

Home (1917) Department.
Miscellaneous

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1279

DATED 19. 12. 17

[Despatch Abstract.]

Provincial Civil Service Rules.

Recording notes relating to the question of the applicability to European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors of the ruling which exempts from the compulsory test in a vernacular persons whose certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of that vernacular.

NOTES.

Page

*Home dept
(Mis)*

Subject:- Provincial Civil Service Rules.

Until the year 1910, European & Eurasian Deputy Collectors were required to pass -

- (1) the compulsory 3rd class test before appointment.
- (2) a language test corresponding to the examination of the Covenanted Civil Servants by the Higher Standard after appointment.

2. In 1910 the Government decided that the vernacular tests should be finished before appointment. Europeans & Eurasians appointed Deputy Collectors were accordingly required to pass before appointment a language test corresponding to the examination of the Covenanted Civil Servants by the Higher Standard. The alterations made in G.O., No. 1317 Pub., dated the 11th October 1914, in the standard examinations of junior civilians rendered them unsuitable for application to European & Eurasian Deputy Collectors and the Government directed in 1915 ~~that~~ such officers should, in future, be required to pass an examination in two vernacular languages of the Presidency according to the third class test prescribed for Europeans & Eurasian Civil Officers of Government. ~~This rule~~

When the rule prescribing the third class test for European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors was inserted in the Provincial Civil Service Rules in 1916 the question of inserting the note exempting from the test candidates whose ~~certificates~~ of education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular which always appeared under the rule until 1910 does not appear to have been noticed.

*Rule XII of rules
at p 6 of G.O. 50 Pub (S)
27.10.5*

*G.O. 949 Pub ©
1.3.10.10*

*vide also rule XII
at p 6 of G.O. 1178 Pub X
1.5.12.10*

M

*G.O. no 749 Pub
25.3.15*

P

*Rule 8 (e) (i)
at p 77 of G.O. 409 G
26.3.16*

*Rule XII (i) on
p 6 of G.O. 50 Pub (S)
27.10.5
Note under Rule XII (i)
p 8 of G.O. 1317 Pub*

p 8 290.409 6
6316

* vide note under rule xii on p 8 of
G.O. 13 2 4-1-1910. (Q)
under rule xii on p 6 of G.O. 50 (S)
under rule xiii on p 9 of G.O. 13
5 3-1-1899 (Z)
under rule xiii on p 22 of G.O. 179
2 21-3-1895 (V)

p 78 9.0 bid

It will be seen that a note to the same effect appears in rule 13(1) in the case of Sub-Judges and District Munsifs who are required to pass before appointment the same third class test. Whenever the third class test was prescribed for officers the note exempting officers whose certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular from passing the test in that vernacular always followed the rule prescribing the test. It is for consideration whether the note that should properly appear under rule 8(e)(1) may now be inserted ^(with the concurrence of Revenue) ~~may be~~ consulted U.C. in the first instance.

3. Note (2) under rule 8(e)(ii) exempting persons whose certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular from that vernacular on certain conditions is applicable only to the second class vernacular test. This note always appeared under that test - vide note under rule XII(5)(b) on p.6 of G.O.1178 Pub. dated the 15th December 1910, note under rule 5(b) on p.3 of G.O.949 Pub. dated 13-10-10, note on p.9 of G.O. 13 Pub. dated 6-1-1910, p.6 of G.O.50 Pub. dated 27-1-05, ~~and note under rule 6(b)(i) on p 10 of G.O. 5 Pub. 3-1-1899 and note under rule xiii (ii) on p 23 of G.O. 179 Pub. 24-2-1895.~~

Rdel.
25.9.17

The note suggested may be inserted after rule 8(e)(i) on p 2 of G.O. 409 2 3-3-16 flag 4.

28.9.17
S.

I read that notes 1 & 2 refer to both
8e(i) & 8e(ii) — Am I wrong?

My 10/17

Please see portion K on p.4 of notes to G.O.
No.97 Home (Mis.) dated 28-8-1916. Note 1 under
rule 8(e) was amended by G.O. 33 Home (Mis.) dated
14-1-1917, and the revised note refers to both the
rules 8(e)(i) and 8(e)(ii).

