Inspector.

III. By whom may confiscations be adjudged under Act IV of 1889?

IV. Quote the rules for the storage of salt made for general sale.

V. What are the rules regarding the submission of samples of salt for chemical analysis?

VI. Enumerate the powers delegated by the Commissioner to Inspectors under section 7 of Act IV of 1889.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

TEST B—BRANCH II.—HIGHER GRADE.

Time—Three Hours.

I. How should samples of articles seized and handed over to the police be taken and disposed of?

II. Quote the preventive measures laid down in Board's Standing Orders under the head of Government Law Suits.

III. What are the Board's Standing Orders in regard to the general administration of treasuries?

IV. Give the rules for determining the proportion and amount of rewards in salt cases.

V. State what you know of Form P-21, Crime and Occurrence Register.

VI. Quote the rules for the construction of salt platforms as laid down in C.O. $\frac{I}{1893}$.

VII. What are the instructions for the preparation and submission of progress reports on works?

VIII. State what you know regarding credit transactions.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

DR. RATTON'S HANDBOOK OF COMMON SALT.

TEST B—BRANCH IV.

Time—One Hour.

I. Give briefly what you know of the composition—specific gravity—and solubility of common salt.

II. Describe the procedure you would follow in making a rough chemical analysis of salt specimens to find moisture—insoluble residue—organic matter—sulphuric acid—calcium—magnesium and chlorine.

III. Which is the purest rock salt of those quoted by Ratton in his analyses of rock salt? State what you know of the largest salt mine in the world.

IV. What points should be borne in mind when selecting a salt garden site?

V. Describe the single irrigation system and the accretion system of manufacture.

VI. How does the salt-tax in British India compare with the same tax in other countries?

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

THE MANUFACTURE AND CHEMISTRY OF SALTPETRE.

TEST B—BRANCH V.

Time—Half-an-Hour.

I. What effect has temperature on the solubility of saltpetre? Give roughly a table showing its solubility in water of various temperatures.

II. State what you know of the theory of formation of saltpetre.

III. Describe the difference in manufacture of crude saltpetre by (1) boiling, (2) solar evaporation.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

SALT LAW AND RULES.

TEST B—BRANCH I.—Lower Grade.

Time—Two Hours.

I. How should recovery of sums due to Government be made under Act IV of 1889?

II. What are the powers of Inspectors to cause attendance of witnesses under Act IV of 1889?

III. When may the head of a village search under Act IV of 1889?

IV. Under what circumstances may permission to separate salt into different qualities for the purpose of storage be granted?

V. State what class of officers have power to decide whether the construction and maintenance of works is satisfactory.

VI. When only should joint storage in Excise factories be ordered?

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS AND CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.

TEST C—BRANCH I.

Time—Two Hours.

I. Name the circumstances under which a Sub-Inspector is entitled to travelling allowance and the allowance to which he is entitled in each case.

II. How does absence without leave affect service for pension? What pension would a first-grade Jemadar who served the last five years of his time as a fifth-grade Sub-Inspector be entitled to?

III. A first-grade Sub-Inspector dies on the forenoon of the 6th January. How much pay is due to his heirs for that month and how should it be paid?

IV. Under what circumstances can leave of one kind be granted in extension of leave of another?

When can leave without allowances be granted?

V. A Sub-Inspector acting as Assistant Inspector in one circle is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector in another. What pay and allowances can he draw in transit? Is he entitled to carry a horse at Government expense?

VI. When should receipts be stamped and what exceptions are there to the rule?

VII. An officer drawing Rs. 100 a month has Rs. 20 of his pay stopped under a decree of a civil court, pays Rs. 10 to an insurance company in respect of an insurance on his wife's life, is fined Rs. 2, and has Rs. 20 recovered in respect of an advance made by Government. To what income-tax is he liable for the month?

VIII. Under what circumstances and to what officers can compensation for dearness of provisions be granted?

IX. What are contract contingent charges?

Can a permanent advance be utilized to meet other than contingent expenditure?

X. State briefly the rules relating to the grant of furlough to uncovenanted officers.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

METHOD OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

TEST C—BRANCH II.—HIGHER GRADE.

