HOME [Miscellanaoue]

Go. NO. 1123

dated. 23-10-1917

55,199—3-17.

Scott. II—48—21,640-19-1-1.

Home (1917) Department.
(Miscellaneous)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1123

DATED 23.10.17

INDEXED

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rd classes in Government service.

n the question of ——— which

cussed at the Collector

17.

Very urgent

C.No. 2460
12.7.17

2

Revenue Department.

Copy of D.O. from T.E. Moir, Esq C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Madras, to the Hon'ble Mr. A.R.Knapp, I.C.S., Ag.Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue department, Ootacamund, dated the 3rd July 1917.

In returning this file I attach (1) a letter from Campbell and (2) a list of the subjects which under His Excellency's instructions have been provisionally noted for discussion at the Collectors' Conference. I also attach copies of letters which I wrote to the various members of the Conference informing them of the subjects which it was likely they would be asked to introduce and also requesting them to send in as soon as possible notes of what they intend to urge so that they may be circulated to others. I shall send in their replies as soon as they are received.

His Excellency accepts the suggestion that Richards should supervise the Secretariat part of the work connected with the Conference.

The list of subjects may possibly be subjected to further revision, but as time is drawing on it seems as well to let youxxx have the file so that Richards may proceed with the collection of papers and preparation of necessary notes.

REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT
12-JUL-1917
GOVT. OF MADRAS

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF
12-JUL-1917
HOME DEPARTMENT

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List of subjects provisionally noted for discussion
the Collectors' Conference in August 1917.

No.		Subject.	By whom to b opened.
1	(i)	Forest Panchayats.	Mr. J.F. Bryant, I.C.S.,
	(ii)	Plague Regulations.	
2	(	Encroachments and how to deal with them ...	Mr. E.S.Lloyd, I.C.S.,
	)	Malaria prevention.	Mr. H.A.B. Vernon. I.C.S
	(ii)	Relations ~~to~~ of Collrs.with big estates;their duty in cases of mismanagement.	
	(iii)	Licensing of liquor shops	
	(iv)	Motor services,passenger and heavy lorries on Local Fund xxxxx roads as source of income.	
	(v)	Improvement of breed of cattle by restriction of grazing in Forest reserves to selected cattle.	
	(vi)	Supervision by Dt.Magistrate of Bench Courts.	
	(vii)	Relations of Collrs.with Municipalities.	
4	(i)	Powers of Local Boards.	Mr. F.B. Evans, I.C.S.,
5	(i)	The best methods of developing village panchayats.	Mr.N. Macmichael,I.C.S.,
6	(i)	The question of relieving divisional officers of some of their magisterial work.	Mr.J.R.Huggins, I.C.S.,
7.	(i)	Exemption of Dy.Collrs.of advanced age promoted from Tahsildar's rank from special tests more particularly from training in survey and settlement.	,, E.A.Davis, I.C.S.,

No.		Subject.	By whom to be opened.
8.	(i)	The improvement of district hospitals and the organization of a staff of nurses with the aid of Provincial funds.	Mr.F.J. Richards, I.C.S.,
	(ii)	The expansion and financing of village panchayats.	
	(iii)	Adulteration of agricultural & industrial products.	
	(iv)	Systematic development of markets as a means of augmenting the finances of local funds.	
	(v)	Development of motor transit as a means of augmenting the finances of local funds.	
9.	(i)	The mode of selection of special jurors	Mr.L.G.Moore, I.C.S
	(ii)	The position of the Dt.& Sessions Judge in relation to the Sub Divisional Magistrate and Subordinate Magistrates in the district.	
	(iii)	The desirability of Dt.Magistrates issuing circulars to Magistrates without reference to the Sessions Judge and calling for information from or issuing proceedings to magistrates in regard to cases which are pending	
	(iv)	That the Public Prosecutor should be permitted to withdraw cases in the Sessions Court with the consent of the presiding Judge.	
	(v)	That when special Public Prosecutors are engaged to conduct police cases at the request of the D.S.P.special Public Prosecutors (and not the Public Prosecutor who will have to appear for the Crown in the Sessions Court) should be engaged.	
	(vi)	That fixed hours of sitting should be laid down for all magistrates' court.	
10.	(i)	Training of Sub Magistrates.	Mr.V.Venugopal Chetty, I.C.S.,
	(ii)	Representation of the backward classes including the non-Brahmins in the various offices of Govt.	
11.	(i)	Employment of chartered accountants in income tax cases.	Mr.A.R.Loftus Tottenham, I.C.S.,
12.	(i)	Police reorganization as proposed at recent conference with Police officers.	Hon.Mr.H.F.W.Gillman C.S.I., I.C.S.,
	(ii)	Recent amendments to the Forest Code affecting relations of Collr. and D.F.O.	

No.	Subject.	By whom to be opened.
13.	(i) Working of the Kudimaramat system (ii) Extension of the permit system for the irrigation of dry lands.	Hon.Sir Alexander Cardew,K.C.S.I.,

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF INDIA
12-JUL-1917
HOME DEPARTMENT

Revenue department.

To Deputy Secretary.

It is submitted that the extracts from P.S.G's D.O.d/3-7-17 with a copy of the list of subjects for discussion at the Collectors' conference in August 1917, forwarded therewith, may be sent to the departments of the Secretariat concerned, with a view to the collection of papers bearing on the several subjects and for the preparation of brief self-contained notes (on receipt of the notes of the officers who are to open the discussions) in the form of the "Secretariat notes" prepared for the conference of 1915 and embodied in the printed proceedings of that conference. The departments preparing the notes may be requested to prefix to the "Secretariat note" a "list of references" wherein the papers most relevant to the subject may be quoted. The notes of the several officers who are to open the discussion will be sent to the departments immediately on receipt.

K

2. The following two subjects have been added to the list forwarded by the P.S.G.-

(1) Collector and the appointment of Tahsildars deputy Tahsildars and Sub Magistrates,

(2) Special officers for the extension of village sites.