2. As regards note 2 under rule 8(e), it is
submitted that it does not refer to rule 8(e) —
vide para 3 of note on previous page. If it is held
to apply to rule 8(e)(i) also, European & Eurasian
Deputy Collectors whose certificates of education are
evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular will be
required to satisfy the examiner that they can read
fluently and with facility manuscripts written in
that vernacular before they are exempted from pass-
ing the third class test. Such a condition was
never imposed by the rules for the third class test
Until 1910 when the third class test was in force
for European & Eurasian Deputy Collectors no such
condition was imposed. At present other officers
both European & ~~Eurasian~~ Indian, including District
Munsifs and Sub Judges, for whom the third class test
or a similar test is prescribed are exempted from
the test if their certificates of general educa-

xon p 7 74.0.409
Pubd 6.3.16
G

on p 7 74.0.409
Pubd 6.3.16
G

Note under rule XII p 8
74.0.13 26.1.10 (S)
Note under rule XII p 6
74.0.50 (S)
Note under rule XIII p 97
74.0.5 (S)
Note under rule XIII p 2
74.0.179 (S)
11.3.1895

Vide Rule 13
at p 8 74.0.409 G

(a) Reg. the lower standard & the Compulsory Educational Act)
Cf. Rule 102, p 45 of
pamphlet put up as
regards Deputy Supts of Police & rules on
p 11 of pamphlet re: Educational officers

education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular. Only in the case of officers for whom the second class test is prescribed, the conditions as regards manuscript reading are in force. In the circumstances note 2 does not apply to rule --- 8(e)(i).

7a
3.4.17.
Packed.
3.4.17

The above seems to be correct.

WHP
4.10.17

5.

The above is right. But the arrangement of the Notes is awkward. We shall have a note under 8e(i) applicable to only 8e(i); then Note (1) under 8e(ii) applicable to both 8e(i) + 8e(ii); then Note 2 applicable to only 8e(ii). A proper arrangement would be to include the proposed note in brackets immediately after 8e(i); & easily note 2 in brackets after 8e(ii). Easily note 1 should appear as it is without a number.

2. But before I order the above, it rather seems to me that ability to read vernacular manuscripts is desirable in the case of D. Officers

above is right. But the arrangement of the Notes is awkward. We shall have a note under 8e(i) applicable to only 8e(i); then Note (1) under 8e(ii) applicable to both 8e(i) + 8e(ii); then Note 2 applicable to only 8e(ii). A proper arrangement would be to include the proposed note in brackets immediately after 8e(i); & easily note 2 in brackets after 8e(ii). Easily note 1 should appear as it is without a number.

Europeans Europeans included
Please refer ~~one~~ to the existing
Curricula of the 2nd & 3rd class
tests. ~~It is to be~~ Rev of course
will have to be consulted. If
they agree, the notes may stand
as they are

Wm
5/10/17

For the w.s

The scope of the 3rd class test
will be found in rule 6 at page 5 of
G.O. no 14 Pub & the 6.1.10. The scope of
the 2nd class test as recently revised
will be found in G.O. no 97, Home (His),
& the 28. 8. 16.

2 It will be seen that
both the tests prescribe manuscript
reading but with some difference
in standard; in one case it is
"reading fairly" an original vernacular
"letter or report of moderate length
and difficulty," in the other case it
is "reading with fluency two or
three arya or other official manuscripts
written in a plain running office-
hand." The manuscript reading
prescribed in note 2 to 8(e) is "reading

Item 11 para 6, p 5
790.14 W
6.1.10

Item 11 of Notification
p 69 G.O. 97 J
28.8.16

0779 0409 G
6.3.16

"fluently and with facility, manuscripts written in the vernacular." The standard of manuscript reading prescribed in note (2) corresponds more or less to the standard ~~prescribed~~ prescribed for the 2nd class test, while it differs from that prescribed for the 3rd class test.