Time—Three Hours.

I. What land revenue taxes are salt pans liable to, and how are they collected and credited?

II. In what instalments is tree-tax paid and in what accounts are such payments entered? To what head of account are payments on account of trees illicitly tapped credited?

III. Describe the entries to be made in E-4. Into what accounts are they posted? How are differences between the quantities entered in this account and the quantities actually stored adjusted?

IV. State the checks required to be made by an Inspector of the E series of accounts.

V. Describe the entries to be made in P-1. What are the exceptions to the rule that only one case is to be entered on each form?

VI. Describe briefly the action to be taken in opium cases and the entries to be made in the various accounts of the P series regarding them.

VII. In a case which was detected on information and with the aid of a magistrate's warrant how would you distribute a reward of Rs. 10 between the informer, the person who applied for the warrant, a village magistrate, a fifth-grade sub-inspector, and a third-grade peon?

VIII. How are wastages in distilleries disposed of? Name and describe the accounts employed.

What accounts are kept at breweries?

IX. Describe briefly the accounts maintained under the Credit system and the method of keeping them.

X. By whom are measurements of works taken and in what accounts are they recorded? Describe the procedure to be adopted in passing and making payments for works.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

METHOD OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

TEST C—BRANCH II.—Lower Grade.

Time—Three Hours.

I. By what authority is wastage in salt written off? Describe the procedure adopted in reporting and disposing of it.

II. How is the consumption of stationery in factory offices checked and by whom?

III. How are cesses calculated and by whom is the rate fixed?

IV. State fully the particulars required to be entered in E-5.

V. Which accounts of the E series are required to be kept at out-factories and which only at head-quarters?

VI. Name and describe the accounts required to be kept by a preventive petty officer in charge of a party. In what circumstances is form P-5 to be used?

VII. What is form P-22A? What enclosures accompany it?

VIII. Describe the procedure to be adopted in drawing and disbursing rewards.

IX. What returns are submitted by distillery officers and to whom?

X. What particulars are required to be entered in service registers? When and how are they verified?

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

October 1897.

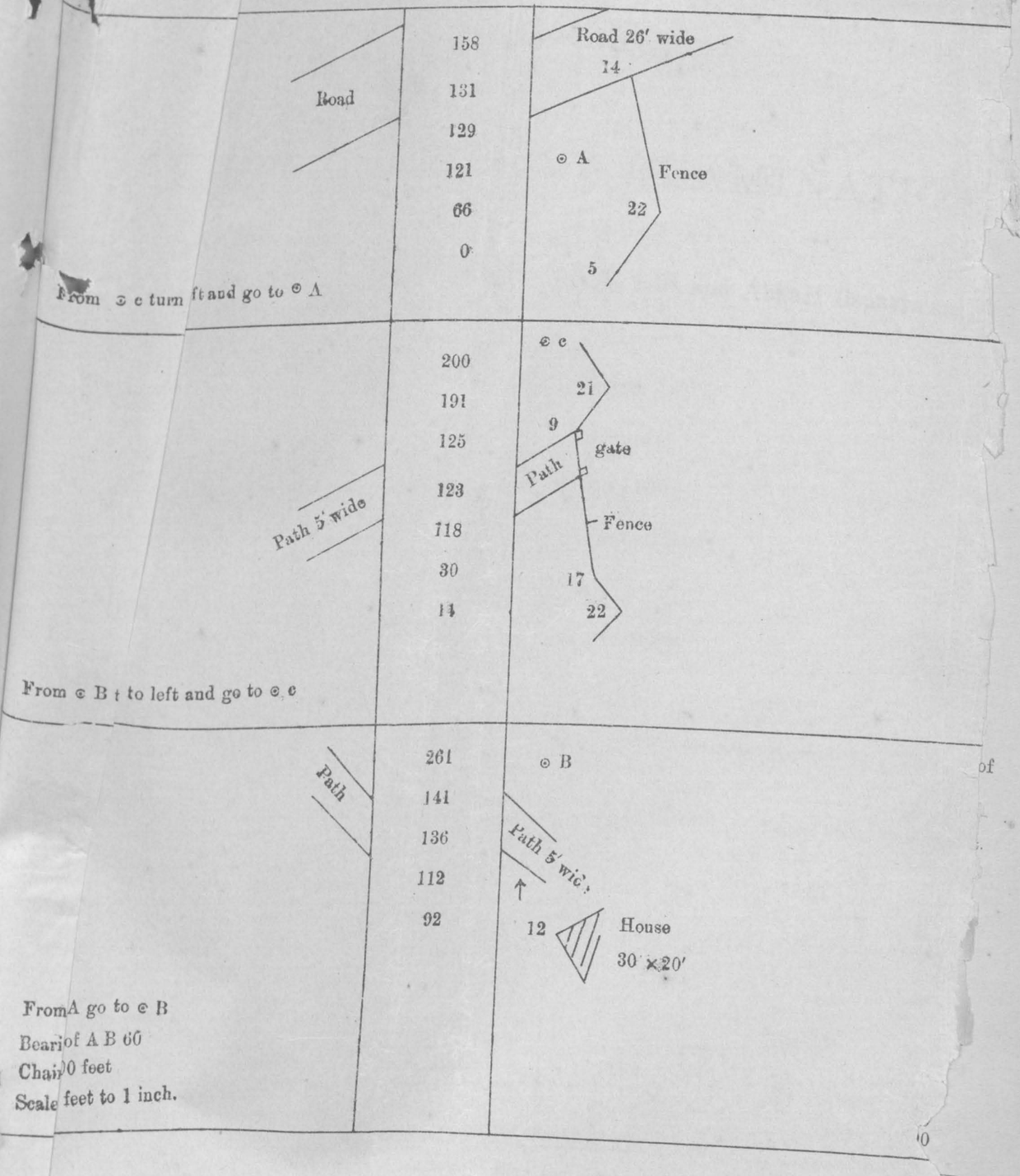
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TEST D—BRANCH I.