3. The departments concerned with the several subjects are:-

Depart-

Departments	Subjects.
Home - Judicial.	3 (vi) Supervision by Dist.Magistrates of Bench Courts.
	9 (i) to (vi) The six subjects to be opened by Mr.L.G.Moore.
	12 (i) Police reorganization.
Home-Judicial & Revenue	6 (i) Relief ~~of~~ for Divl.Magistrates.
	10 (i) Training of Sub-Magistrates.
Home-Mis.	10 (ii) Representation of backward classes in Govt.service.
L and M	3 (iv) Motor services
	8 (v) Motor transit
	3 (vii) Collectors & Municipalities
	4 (i) Powers of Local Boards
	8 (iv) Markets.
L & M (Plague) ..	1 (ii) Plague Regulations.
.. (Medical)	8 (i) District Hospitals
	3 (i) Malaria.
Revenue	13 (iii) Appointment of Tahsildars,Dy. Tahdrs.and Sub-Magistrates
	13 (iv) Spl.officers for extension of village sites.
	1 (i) Forest panchayats.
	3 (ii) Estates & Collectors.
	3 (v) Cattle breeding.
	7 (i) Dy.Collrs.and Survey and Settlement Tests.
	8 (ii) Adulteration of Agricultural & industrial products.
	12 (ii) Dist.Forest Officer and Collr.
Revenue and P.W.D. (I)	13 (i) Kudimaramat
	13 (ii) Irrigation permits
Revenue L and M.	2 (i) Encroachments
	5 (i) & 8 (ii) village panchayats

Departments.	Subjects.
Financial S.R.and L & M.	3 (iii) Liquor shops.

V.P.
11-7-17.

F.J.R.
11-7-17.

To

The Home (Judicial) u.o.
,, (Mis) u.o. ✓
,, L and M u.o.
The L and M (Plague) u.o.
The L and M (Medical) u.o.
The P.W.D. (I) u.o.
The Financial (S.R) u.o.

PR

Revenue u.o.997 D/17-1
11-7-17.

Vll

Revenue Department.

Home (mix):
C. No. ~~25~~ 2534
Regd 16.7.17

U. O. Note.

With reference to the question of treating the subjects for discussion at the Collectors' Conference as confidential or otherwise, Departments of the Secretariat may, it is submitted be informed that the same procedure may be followed in regard to each of the subjects as that which would be usual if they had been raised in the ordinary way of business. Departments may be requested, when sending in their notes, to ~~mxxx~~ mark as confidential such of them as should be treated confidential.

V.P.
15-7-17.

F. J. R.
16-7-17.

16 JUL 1917

Home (Judicial) Department.
,, (Miscellaneous) Dept. ✓
,, Local & Municipal Department.
,, Local & Municipal (Plague) Dept.
,, Local & Municipal (Medical) Dept.
,, Public Works Department (Irrigation).
,, Financial (Separate Revenue) Dept.
,, Revenue Dept.

U.O.

K.S.R.
PR

Home dept
(Mis)

For the Regr

This dept is concerned with the subject (representation of backward classes in Govt. service). The Secretariat note has to be prepared on receipt of the notes [illegible] who is to open the

9

List of references.

A

G.O. 1561 Pub d 19.12.12

G.O. 969, Home (Education), d 13.9.16.

For the Regr.

Both the above are Confidential G.O.s and it is for orders whether the two G.O.s should be supplied.

1.8.17.

Pala
1.8.17

The notes connected with the G.O.s were not meant for circulation.

3/8/17

Sectt. II—8 (b) -29,004-16-1-17.

V.E

Revenue Department.

Copy of D.O. from V. Venugopal Chetti, Esquire I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, to the Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Madras, dated the 24th July 1917.

In reply to your D.O. of the 29th June, I write to say that I shall be very glad to open the discussion in the two subjects suggested by me for consideration at the conference.

I herein enclose my notes on the two subjects.

N N N

To Dy. Secy.

Submitted that a copy of the note~~s~~ sent in by Mr. Venugopal Chetti may be forwarded to Home (Miscellaneous) for the early preparation of "Secretariat Notes" thereon. A copy of the note on "the training of subordinate magistrates is being sent to Revenue also.

V.P.
26-7-17.

Home (Miscellaneous) u.o.

F.J.R.
27-7-17.

No. 2724 H.Mis
27.7.17

NOTES.

Home (Misc.) Dept.

For the Registrar.

Para 4 (VI) at p 10 of the Report of the Public Services Commn

The term 'subordinate services' includes within its scope all services which are lower than the Provincial Service. Besides the clerical establishments, the following are the chief posts in the subordinate services in departments of the public service:-

Revenue Department.

Tahsildars, Dy. Tahsildars & Rev. Inspectors.

Salt Abkari & Customs Dept.

Assistant Inspectors & Sub Inspectors.

Public Works Department.

Sub Engineers, Supervisors, Overseers and Lower subordinates.

Educational Department.

*Assistant Inspectors, Sub Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Supervisors of Schools, Lecturers & Teachers.

Eleven appointments 4 *Asstt: Inspectors are borne on the Provincial Educational service.

Registration Department.

Sub-Registrars.

2. Preponderance of Brahmins. In the year 1911 statistics were obtained from heads of departments as to distribution of appointments in the several offices under their control and it was then found that the preponderance of Brahmins was noticeable in certain offices. The following table sets out the statistics then obtained:-

pp 1-29 of Appendix [illegible] to G.O. 1561 / 19.12.12 Ⓐ

111

p 25 quotes G.O. 1561 A 19.12.12

p7 quotes G.O. 1561 A 19.12.12

quotes G.O. 1561/19.12.12

pp28-29 quotes ibid A

p13 quotes ibid A

p23 quotes ibid

pp21&22 quotes A.

Designation. (1)	Br. (2)	Non.Br. (3)	Chr. (4)	Muh. (5)	(6) Total. of columns 3-5	(7) Total. columns (2) to (5)	Percent-age. of col (6) to column (7)
				Revenue Department.			
Board's Office. (Land Rev. Sett: & Sep: Rev.)	123	77	15	10	102	225	45.3%
Tahsildars.	124	49	11	16	76	200	38%
Dy. Tahsildars & Magistrates.	178	93	24	16	133	311	45%
Huzur Sheristadars.	17	5	1	2	8	25	32%
English Head Clerks.	10	13	1	1	15	25	60%
Head Accountants.	21	..	3	1	4	25	16%
Revenue Inspectors.	638	130	21	11	162	800	22.5%
Clerical establishment.	2,838	869	117	149	1,135	3,973	28.5%
Departments under the Board of Revenue. Sett. (non-gazetted appointments on Rs50 and above).	157	88	20	8	116	273	42%
					Total average.	---	29·8 %
				Judicial Department.			
Sheristadars of Dist: Courts.	15	4	2	1	7	22	31.8%
-do- Sub Courts.	15	8	..	..	8	23	34%
Establishment in District & Sub-Courts.	148	66	16	9	91	239	38%
					Total average.		37·3. %
				Salt, Abkari & Customs Department.			
Asstt: Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Laboratory Asstts: & clerks.	613	284	138	45	467	1,080	43.2 %
				Public Works Department.			
Permanent. Sub Engineers, Supervisors and Overseers.	116	20	41*	..	61	177	34.4%
Temporary. Sub Engineers, Supervisors and Overseers.	177	31	7	2	40	217	18.4%
P.W. Secretariat establishment including Chief Engineer's.	76	22	3	6	31	107	28.5%
Clerical establishment in Circle & Division offices, on Rs80 & upto Rs200 (including draftsmen).	28	15	2	..	17	45	37.7%
					Total average.		27%
				Education Department.			
Lecturers in Colleges & Schools. Drawing salaries between 200 and Rs50.	90	15	38	5	58	148	39%
Sub Asstt: Inspectors of Schools, Sub Asstt: Inspectresses of Girls' Schools & Supervisors of Schools.	287	29	15	26	70	357	19%
Clerical establishment.	63	12	..	1	13	76	17%
					Total average.		24 %