3 It appears therefore that if candidates who are exempt from the 3rd class test by virtue of their Certificates of general education which are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular, are required to pass ~~the~~ manuscript reading according to the standard required under note (2) it will be somewhat hard on them ^(in view of the fact that) ~~and~~ the 3rd class test itself from which they are exempted prescribes a lower standard of manuscript reading).

4 In the circumstances if it is considered necessary to require candidates who are exempt from the 3rd class test to satisfy the examination in manuscript reading

Rule 13 (1)

10879.0409
6.3.16

* If this is insisted on the work of the Board of Examiners will be appreciably increased.

Dec. 6. 10. 17

a lower standard corresponding to that prescribed for the third class test will perhaps have to be prescribed. It is also for consideration whether manuscript reading will be required in the case of Subjudges and St. Kinsigs who are required to pass the third class test & in whose case also there is a provision exempting them from the 3rd class test if they possess certificates of general education which are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular.

Feb.

6. x. 17

Dec. 6. 10. 17

There is little use in trying to compare the standards of ability to read manuscripts laid down for the 2nd & 3rd class tests. All that we can say is that less fluency would be required for the 3rd class test. I would submit that it seems somewhat unnecessary to insist on a separate examⁿ in ability to read manuscripts. People whose general qualifications exempt them from the test as a whole are sure to be able to read a certain amount.

MS 8.10.17

The situation is peculiar. The existing orders are as follows:-

By collectors VI Europeans & Guaranians should pass the 3rd class test in 2 vernaculars
(2) Others have to pass the 2nd class vernacular test in two languages.

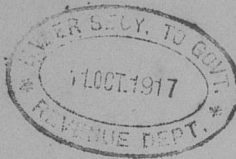
(3) Note under Europeans & Guaranians: - Persons whose certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of the vernacular are exempt from the test

(4) Note under Others: - Persons whose certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular need pass in only one additional vernacular; but they will not be declared to have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the examiner that they can read fluently & with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing.

2. Owing to a clerical mistake Note (3) above has been omitted. There are two notes (1) & (2) under Rule 8(e)(ii). ~~Note (1)~~ applies to both notes 8(e)(i) & (ii). Note (2) only to 8e(ii). There ~~is~~ a rearrangement of the notes is necessary.

3. The changes necessary to conform the rules to the orders are

- (a) to insert Note (3) ^{above} after rule 8e(i)
- (b) to insert note 4 (above) after rule 8e(ii)
- (c) To retain existing note 1, without number



under rule 8(e) so as to be applicable to both 8(e)(i) + 8(e)(ii).

4. But on examination I find that notes (3) + (4) (Para 1 above) vary. That is, to say, Europeans + Eurasians who possess certificates of general education evidencing a knowledge of the vernacular are exempted from further examination. While 'others' though possessing similar certificates have to undergo an examination in reading and writing.

5 To judge whether this variation was intentional I compared the 2nd + 3rd class tests. Naturally there is a difference between the tests. But I am unable to see why, once the candidate has undergone a stiff examination in the vernacular on text books, grammar &c there should be further discrimination.

A general examination knowledge of a vernacular is much higher than that of a special test. The only object of the additional examination is to test if the candidate's acquaintance with the vernacular has been kept up. I

shall be glad to draw the views of Rev- if both the notes may be assimilated.

Rev (u)

Mr 10/10/17

REV D

1503 Rgd.

12-14-17

H. 33.63-1 Rev

18/10

Para. 2 at p. 8 supra

p 7 Ho.
No 409 Pat. G
6-3-16

A

Rule 6 of the rules
No 1013 - A
13-12-1891

Rule 4 of the
rules in fo.
No 1013 - A
13-12-1891

To ~~the~~ Secretary

The first point is whether, as surmised by the Home Department, it was a mistake not to have inserted a note under rule 8 (e) (i) relating to the vernacular examination of European and Eurasian deputy collectors to the effect that persons whose certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular are (fully) exempt from the third class vernacular test in that language. A summary of the rules as they stood from time to time seem/necessary to elucidate this point.