Time—Two Hours.

1. Plot to the scale of 50 feet to 1 inch the following chain survey, and find the area in acres and cents of the land enclosed by the fence and road. Mark in the north point on your plan.

From ↑ go to ⊙ c	93	⊙ c
From ⊙ D go to ↑	155 126 125 119	↑ Path House 18
From ⊙ D turn to left and go to ⊙ B	148 137 4	⊙ B 30 Fence 9 Road
From ⊙ A go to ⊙ D	234 195 160 128 120 115 44	⊙ D 14 20 ad 26′ wide 30 House 30′ × 20′ 15 30 21



2. Construct a scale 14 feet to 1 inch reading to 100 feet. State its representative fraction.

3. In a chain survey if you have to find the width of a river across which direct measurement is impracticable, how would you do it ?

4. How would you survey a village with irregular streets ?

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt and Abkari Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

LEVELLING.

TEST D—BRANCH II.

Time—Two Hours.

I. Reduce the following levels, checking your calculations, and plot them to the scale of 200 feet to 1 inch horizontal and 20 feet to 1 inch vertical:—

Backsight.	Intermediate.	Foresight.	Rise.	Fall.	Reduced level.	Distance in feet.
					18·35	0
8·35						100
	5·10					200
	3·60					300
12·18		0·54				400
	10·50					500
	10·80					600
	15·75					700
		6·20				800
9·40						900
	3·45					1,000
		1·10				1,100
11·57						1,200
	7·85					
	3·64					
		1·31				

II. What are contour lines? Give the distances at which the contour + 25·00 above datum would cut the line of levels of question No. I.

III. How would you proceed to prepare a level site for a large building on uneven ground?

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt and Abkari Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

MENSURATION.

TEST D—BRANCH III.

Time—One Hour.

NOTE.—π *may be taken* $= 3\frac{1}{7}$. *Weight of water* 62·5 *lbs. per cubic foot.*

I. Find the circumference in inches and the area in square inches of an ellipse whose major axis is 4 inches in length and minor axis 3 inches.

II. A circular room 14 feet in diameter inside is to be floored with 6-inch square tiles laid on concrete 4 inches deep. How many tiles are required for the floor and how many cubic feet of concrete?

III. A circular tank 70 feet in diameter at top has a flat bottom and sides sloping 1 to 1. It is 7 feet deep. Give the weight of water it will hold in tons when full.