*Includes European Military Upper Subordinates who are recruited two per wear.

NOTES.

3. It will be seen that the percentage of non-Brahmins, Muhammadans & Christians ~~is~~ was strikingly low in the Educational Department, among Revenue Inspectors in the Revenue Department, and in the temporary Public Works establishment of Sub-Engineers Supervisors & Overseers and that the average percentage of non-Brahmins (including Muhammadans and Christians) in the departments shown on p.12 ante ranged only from 24 to 37.3 except in the Salt, Abkari & Customs Department where the percentage was 43.2.

Vide D.O.s and D.O Circular at pp17-18 of notes G.O 1561 A / 19.12.12

4. The Government considered it undesirable that any one caste should be allowed to secure an undue share of appointments and the attention of heads of departments was therefore drawn to the undesirability in this respect and to the standing rule requiring that the principal appointments in a district should be distributed among the different castes and that no caste should be allowed to enjoy a monopoly of the chief ministerial appointments.

5. It is not known whether as a result of the instructions issued in 1912 any change in the distribution of appointments has been effected. The following statistics regarding Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars & English Head Clerks in the Revenue department and Sheristadars of District & Sub-Courts have been collected from the establishment lists of Revenue and Judicial Departments:-

	Br. (1)	Non-Br. (2)	Chr. (3)	Muh. (4)	(5) Total. of 2-4	(6) Total. of 1-4	Percent-age. of (5)/(6)
Tahsildars including Huzur Sheristadars.	135	69	14	12	95	230	41.3
Deputy Tahsildars.	214	65	21	10	96	310	30.9
English Head Clerks.	16	5	2	1	8	24	33.3

Total average. -- 35.2.

Corresponding average of [illegible] is 41.3

14

The above does not show that at least as regards th appointments in respect of which statistics have bee collected the instructions issued in 1911 have ~~not~~ had any effect.

14

6. Backwardness in education of non-Brahmins.

The following statement shows the number of graduates in Arts at various dates:-

Vide p 4 of notes by 0969 Home Edn 13.9.16 G

Year.	Br. No	Br. percentage	Non-Br. Number	Non-Br. Percentage	Indian Chr. No	Indian Chr. Percentage	Muh. No	Muh. percentage	Eur: & Eurasians No	Eur: & Eurasians percentage	Total. No.
					Bachelors of Arts.						
Progressive) total upto) 1870-71	110	67	36	22	10	6	..	..	8	5	164
-do- 1880-81	492	64	171	22	47	6	2	.25	58	7·5	770
-do- 1890-91	1,461	67	445	20·5	168	8	20	1·0	75	3·5	2,169
-do- 1900-01	4,074	71·3	1,083	18	306	5·3	69	1·2	225	4	5,707
-do- 1915	8,995	72·5	2,157	17·3	693	5·5	185	1·5	381	3	12,411
					Graduates in Arts under the New Regulations.						
	386	74	100	19	21	4	3	.57	12	2.33	522

It will be seen that the percentage of graduates among non-Brahmins has not kept pace ~~withe~~ with the increase in the percentage among Brahmins. The rate per mill of graduates to the total male population among non-Brahmins, Christians & Muhammadans is strikingl low as will be seen below:-

*This number does not take into account casualties.

Vide pp 351-352 of the University Calendar 1916 Vol I

	Male population.	*No. of graduates.	Rate per mill
Brahmins.	650,265	9,423	14.4
Non-Brahmins.	18,000,000	2,721	0.15
Christians including) Europeans & Eurasians) (Indian Christians 1146 Europeans Eur: 196)	595,235	1,342	2.2
Muhammadans.	1,362,616	166	0.01

Vide p 3 of 86 0969 Edn 13-9-16

p 9 ante

The above supports Mr. Venugopal Chetty's stat

Sectt. II—8 (b) -29,004—16-1-17.

NOTES.

and has not adapted itself to the changing conditions of the country.

Pa[illegible] B.S.O. No 128

Vide p12 ante

D.Os & D.O. circular at pp 16-18 of notes to G.O. 1561 Pub A / 19.12.12

The necessity to introduce a due representation of all classes and castes in the service is recognised and it is admitted that Brahmins have secured a larger proportion of appointments than other classes. General circulars have already b issued for the introduction of due representatio of classes in offices. Where undue preponderar had been shown to exist the question had bee mined. Recently the question of the preponderance of Brahmins in the Registration Department was scrutinized and the Inspector General ~~was~~ is being asked to obtain the sanction of Government whenever he proposes to employ a non-graduate Brahmin as a Sub Registrar, in contravention of the general rule lai down in the Registration Manual that preference should be given to graduates in filling the posts of Sub Registrars.

[File in circulation]

Vide pp 10-12 of notes at G.

7. With a view to removing some of the disabilities which were thought to stand in the way of the educationally backward classes from rising higher in service owing to the operation of the regulations regarding educational qualifications for public services, the whole question was fully mined (only recently) and the following results have been at:-

(i) that the completed secondar certificate should be prescribed

NOTES.

notes at pp 10-12 of notes L

Special Tests Notification to candidates poss
ing higher general educational qualifications
should be relaxed in the case of persons who have
already entered Government service, the latter bein
allowed to appear for all the tests,

(iii) that Hindustani should be regarded as one of the languages for the compulsory vernacular tes and

(iv) that the rules prescribing special tests for various appointments should be re-examined wi the object of simplifying them by abolishing the tests in respect of particular appointments where necessary.