2. When rules for the examination of deputy collectors in vernaculars were originally framed in 1891 (vide notification in G.O.1013,d/13-2-91), no distinction was made between European or Eurasian deputy collectors and Indian deputy collectors. Both classes of deputy collectors had to pass alike an examination the styled/"compulsory vernacular test for deputy collectors" within a year from the date of the half yearly examination next succeeding their appointments. In the case of both classes of officers there was also a rule exempting —

"such as are graduates and undergraduates of the Madras University and have taken up a vernacular as their optional language in the University examination. These latter will be required to pass in only one vernacular other than the optional language of their University examination. They will, however, not be declared to have passed the test in the second vernacular, unless they satisfy the Examiner that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from "passing".

This was an examination to be passed after appointment. The origin of this rule as to a pass in reading manuscripts in the vernacular in which the deputy collectors were exempted from passing the full

test is to be found in G.O.No. 786, dated 6th October 1890. In B.P.No. 480 dated 7th August 1890 dealt with in that G.O. the Board of Revenue in recommending to Government that deputy collectors should be called on to pass in two vernacular languages stated as follows:-

"It may be thought perhaps that a man need not "pass in the language of the district in which he "was born, but the Board does not think that any "exception should be made even on this score, for a "man may talk the language fluently and yet be "unable to read a manuscript in it and the one is "almost as necessary as the other. As a case in "point, the Board is able to instance the fact that a "few years ago a member of the Statutory Civil Ser- "vice, a Tamil man, and employed in a Tamil district "was plucked in Tamil when he came up for his lower "standard examination".

In G.O.No. 786, dated 6th October 1890, Govern- ment accepted the recommendation of the Board that deputy collectors should possess a fair knowledge of two vernaculars but considered that an exception should be made in the case of those who were graduates or under-graduates of the Madras University and who had taken up a vernacular as their optional language in the University examination, as there was no need to require such men to undergo a further test in the same language and stated as follows:-

"In view however of the reasons stated in "the latter part of paragraph 2 of the Proceedings "read above, and of the undoubted fact that educated "young men seeking employment in public offices are "for the most part unused to vernacular manuscripts "and experience considerable difficulty in reading "documents written even in the ordinary current hand "the Government resolves to direct that, in the "case of persons thus exempted from undergoing "examination in one of the vernaculars, the viva "voce portion of the test in the second language "shall include the reading of manuscript papers "written in the optional language of their Univer- "sity examinations".

In para. 9 of their letter at pp.5-6 of G.O. No. 875, dated 16th December 1892, the Government of India in passing orders on the report of the Public Service Commission prescribed it as one of the condi- tions to be satisfied by candidates for appointment

para 2 of BP
info 786 T
6-10-1890

Go 786 T
7-10-1890

pp 205-206 of
the stock file
p. 205

Rule I (b) at
top of page
206 of Stock file
put up.

Rule XIV at
p 222 of Stock
file put up.

to the P.C.S. by recruitment that they should have attained a prescribed preliminary standard of education and especially of qualification in one of the vernacular languages of the province, and said -

"the vernacular standard should be a high
"one involving a thorough knowledge of the language
"and ability to write and read the written character
"with facility. In the case of Europeans and Eurasians, this requirement will have to be enforced by
"means of a special examination; in the case of
"Natives, evidence of it will be provided by the
"candidate having passed the University or School
"standard examinations"

Accordingly a rule was inserted in the P.C.S. rules to the effect that deputy collectors ^{were} ~~are~~ required to pass the following tests:--

"XIV. (1) Before appointment.--

X X X X

(3) Translation Lower.

Note.- Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose optional language in the B.A. degree examination was the vernacular of the district in which they seek employment are exempt from this test.

(ii) After appointment.--

(5) the compulsory vernacular test in two languages.

"Note.- Graduates and Under Graduates of the
"Madras University who have taken up one of the
"vernaculars specified as their optional language
"in the University Examination have to pass in only
"one vernacular other than the optional language
"of their examination; but they will not be declared
"to have passed the test in the second vernacular
"unless they satisfy the examiner that they can read
"fluently and with facility manuscripts written in
"the vernacular in which they are exempted from
"passing".