IV. The three sides of a triangular field measure 132, 220 and 176 yards, respectively. What is the area of the field in acres?

V. A sphere 7 inches in diameter is put into a box measuring 12 × 12 × 12 inches inside. The box is then filled up with sand. How many cubic inches of sand will there be in the box?

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT,

OCTOBER 1897.

PLAN DRAWING AND ESTIMATING.

TEST D., BRANCH IV.

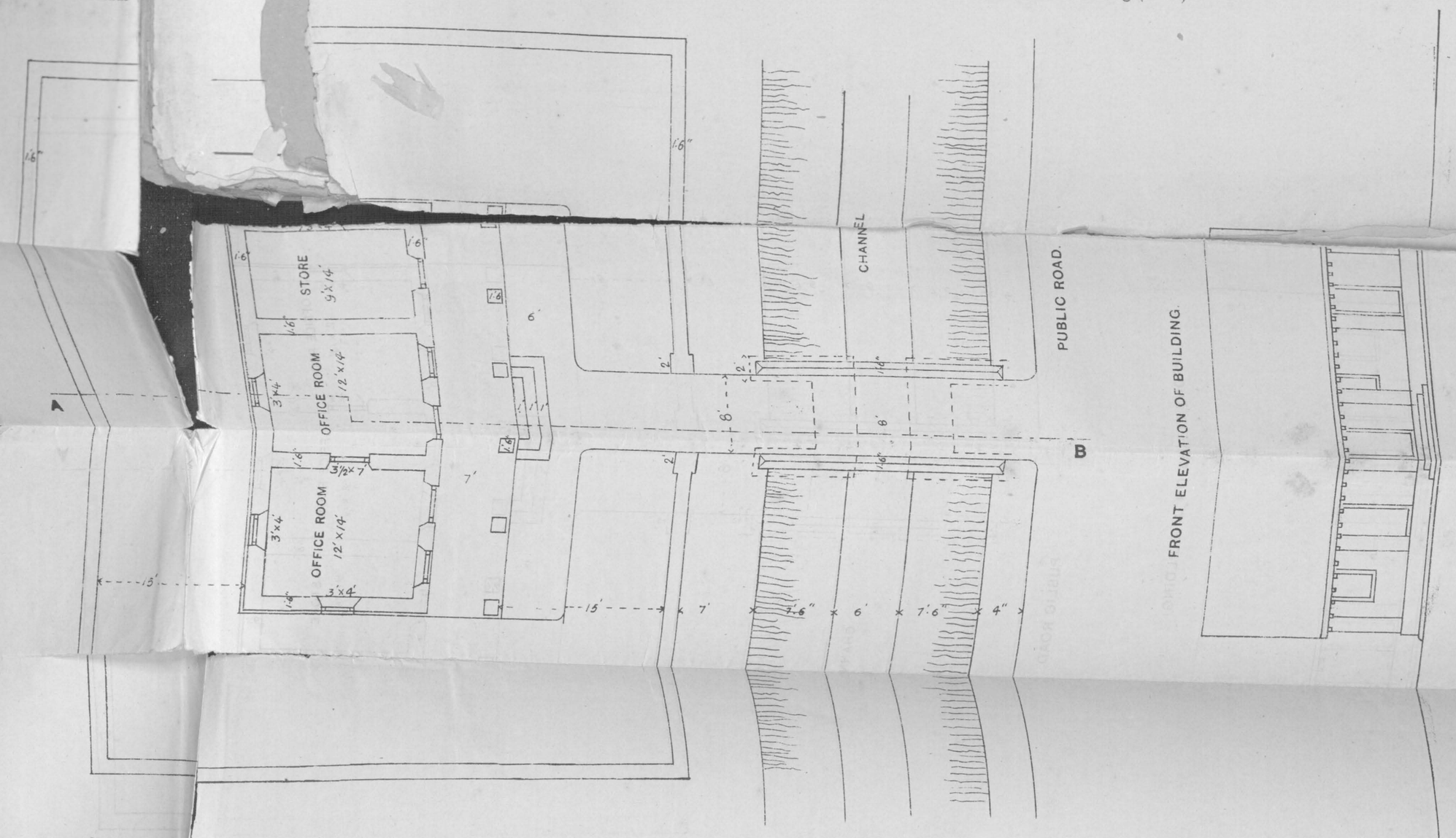
TIME: 3 HOURS.