Orders are issuing in regard to the first three points and the matter referred to in (iv) is being taken up. It is hoped that the operation of these revised rules will further facilitate the appointment of the educationally backward classes in higher posts in the service.

8. The specific suggestions made in his note in this regard by Mr. Venugopala Chetti are:-

p10 ante

(1) that in the case of non-brahmins the rule as to examination qualifications may be relaxed fo a period of six years,

ibid

(2) that ~~for~~ the lower posts in Government service departmental examination qualifications nee not be insisted on,

ibid

(3) that one-third is a fair proportion of the non-brahmins in the clerical establishment of the

The last question is one for consideration in the Home (Education), Revenue and L & M (Medical) departments and an extract from Mr. Venugopala Chetti's notes has been sent to those departments with the request that they may forward their notes direct to the Revenue department. As regards the others it does not appear that any of them seems acceptable.

9 The question of relaxation of rules as regards examination qualifications has already been dealt with by Government as pointed out in paragraph 7 supra. Where special exemptions are needed, to introduce non-brahmins into the service, beyond what will be secured by the amendment of the rules, heads of departments who have been empowered to grant such exemptions will take the necessary action in the matter. Total relaxation of rules as regards examination qualifications, which in effect means the admission of unqualified persons into the service, for a fixed period may not be desirable especially in view of the fact that it has been just decided to introduce the minimum general educational qualification of completed secondary school leaving certificate in the case of appointments on Rs.20 per mensem also for which no such qualification had till now been prescribed.

pp 15-16 ante

Vide pp 0-12 of notes
L

on to abolish

ing the special tests is also under consideration.

11 As regards the fixing of a proportion for non-brahmins in clerical establishments it is doubtful whether such a rule is necessary. The proportion of non-brahmins in such posts went up to 38 % in certain cases in 1911. If the proportion is now fixed at one-third, there is the risk of its being taken gradually to represent the maximum, though it is intended to represent only the minimum.

p 12 ante

With these remarks the file may be returned to Revenue.

A
4.8.17

P. & R.
2.8.17

While I agree with Mr. Venugopal Chetty there must be a due representation of the different communities, I would point out that after careful consideration we have recently prescribed the secondary school leaving certificate as the minimum qualification for entrance in General Government service. To relax this rule will lead to inefficiency & in the long run will tend to cause more harm than good to the purpose aimed at. Thus: if relaxation be sanctioned, it will follow ~~that~~ all the unpassed men will be non Brahmins & that all Brahmins will be passed. [illegible] an unpa man will be inferior to that of one with superior qualifications and the privileged non Brahmin will get discredited. I wish to lay stress on the point that our establishments are limited and we cannot afford to have inefficient men.

At the same time I fail to see why the imposition of a low minimum Educational qualification as at present should work against the appointment of non Brahmins. It maybe (I am not sure) that the number of non Brahmins securing School final certificates is less than the number of Brahmins similarly qualified. But the number of non Brahmins so qualified is surely a hundred fold the number of vacancies arising per annum. And I do not see any theoretical objection to all vacancies being filled up with non Brahmins. The deficiency is not in paucity of non Brahmins with the prescribed minimum standard of education but in the selections by appointing officers. In whatever aspect the question be viewed I do not think ~~that~~ any case is made out for doing away with the minimum standard maya will be inferior to that of [illegible]

unless [illegible] qualifications and the

privileges the Brahmins will get

[illegible] . [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] in

the point that our establishments are

[illegible] and we cannot afford

to have [illegible] men.

[illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] being

the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] with a [illegible] the [illegible]

of Brahmins. [illegible] (Brahmins)

the [illegible] of non Brahmins [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

but the number of non Brahmins so qualified

is surely a hundred fold the [illegible]

of [illegible] per annum.

4877

T. Bhuvaneswari

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகம்,
(ஆராய்ச்சிக்கூடம்)
ஆவணங்களுக்கான கோரிக்கை.
ஏட்டின் விவரம்.

2057

தொகுதி எண்:　　ஏட்டின் எண்.　　துறை
அ.ஆ./வ.த.எண்.

F ① MRO Home (Misc),
Ordinary series G.O. 1123,
Oct 23, 1917

நாள் 21-5-98 ஒப்பம்: T. B

குறிப்பு: (1) ஒரே கோரிக்கையில் ஒன்று மேற்பட்ட துறைகளோடு தொடர்புள்ள ஆவணங்களைச் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது.

(2) கோரிக்கை இரட்டைப் படிகளாக எழுதப்பட வேண்டும்.

prescribed.

The next point is about departmental tests. I have proposed to examine the qualifications. All I can say now is that if on consideration Govt resolve to attach a test as a qualification to a particular office, it is certainly leading to inefficiency to relax the test in the case of any appointee Brahmin or non Brahmin. We are throwing open the tests to all public servants even of the secondary school leaving Certificate standard. Assuming the qualifications are carefully prescribed, it means that one who does not pass a test is not qualified for the post concerned.

Mr. Venugopal Chetty proposes that it should be ruled that a certain number of appointments must be reserved for nonBrahmins. In view of the p preponderance of Brahmins which is solely due to the appointing officers, some such rule seems to be called for. But it is for Government to consider if it be politic to enunciate such a rule. My limited experience is that

[illegible] are

readily appointed if they consent to begin at the lowest posts; & Several Non Brahmins prefer to enter occupation other than Govt service. In some districts it may not be practicable to work a rule of this nature

Wm 4/8/17

Revenue

UNDER SECY. TO GOVT.
6-AUG.1917
REVENUE DEPT.

For the Regr.

The notes of this dept and Home (Education) Ⓧ have been consolidated. The consolidated note is submitted for approval. It may be sent u.o. to Rev.

Ⓧ Linked file

Ⓧ pp 22-28 infra

CA
6.8.17

Wm 6/8/17

[illegible]
6.8.17.

I dek
6.8.17

2468-1
6817

p 3 ante

Home (Education) Dept.

Mr. Venugopal Chetti suggests that at least one third of the pupils admitted for training into the professional and technical colleges should be non-Brahmans (including Muhammadans and Christians) and that in this case the examination qualifications should be dispensed with for a period.