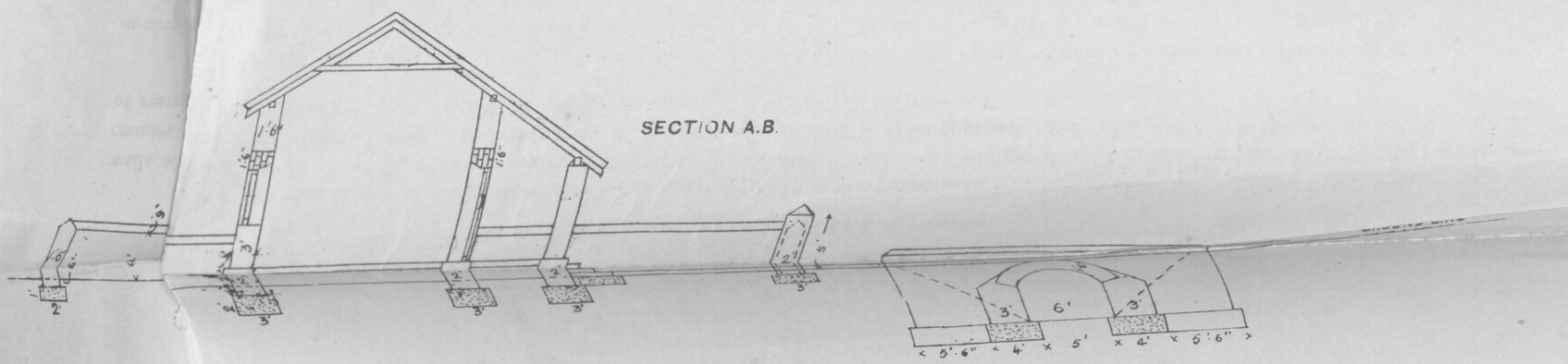
walls of bu
couples cov
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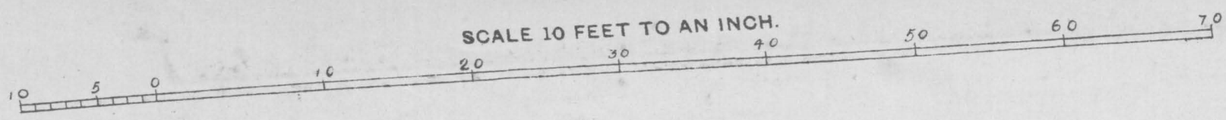
in chunam

is for a small office and store approached from the public road by a bridge over the channel. The foundations are of concrete: basement tone in chunam: superstructure, steps, compound wall, and bridge, of brick in chunam plastered with one coat of plaster. Roof is of teak non tiles. Flooring is of 4″ of concrete plastered. The approach road and a width of 6′ in front of the office are gravelled with 6″ depth ×2″. Collars 4″×2″. Bressummers 5″×4½″. Wall plates 4″×4″.

quantities in the following order, completing each item before proceeding to the next: Earthwork (c. ft.) Concrete (c. ft.) Rough stone work (c. ft.) Flooring (s. ft.) Plastering (s. ft.) Woodwork (c. ft.) Doors and windows (s. ft.) Gravelling (c. ft.)







GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

ABKÁRI AND OPIUM ACTS AND RULES.

TEST F—BRANCH I.—HIGHER GRADE.

Time—Two Hours.

I. What are "proof spirit" and "methylated spirit"? How is spirit made in India methylated? Is it necessary for imported spirit always to be methylated in the same way?

II. What are the provisions of the Abkári Act regarding possession of liquor without a permit? Can it be absolutely prohibited?

III. What are "intoxicating drugs" as defined in the Abkári Act and the Opium Rules? Describe briefly the modifications that have lately been introduced into the rules relating to the former.

IV. Describe as fully as you can the procedure in dealing with a consignment of opium between the place of manufacture and the place of retail sale.

V. How far are medical practitioners exempted from the operation of the provisions of the Abkári and Opium Acts?

VI. How is the duty on beer levied and at what rates? Is any restriction imposed on its alcoholic strength?

VII. How is the minimum capacity of the receivers in a distillery fixed?

VIII. How and from whom is the tax on trees tapped without a license levied? What are the provisions of the Abkári Act in this respect?

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

STANDING ORDERS RELATING TO ABKÁRI AND OPIUM.

TEST F—BRANCH II.—HIGHER GRADE.

Time—Two Hours.

I. What do you know about "madak," "chandu" and "sonti soru"?

II. How are bonds for the payment of duty on consignments of spirits issued under them to customs ports cleared?

III. What allowances are made to distillers on account of wastages (*a*) generally, (*b*) when spirit is blended with spirit, (*c*) when spirit is diluted with water?

IV. Define "ullage" and "drip." How is the drip of a vat ascertained?

V. By whom may general and special permits be granted? How does a baker obtain supplies of toddy for the manufacture of bread?

VI. By whom are the boundaries of liquor, opium and ganja shops fixed and what officer has power to transfer a shop of each kind (*a*) to another place within the notified limits, (*b*) to a place outside them?

VII. When and by whom and to what amounts can rewards be granted under the Opium Act?

VIII. In what districts and subject to what restrictions is toddy permitted to be drawn for distillation? Where and how is the drawing of toddy for the manufacture of jaggery controlled? Can you mention any provisions of the Act or Circular Orders that relate to the drawing of sweet juice as a beverage?

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

ABKÁRI AND OPIUM ACTS AND RULES.

TEST F—BRANCH I.—Lower Grade.

Time—Two Hours.

I. Define "opium" and "poppy-heads." What quantities of each is a person other than a licensee entitled to possess and subject to what condition?

II. What magistrates are empowered to try cases under the Opium Act?

III. What officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department have powers of arrest and search under the Opium Act, and what are their powers?

IV. What unusual provision regarding the burden of proof is contained in the Abkári Act?

V. What officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department have power to compound offences, and what offences may they compound?

VI. When offences are committed against the Abkári Act, what articles become liable to confiscation? How is confiscation ordered when the offender is not known?

VII. At what strengths may country spirits be issued from distilleries and what restrictions are imposed on the quantities to be issued?

VIII. What powers have Abkári officers of compelling the attendance of witnesses and suspected persons?

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Examination of Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

OCTOBER 1897.

STANDING ORDERS RELATING TO ABKÁRI AND OPIUM.

TEST F—BRANCH II.—LOWER GRADE.

Time—Two Hours.

I. What is a "toddy depôt"? By whom and under what circumstances can a toddy depôt be licensed?

II. What checks do toddy licenses and permits afford to checking officers in the tope, on the road, and in the shop?

III. In what packages may liquor be issued from distilleries and what is the method of gauging to be followed in each case?

IV. State fully the provisions of the Circular Order in respect of the direction of tree-marking, the side of the tree on which the mark is to be affixed, and the selection of a gate post.

V. Under what circumstances can a shopkeeper claim a refund of fees paid for the marking of trees?

VI. What are the measures prescribed for use in the sale of country liquor and what shapes alone are permitted? Have any similar restrictions been imposed in the case of toddy?

VII. What points should a Sub-Inspector look to in checking an opium consignment in transit and what action should he take if he finds reason to suspect malpractices?

VIII. State briefly the provisions of the Circular Order regarding the custody of abkári locks by a distillery or warehouse officer.

[G. 25]

500—16-5-98.

c 6/8
R 6/8

.....Educational.....DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 596 and 858 of 98.

~~His Excellency The Governor.~~

~~The Hon'ble Sir Henry Bliss, K.C.I.E.~~

~~The Hon'ble Mr. Grose, C.I.E.~~

SUBJECT.

Salt and Abkari Tests.

FOR ORDERS.