2. The professional colleges under the control of this department are the College of Engineering, Madras, the Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Law College, Madras. The Govt. Training College, Rajahmundry, was opened only in July last. The general educational qualifications required of pupils seeking admission into these institutions are as shown below:—

	Classes	General educational qualifications requ
Engineering College	Engineer class	Intermediate examination of the Madra University with group I as the optional branc
	Probationary Subordinate class.	Completed secondary School leaving certific
	Teachers' College,	B.A. Degree examination
	Law College,	— do —

There is no competitive examination for admission into these colleges and the selection rests solely with the Principals of the institutions. In the Law College, Madras, no limit has been placed ~~on~~ as to the nu to be admitted and apparently all who seek admission are admitted, provided they are qualif

3. Statistics are not available sho the number of pupils according to commun who sought admission into the different institutions. The following statement shows number and percentage of non-Brahmans who ~~stud~~ studied in the colleges during the last five years

x promoted from the probationary class after examination

College of Engineering

Year	classes	Total no. of students	No. of Brahman students	No. of non-Brahman students	Percentage of non-Brahmans to total no.
1913	Engineer classes	66	49	17	25.8
	Upper Subordinate do x	60	43	17	28.3
	Lower do x	50	39	11	22.0
	Probationary do	181	126	55	30.4
	Total	357	257	100	28.4
1914	Engineer ~~classes~~	70	59	11	15.7
	Upper subordinate do	67	40	27	40.3
	Lower do	34	24	10	29.4
	Probationary do	209	151	58	27.7
	Total	380	274	106	[illegible]
1915	Engineer classes	74	57	17	23.0
	Upper subordinate do	78	55	23	29.5
	Lower subordinate do	45	37	8	17.8
	Probationary do	232	143	89	38.4
	Total	429	292	137	31.9
1916	Engineer classes	101	77	24	23.7
	Upper subordinate do	84	65	19	22.6
	Lower do	62	41	21	33.9
	Probationary do	244	159	85	34.8
	Total	491	342	149	30.3
1917	Engineer classes	107	83	24	22.4
	Upper subordinate do	90	56	34	37.8

NOTES.

Teachers' College

Year	classes	Total no of students	no of Brahmans	no of non-Brahmans	Percentage of non-Brahmans to total no
1913	Collegiate grade	93	80	13	·13.9
	Secondary grade	29	22	7	24.1
	Total	122	102	20	16.4
1914	Collegiate grade	102	78	24	23.5
	Secondary grade	24	18	6	25.0
	Total	126	96	30	23.8
1915	Collegiate grade	100	88	12	12.0
	Secondary grade	40	32	8	20.0
	Total	140	120	20	14.3
1916	Collegiate grade	111	94	17	15.3
	Secondary grade	41	26	15	36.6
	Total	152	120	32	21.1
1917	Collegiate grade	112	93	19	16.9
	Secondary grade	44	35	9	20.4
	Total	156	128	28	17.9

Law College

Year	classes	Total no. of students	no. of Brahmans	no. of non-Brahmans	Percentage of non-Brahmans to total no.
1913	B. L. class	183	147	36	19.7
	F. L. class	295	224	71	24.1
	Pleadership class	88	79	9	10.2
	Total	566	450	116	20.5
1914	B. L. class	186	136	50	26.9
	F. L. class	256	191	65	25.4
	Pleadership class	62	52	10	16.1
	Total	504	379	125	24.8
1915	B. L. class	233	176	57	24.5
	F. L. class	213	164	49	23.0
	Pleadership class	54	51	3	5.6
	Total	500	391	109	21.8
1916	B. L. class	169	133	36	21.3
	F. L. class	199	150	49	24.6
	Pleadership class	104	86	18	17.3
	Total	472	369	103	21.8
1917	B. L. class	181	137	44	24.3
	F. L. class	222	164	58	26.1

4. It seems quite out of the question that the general educational qualifications prescribed for admission can be lowered in the case of non-Brahman ~~class~~ classes alone, as the students should really be able to benefit by the instruction given in the Colleges. It is doubtful whether the qualifications now demanded are in any way high. For admission into the probationary Subordinate class of the College of Engineering, the possession of a completed secondary school leaving certificate is laid down and this is the minimum general educational qualification that can be prescribed. The examination qualifications to be possessed by candidates seeking University degrees have been prescribed by the University and cannot be ~~relaxed~~ lowered without the consent of that body.

5. The suggestion for reserving a proportion of seats in the Colleges viz. one third can apparently be justified only on the ground that Principals of Govt. institutions overlook the claims of qualified non-Brahman candidates in favour of Brahmans. This is obviously not the case. The low proportion in ~~the general~~ other than the probationary subordinate classes can be attributed only to the paucity of qualified candidates seeking admission. If further examination of the question is considered

statistics may have to be called

for from the D.P.I. as to the number of non-Brahmans who sought admission and the number actually admitted. The p[illegible] may be forwarded to Rev.

4.8.17

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I am not sure what Mr. Venugopal Chetti means. Is it to reserve one third for non-Brahmins or to admit nonqualified non-Brahmins?

If it be the latter, the proposal is clearly inadmissible. The minimum preliminary qualification is quite necessary for the pupil to benefit by the instruction given.

If it be the former, I do not know if there are definite complaints about non-admn of non Brahmins. Considering the utmost importance of such Colleges, One would expect that the remedy proposed is extension of such Colleges. It is for Govt to decide if an enquiry should be held as to whether existing circumstances justify a finding that non-Brahmins are refused admission & if so it is politic to enunciate a minimum rule.

25

27

Revenue Department.

To Deputy Secretary.

Submitted that the departments of the Secretariat noted in the margin may each be supplied with three copies of the bound volume+ of the Proceedings of the Collectors' Conference of August 1917 and with four# loose copies of the Proceedings on the subjects relating to them as shown below:-

+ will follow.

me Department.
cal and Municipal
epartment.

except where noted

V.P.
6-10-17

F.J.R.
6-10-17

Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

12. Representation of backward classes in Government Se

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Rev. 21502 D/17-1
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13-OCT-1917

Home (Misc.)
C.O. 3402
16.10.17

TCN
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For the Registrar

The papers may, it is submitted, be now recorded. A draft order is submitted for approval.

18.X.17

The points noticed in the proceedings are being dealt with in Edn along with the file relating to Spl. test Exams

18.10.17

C.O. 1017
22/10/17

SUBJECT 12.—REPRESENTATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Mr. V. Venugopal Chetti's Note.

I do not propose to deal with the question of the representation of these classes in the higher branches of Government service. My proposals are confined to the state of things in the subordinate services.