In the first of the currents read above the Board of Rev. states that the tests required to be passed by officers of the Salt and Abkari Dept. are more numerous than, and quite as difficult as, those required in any other dept; that hardly a single officer has completed the tests required of him; that time after time applications have had to be submitted for permanent exemptions and that, only temporary exemption having been granted in many cases, it has now on its list a number of officers who have been promoted subject to passing examination who have by failure to pass rendered themselves liable to reduction to their former grade. As these officers have done their actual satisfactorily is work, the Board by no means prepared their to recommend this reduction. The Board further states that it is same

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for an officer of average ability to pass while at full work and therefore submits proposals to reduce their severity.. The following alterations are proposed:-

Test A. Criminal Law- This is the same as the Criminal Judicial test without a paer on Medical Jurisprudence.(vide Special Test Notification page 3 -flag E.) The Board rightly observes that a Salt Inspector need not pass the same test as a Dy. Collector and proposes to substitute for the existing test, a much more elementary one dealing only with subjects which come within the range of a Salt Officer's actual work.

Test B. Salt. This test consists of five branches (vide p.3 of the Special Test Notification flag E) and the books prescribed, in the opinion of the Board, cover more ground than is necessary and are in parts more or less obsolete. The Board therefore proposes that the test in future should consist of two papers on the Salt Manual now being prepared under G.O.No.869 Rev. d/ 12-10-97-flag C.

Test C. Accounts - This test consists of two branches - the first, the Account Code & the Civil Service Regulations, and the Second, the method of keeping accounts and rendering returns in the Salt and Abkari Dept. The Board proposes to retain the first, and abolish the second altogether, as a thorough knowledge of the new manuals under preparation will ensure a general [illegible] in them.

This is the pith of the thing. It is very difficult (credat experto) for an officer fatigued by long exposure at work out of doors to get through his office work and do other reading as well.

AH

with the suggestion that it should be removed from the list of those tests the passing of which is a condition precedent to promotion, & that Deputies should be allowed to pass it at any two years following thereon.

These arzis or reports are often easier to make out than those written in a running hand.

AH.

This statement of the Board is not, however, quite correct. What Sir Henry Bliss said was that the "copper plate" arzi sent out for officers to read were far too easy to be any test of an officer's power to read an ordinary petition or report from a petty officer, & that he desired, therefore, to prescribe a more useful & difficult test. Hence the words of the notification prepared by Sir Henry Bliss - "an arzi badly written in a difficult hand & badly spelt" which would, presumably, correspond more to "an ordinary petition or report from a petty officer."

This, the B's proposal is much better, I submit. H.T.

This is what is really wanted in everyday work

AH

of the Special Test Notification flag E) The Board proposes to reduce them to three by amalgamating the first two into one; but otherwise proposes no alterations.

Test E - Linguistic- The second branch of this test consists of - "Reading an arzi badly written in a difficult hand and badly spelt" (vide Spl. Test Notfn. p. 4 flag E.) The Board states that when proposing the test in 1883, what the Hon. Sir Henry Bliss desired a candidate should be required to read was "an ordinary petition or report from a petty officer", but that the notification, as it stands, requires him to read "fluently and intelligibly" an arzi badly written in a difficult hand & badly spelt." [illegible] (vide G.O.No. 461 d/ 19-7-83 - flag B.) The Board is of opinion that the existing test, if strictly interpreted, is the hardest in the Presidency and therefore proposes to substitute the following:-

"Reading an ordinary petition or report from a Petty Officer"

Test F - Abkari. This test consists of two branches (vide Spl. Test Notfn. p. 5. flag E) which in the opinion of the Board practically cover the same [illegible] and higher [illegible]

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the Excise Manual now under preparation and that a single paper on it would suffice. There is not matter enough for two papers.

As the customs work has now been transferred to the Salt and Abkari Dept., the Board proposes to institute another test—

Test G. Customs. The subjects for this test, the Board proposes, should be the same as those for the present Sea Customs Test (vide Spl. Test Notfn. p. 3. flag E) but the examination should be simpler. Officers will be required to pass this test after promotion.

The minimum percentages required for passing the various tests at present vary from 60 to 20 & the lower percentages, in the opinion of the Board, are prescribed for the easier papers. The Board considers that this is due to the original intention that one paper should be set for candidates for both grades, those obtaining the higher grade percentages securing a pass in the higher grade and those obtaining the lower percentages passing in the lower grade. The Board proposes to adopt this system now and would require candidates for the higher grade to obtain 40 per cent of the marks and cadidates for the lower grade 30 per cent. For tests which have no higher & lower grades the Board proposes 30 per cent. The Board considers that it is unnecessary to make Sub Inspectors on L.50 pass any of these tests and that it will be sufficient to require them to pass tests when they are of a Standing for promotion to act as Asstt. Inspectors; that is to say,

them are given in paras 7 to 11 of the revised notfn. submitted with the Board's Proceedings.

The Board proposes that these changes should come into force in the examination to be held in Oct. 1899.

The Commr. for Govt. Exams. to whom the paper was referred, finds nothing to disapprove of in the modification which the Board proposes.

The Commr. however considers that, as there is to be only one examn. for both the grades of a test, only one uniform fee should be charged and accordingly proposes that the following line in para 2 of the revised notfn. be struck out:-

"For each test or branch of a test according to Lower Grade L.5".

The Commr. also notes that in the column of remarks the words " There will be no examination in the lower grade in the test" against some of the tests seem to be misleading and suggests that instead of that remark it may be stated that "where a lower and higher

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lower will be considered to have passed by the lower grade or Standard but will be allowed to appear again at any subsequent examination to pass by the higher grade"

It is submitted that it is clearly necessary that something should be done to reduce the Standard of the tests to be passed. The list submitted by the Board shows 16 officers of the Dept. who have been temporarily exempted from passing certain Dept. tests but have failed to pass within the time allowed, 81 Sub. Inspectors who have been temporarily exempted from passing certain tests, & 110 officers who have still tests to pass. The recommendation of the Board with the modifications proposed by the Commr. may therefore be accepted

H.T.

It is proposed that the revised tests should come into force on Oct. 1899.

Neither the Board nor the Commr. has noted what has to become of the present Sea Customs test, if officers of the Customs Dept. are to pass in future the newly proposed Test G.- Customs. Perhaps it will have to be abolished, as the only officer who will have to pass it will be the Dy. Collector of Sea Customs, Madras. (vide Spl. Test Notfn. p. 8 flag E) and he may also be required to pass the new Test G.- Customs.

The Board may be asked to report on this point

A&
27/7/98.

To Rec. for favour of remarks. H.T. 28.7.98.

HM

H.T.
5.8.98.

they are of a Se[illegible]
ct as Asstt. Inspectors; that is to [illegible]

I quite agree with the Comm[r]s proposals. I felt just the same difficulty when I was Comm[r] of S. & A.

KA 6.8.98

H.T.

Yes KA.

Yes -

Tho the Bd. has not risen any original idea which was dear to the Govt. as a lever by which to get rid of members who were not worth keeping & to get exemption from tests who were worth keeping

KS
2/8/98

It was no doubt a useful lever to withhold promotion from unpromising men, but it is I think wrong in principle, and the confidence of subordinates is impaired when they find some men exempted & others not.

KA 6.8.98

From the Educational Dept — note for orders on C nos 596 and 858 —

To Secy

The changes proposed by the Board in the Salt tests are indicated in the above; and it is submitted that they may be approved, subject to the slight modifications suggested by the Comm. for Govt. Examinations.

KS
29/7/98

HM

30/7/98

To the Educational Dept

Read 4/8/98

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[G/24]

500—30-3-98.

Ed. DEPARTMENT.

68

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 596 of 1898, dated 28th March, from The Board of Revenue.

" " 858 " 1898, " 6th July , " The Commr. for Govt. Exams.

" " " 189 , " , ,

ORDER. No 4977 11-8-98

P.S.

The recommendations of the Board, subject to the modifications suggested by the Commr. for Govt. Exams, are approved.

2. The Govt. observe that no proposals have been made either by the Board or the Commr. with regard to the present Sea Customs test. It appears that there will now be only one officer who will have to pass it - viz the Dpty. Coll. of Sea Customs Madras, & that he may be required to pass the new Test C. Customs. The Board will, therefore, be requested [illegible]

To the Board of Revenue (Separate Rev)

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Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government .. .. ..

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

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