I think that statistics will show that, in most of the Government offices in the Presidency, there is a preponderance of Brahmans. They are doubtless as a rule qualified in every respect, intelligent and efficient; and if efficiency is to be taken as the standard there is no cause for complaint. But having regard to the fact that the major portion of the population—the bulk of the tax-payers and a considerable proportion of the landed classes—consists of non-Brahman Hindus, it can hardly be doubted that the existing state of things is inequitable. In many districts where the bulk of the population is non-Brahman, it will be found that very few of them hold posts in the Government offices. This circumstance certainly gives rise to discontent. Even from the point of view of district administration it cannot but be regarded as a serious evil that there should be a monopoly of the offices by a rigidly exclusive community like the Brahmans.

The non-Brahman community is doubtless backward and has not yet adapted itself to the changing conditions of the country. I think the Government should come to their rescue.

It seems to me that, for the lower posts in Government service, examination tests, departmental, need not be insisted upon. In the case of non-Brahmans the rules as to examination qualifications may be relaxed and a fixed proportion of the clerical staff in every office may be reserved for them. I think one-third is a fair proportion. The class for which it is reserved should include Muhammadans and Christians. The Government may be pleased to lay down that for a period—say six years—examination tests will be dispensed with in the case of these backward classes. At the end of this period there will be a sufficient number of duly qualified men among them for recruitment.

The same principle may be adopted in the selection of candidates for admission into professional and technical colleges—e.g., the Engineering College, Forest College, Teachers' College, etc.

Secretariat Note.

The term "subordinate services" includes all services lower than the Provincial Service. Besides the clerical establishments, the following are the chief posts in the subordinate services in departments of the public service:—

Revenue Department—Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department—Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

Public Works Department.—Sub-Engineers, Supervisors, Overseers and Lower Subordinates.

Educational Department.—Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors of Schools, Lecturers and Teachers. (Eleven appointments of Assistant Inspectors are borne on the Provincial Educational Service.)

Registration Department—Sub-Registrars.

2. *Preponderance of Brahmans.*—In 1911 * statistics were obtained from heads of departments as to the distribution of appointments in the several offices under their control and it was then found that the preponderance of Brahmans was noticeable in certain offices.

3. The percentage of non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and Christians was strikingly low in the Educational Department, among Revenue Inspectors in the Revenue Department, and in the temporary Public Works establishment of Sub-Engineers, Supervisors and Overseers, and the *average* percentage of non-Brahmans (including Muhammadans and Christians) in the several departments ranged only from 24 to 37·3, except in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department where the percentage was 43·2.

4. The Government considered * it undesirable that any one caste should be allowed to secure an undue share of appointments, and the attention of heads of departments was drawn to this and to the standing rule requiring that the principal appointments in a district should be distributed among the different castes and that no caste should be allowed to enjoy a monopoly of the chief ministerial appointments.

5. It is not known whether as a result of the instructions issued in 1912 any change in the distribution of appointments has been effected. The following statistics have been collected from the establishment lists of Revenue and Judicial Departments:—

—	Brahmans. (1)	Non-Brahmans. (2)	Christians. (3)	Muhammadans. (4)	Total of (2) to (4). (5)	Total of (1) to (4). (6)	Percentage of (5) to (6). (7)
Tahsildars including Huzur Sarishtadars.	135	69	14	12	95	230	41·3
Deputy Tahsildars	214	65	21	10	96	310	30·9
English head clerks	16	5	2	1	8	24	33·3
Total average ..							35·2
Corresponding average of 1911 ..							41·3
Sarishtadars of District Courts ..	13	6	1	2	9	22	40·9
Sub-Courts	15	4	1	..	5	20	25
Total average ..							33·3
Corresponding average of 1911 ..							33·3

The above figures indicate that as regards the principal appointments in these two departments the instructions issued in 1912 have had no effect.

6. *Backwardness in education of non-Brahmans.*—The following statement shows the number of graduates in Arts at various dates †:—

Year.	Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.		Indian Christians.		Muhammadans.		Europeans and Eurasians.		Total.
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.
Bachelors of Arts.											
Progressive total up to 1870–71 ..	110	67	36	22	10	6	..	..	8	5	164
Do. 1880–81 ..	492	64	171	22	47	6	2	·25	58	7·5	770
Do. 1890–91 .	1,461	67	445	20·5	168	8	20	1·0	75	3·5	2,169
Do. 1900–01 ..	4,074	71·3	1,083	18	306	5·3	69	1·2	225	4	5,707
Do. 1915 ..	8,995	72·5	2,157	17·3	693	5·5	185	1·5	381	3	12,411
Graduates in Arts under New Regulations.											
	386	74	100	19	21	4	3	·57	12	2·33	522

It will be seen that the percentage of graduates among non-Brahmans has not kept pace with the increase in the percentage among Brahmans. The rate per mille of graduates to the total male population among non-Brahmans, Christians and Muhammadans is strikingly low as will be seen below §:—

—	Male population.	Number of graduates.	Rate per mille.
Brahmans	650,265	9,423	14·4
Non-Brahmans	18,000,000	2,721	0·15
Christians including Europeans and Eurasians (Indian Christians 1,146, Europeans and Eurasians 196).	595,235	1,342	2·2
Muhammadans	1,362,616	166	0·01

The above supports Mr. Venugopal Chetti's statement that the non-Brahman community is backward.

7. The secondary school-leaving certificate has recently been prescribed as the minimum qualification for entrance in general Government service. Relaxation of this rule in the interests of non-Brahmans would lead to inefficiency and in the long run defeat its own purpose, for it would follow that all the unpassed men would be non-Brahmans and that all the Brahmans would be passed. In general the work of an unpassed man is inferior to that of one with superior qualifications, and the privileged non-Brahman would get discredited. Our establishments are limited and we cannot afford to have inefficient men.

8. At the same time it is not clear why the imposition of a low minimum educational qualification as at present should work against the appointment of non-Brahmans. It may be that the number of non-Brahmans securing school final certificates is less than the number of Brahmans similarly qualified. But the number of non-Brahmans so qualified is surely a hundred-fold the number of vacancies arising per annum. And there is no theoretical objection to *all* vacancies being filled up with non-Brahmans. The shortage is not due to the paucity of non-Brahmans with the prescribed minimum standard of education, but to the selections by appointing officers. In whatever aspect the question be viewed no case seems to be made out for doing away with the minimum standard prescribed.

9. As regards departmental tests, it has been decided—

(i) that the rules which restrict the right to appear for the various examinations under the special tests notification to candidates possessing higher general educational qualifications should be relaxed in the case of persons who have already entered Government service, the latter being allowed to appear for all the tests,

(ii) that the rules prescribing special tests for various appointments should be re-examined with the object of simplifying them by abolishing the tests in respect of particular appointments where necessary, and

(iii) that Hindustani should be regarded as one of the languages for the compulsory vernacular tests.

All that can be said now is that, if on consideration Government resolve to attach a test as a qualification to a particular office, it would make for inefficiency to relax the test in the case of any appointee, Brahman or non-Brahman. The tests are to be thrown open to *all* public servants, even of the secondary school-leaving certificate standard. Assuming that the tests are carefully prescribed, any one who fails to pass a test is not qualified for the post concerned.

10. Mr. Venugopal Chetti proposes that a certain number of appointments should be reserved for non-Brahmans. In view of the past preponderance of Brahmans which is solely due to the appointing officers, some such rule seems to be called for. But it is for Government to consider if it be politic to enunciate such a rule. Most non-Brahmans on application are readily appointed if they consent to begin at the lowest posts; and several non-Brahmans prefer to enter occupations other than Government service. In some districts it may not be practicable to work a rule of this nature. Further there is the risk of the minimum being taken gradually to represent the maximum.

11. It is not clear what Mr. Venugopal Chetti intends as regards the selection of non-Brahmans for admission into professional and technical colleges. Would he reserve one-third of the admissions for non-Brahmans or would he admit non-qualified non-Brahmans?

If it be the latter, the proposal is clearly inadmissible. The minimum preliminary qualification is quite necessary if the pupil is to benefit by the instruction given, and the standard required for admission into some of the professional institutions is not very high.

If it be the former, it is not known if there are definite complaints about non-admission of non-Brahmans.

The percentage of non-Brahmans to the total number on the rolls of the principal institutions is given below :—

	Number of Brahmans.	Number of non-Brahmans.	Percentage of non-Brahmans to total.
College of Engineering (31st March 1917).	345	166	32·48
Teachers' College (31st March 1917) ...	128	28	17·94
Law College (31st March 1917) ...	393	118	23·09
Forest College (1917–19 course) ...	10	19	65·51
Medical College and schools (1915-16 session).	309	410	57·02
Agricultural College (1914–16 course, number passed).	16	12	42·85

References.

[*] *G.O.* 1561, *Pub.*, 19*th Dec.* 1912. | [†] *G.O.* 969, *Home* (*Edn.*), 13*th Sep.* 1916.

[‡] *Madras University Calendar*, 1916, *vol. I*, *pages* 351–352.

Notes of Discussion.

The general trend of the discussion showed that, while it was essential that there should be in Public Service a fair representation of all communities, it was not desirable to fix any definite proportion for particular castes. It was pointed out that efficiency was the real test and not the passing of examinations, and that the special test was an obstacle. In order that efficient men might not be debarred from promotion on the score of their not passing some tests and with a view to give Collectors a free hand in the matter of promoting efficient men, it was thought that some of the special tests might be simplified or abolished. As this question appeared to be a complicated one, an informal Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Robert Clegg and Messrs. Venugopal Chetti, Stokes, Campbell, Davis and Richards was appointed to report—

X

I. what was the exact meaning of the words "completed secondary school-leaving certificate" occurring in rule (1) of clause (2) of the Public Service Notification, and

II. to what extent any of the special tests should be either simplified or abolished.

Committee's report.

I. The meaning of the "completed secondary school-leaving certificate" merely is that the holder has completed his studies up to and in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms of a secondary school, and has kept all his terms and has appeared for the School Final Public Examination. It does not necessarily mean that he has any special ability or has attained any particular knowledge of subjects useful in Government service. It exhibits the Presidency average and compares the ranks attained by the candidate therewith. The practice has been, it appears, for Collectors to notify to Divisional Officers a proportion of marks to be required as the minimum necessary for appointment to Government service. In view of the great differences in the conditions of districts we consider that Collectors should have discretion to decide the standard, as in fact they frequently do at present.

II. The Committee have found great difficulty in formulating united recommendations, and the time at their disposal has not been sufficient to enable them to discuss the details of possible alternative schemes, and as the merits of any scheme that can be formulated can only be judged in the light of detailed application, they regret that it has not been possible to put forward as a Committee any cut and dried proposals.

The annexed note sets forth, as a possible solution, a scheme formulated by Messrs. Campbell and Stokes which the Committee think might be circulated to Collectors and considered by Government. Its principle, briefly, is to substitute for special tests, special periods of training in various branches of administrative work to be given to selected men; this period to be followed by probationary periods of actual service during which the men's work would be specially watched. Sir Robert Clegg has indicated in his note appended to this report several serious practical objections, the force of which the Committee recognizes, but neither he nor the Committee consider that these criticisms need preclude the further examination of the suggestions put forward. The alternative to some such scheme of *abolition* of special tests as that formulated by Messrs. Campbell and Stokes seems to be, while retaining the tests, to simplify them and render them less burdensome; in this direction proposals have been framed in the Board's Proceedings quoted in Sir Robert Clegg's note above referred to. These appear to the Committee to lead in the right direction and the Committee would like to see the simplification carried further if possible. The Committee endorse generally the remarks of Messrs. Campbell and Stokes in the first part of paragraph 13 of their note.

Note by the Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CLEGG.

There is a good deal to be said in favour of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Stokes' scheme, as it enables Collectors to select capable men for the grade of Revenue Inspector and higher grades without reference to their abilities to pass examinations and thereby to secure a proper proportion of non-Brahmans. I hesitate to accept the scheme without more careful consideration than we have been able to give it in the limited time at our disposal. At present we have to give six weeks' training in survey to clerks for the post of Revenue Inspector, and three months' training for Taluk Head Accountants, and I have no doubt even this causes some dislocation of work because they have to be relieved by acting men. Under the scheme before a man is qualified for the post of Deputy Tahsildar he will have to undergo practically one year's training and probation for two years. The cost will possibly be prohibitive, because no office can afford to let its hands go for training without substitutes, and the numbers on training for posts up to Deputy Tahsildar's grade will be very considerable if this training has to supersede the present special tests. I anticipate also that substitutes will be frequently necessary for men on probation. My present opinion is that it will in practice be unworkable. Probation and reading of books are parts of the scheme. The acting appointments which are now made before confirmation furnish probably sufficient probation. Without some kind of examination I do not see how a Collector can certify that a man has read his books intelligently. I am doubtful whether the certificates to be given by the Collector will be of much value. Collectors have little time to train and examine their men and will have to rely on the opinion of others. I am afraid such certificates will tend to become mere matters of routine.

There is, however, room for some modification of the special tests required for particular appointments. The Board has already considered the question and its proposals are given in paragraph 5 of the Full Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 930, dated 10th July 1917. I was not a Member of the Board which issued that resolution, but I am generally in agreement with my colleagues.

I am further of opinion that it should be possible to simplify and make the tests more practical, but the question requires more minute scrutiny than we have been able to give it.

Note by Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL and Mr. H. G. STOKES.

We have considered the second question, namely, to what extent certain special tests may be simplified or abolished only from the point of view of district administration under the control of the Collector.

2. The following scheme is not applicable to the Translation Tests and the Equitation Tests.

3. As regards the Revenue Tests, the Account Test and the Criminal Judicial Tests, we propose that the following scheme should be *referred to Collectors for remarks and should be tried experimentally in a few selected districts in the various parts of the Presidency.*

4. The general underlying principle on which we propose to proceed is the substitution of training and probationary work for the passing of examinations.

5. Each special test will be replaced by (*a*) effective training for a specified period, and (*b*) satisfactory service in a specified appointment on probation for a specified period.

6. No person may be appointed to a specified appointment on probation until he has obtained a certificate from a prescribed authority that he has undergone the prescribed training and is fit to be appointed on probation. A diary will be kept by the person undergoing training. The diary will be countersigned each day by the person under whom he is undergoing training.

7. No persons will be appointed permanently to a specified appointment unless he had obtained both a certificate of training referred to above and also a certificate that since undergoing the training he has discharged the duties of the prescribed appointment on probation for the specified period satisfactorily.

8. Provision must be made in each district for persons undergoing training by allowing a certain number on a pay not exceeding Rs. 30 to be seconded or to be regarded as on special duty without deputation allowance.

9. Provision must be made for acting appointments of untrained men when absolutely necessary.

10. The success of the scheme will depend largely on the discrimination with which the prescribed authority grants the certificates referred to above. In the case of district appointments in the Revenue Department, this authority should be the Collector.

11. We recommend that no one should ordinarily be admitted to training unless he has rendered three years' continuous Government service to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, but we do not recommend that any special educational qualifications should be necessary as a condition precedent.

12. We consider that ordinarily no person should be allowed to undergo training after the age of thirty.

13. Under our proposals, the special tests will have to continue for some years, and we recommend that the list of Acts, Regulations, Manuals and Codes prescribed for the several tests should be carefully examined with a view to their reduction. It appears to be unnecessary to prescribe that certain Acts which have only local application should be studied by candidates throughout the Presidency. Further, acquaintance with the whole of certain Acts, Regulations and Manuals is unnecessary. One advantage of the proposals made in this note is that officials in each district would receive training in the special branches of law peculiar to the district. This may, if considered desirable, also be provided for under the present Special Tests scheme by arranging that candidates of certain districts or groups of districts should have to answer questions relating to the law peculiar to their districts.

14. *Training and probation to be substituted for special tests—Revenue Test, Lower Grade—*

(*a*) Three months' training in the Collector's office, including check of village accounts by the Collector's establishment at jamabandi, unless a candidate has such previous experience of this branch of work as the Collector considers sufficient.

(*b*) One month's training in the Taluk office.

(*c*) One month in charge of the work of headman and karnam of a village under a selected Revenue Inspector.

While on training in the Collector's office, the candidate shall study the simplified syllabus of the Acts, Regulations and books which we have recommended above.

Probationary service—One year as Revenue Inspector.

15. *Account Test—*

Training as now prescribed for Taluk Head Accountants.

Probation—Six months as Taluk Head Accountant.

16. *Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade—*

(*a*) One month's training in a Sub-Magistrate's office.

(*b*) Two months' training in a District Magistrate's office.

During this period of training the candidate must study the simplified syllabus prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, with the addition of the following: The Indian Arms Act and Rules, portion of the Extradition Manual and certain other Acts, such as the Explosives Act, which affect a Magistrate's work.

A candidate who has done satisfactory work as a Sub-Magistrate's clerk for a period exceeding one month may be excused the training in a Sub-divisional Magistrate's or Sub-Magistrate's office.

Probationary service—Six months as a magisterial clerk, preferably under a District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate.

17. *Revenue Test, Higher Grade, and Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*—Before promotion to a Deputy Collector a person in Government service should be required to obtain from the District Magistrate a certificate that he has satisfactorily discharged the duties of a Stationary Sub-Magistrate with second-class powers for not less than one year and from the Collector a certificate that he has satisfactorily discharged the duties of a Tahsildar for a period of at least one year. These certificates will take the place of the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, and the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.

18. *Revenue Test, Higher Grade, and Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade—Modifications effected by this scheme on the present arrangements.*—Under this scheme we contemplate that the ultimate result will be that the Revenue Tests, the Account Test and the Criminal Judicial Tests may disappear, but for the time being the two systems will continue side by side.

19. The certificates of training and proficiency after probation in Revenue work, Accounts and Criminal Judicial work will take the place of the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, the Account Test and the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, respectively, prescribed for certain appointments in the Public Service Notification.

20. We do not propose any alteration in the remarks in the column 3 of the "Table showing the various offices in the superior service for which special professional or technical tests are prescribed in the Public Services Notification" opposite to "C. Revenue Department—(2) Deputy Collectors."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew observed that the scheme proposed in the note by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Stokes required a good deal of consideration and examination and that it was too complicated a matter to discuss with much benefit. He doubted whether it would be possible to arrange for the training of large numbers of men and thought that there might be alternatives to certain tests. In conclusion, he said that the Government would consider very carefully the suggestions that the special tests might be simplified and their scope reduced.

Mr. Legh said that a distinction should be drawn between the Account Test and the Judicial and Revenue Tests. The Account Test was an examination on paper and of very little practical value, and he was therefore of the opinion that that test might be abolished.

Mr. Aziz-ud-din thought that the training proposed by the Committee would apply only to officers in Government service.

–7-2-16.

Home DEPARTME
(Mis)

34

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tion of ______ which was one of the subjects discussed at the Collectors' Conference held in August 1917.

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