Attention is invited to the difference between the two tests and the notes relating thereto. The first Translation Lower - was to be passed before appointment and was only a preliminary test of a knowledge of the vernacular while ^{the} ~~second~~ the compulsory vernacular test had to be passed within a year after appointment and was a test of a complete working knowledge of the

vernacular and hence a more detailed one than the first and included manuscript reading.

In para. 4 of G.O.No. 869 Public, dated 26th Octr. 1893, the Government decided that the third class vernacular test should be prescribed as that to be passed prior to admission to the Provincial service, graduates in a vernacular being exempted. Accordingly in the rule quoted above the "third class vernacular test" was substituted for "Translation Lower" - vide rule XIII annexed to G.O.No. 325 Public, dated 11th May 1894.

Up to 1897 European and Eurasian deputy collectors were on the same footing as Indian deputy collectors in respect of vernacular examinations. In G.O.No. 768 Pub., dated 17th June 1897, it was held that the "compulsory vernacular test" for deputy collectors which was to be passed after appointment was too difficult for Europeans and Eurasians and it was ruled that European and Eurasian deputy collectors should be passed in lieu of the "compulsory vernacular test" a test corresponding to the examination of the covenanted civil servants by the Higher standard. But ^{the} two notes in the rule quoted above stood unaffected and continued as common notes applicable to European and Eurasian deputy collectors as well as to Indian deputy collrs. The rule then stood thus:--

"XIII - Deputy Collectors are required to pass the following tests:--

(1) Before appointment.--

x x x

(4) Third class vernacular test.

Note.- "Persons who have graduated in one of the "vernaculars of the Presidency of who have passed "the language branch of the B.A. degree examination "of the Madras University with a vernacular as "their optional language or who have passed the

p 343 of
Stock file
put up

p 380 of ibid

p 561-62 of
Stock file
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p 636 of
Stock file
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p. 636 of stock file.

"viva voce examination of the Translation test,
"Higher grade, are exempt from this test".

(ii) After appointment

6 (a) For Europeans and Eurasians only - A test corresponding to the examination of the Covenanted Civil Servants by the Higher Standard.

(b) For others - The Compulsory Vernacular Test in two languages.

"Graduates and Under Graduates of the Madras University who have taken up one of the vernaculars specified as their Optional Language in the University examination have to pass in only one vernacular other than the Optional language of their examination; but they will not be declared to have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the Examiner that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing".

In G.O.No. 949 Pub., dated 13th October 1910 it was decided that candidates for the post of deputy collector should be required to have finished their vernacular tests before appointment. Accordingly in the above rule the "third class vernacular test" and the note thereunder were deleted from among the tests to be passed before appointment, and in their place the ^{above} clause relating to the test to be passed by Europeans and Eurasians and by others after appointment, with the notes relating thereto was substituted - vide rule VII at p. 6 of G.O.No. 1178 Pub., dated 15-12-10

The alterations made in G.O.No. 1317 Pub., dated 11th Octr. 1914 in the standard examination of junior civilians rendered them no longer suitable for application to European and Eurasian deputy collectors and the Government therefore directed in G.O.No. 749 Rev., dated 25th March 1915, that European and Eurasian deputy collectors should thereafter be required to pass an examination in two vernacular languages according to the third class test. So, in the rule quoted above, ^{as it now stands,} the third class test ^{has been} substituted for the Higher standard examination; ^{and} the note to this rule, slightly amended with reference to the

K I

changes in the University Regulations, stands unaffected. - vide rule 8 at p.7 of G.O.No. 409 Pub., dated 6th March 1916. *There was no need to alter the note or to omit it.*

3. From the foregoing summary of the changes made in the rules from time to time it will be noticed that note 2 under rule 8 (e) is a common note applicable both to European and Eurasian deputy collectors and to Indian deputy collectors and there has been no omission in the rule applicable to European and Eurasian deputy collectors, as surmised by the Home Deptt.

4. Whether the above interpretation is correct or not, it seems desirable that European and Eurasian deputy collectors, who are exempt from the test in a vernacular on the ground of the certificates of their general educational qualification being evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular, should, like the Indian deputy collectors of the same category, pass manuscript reading in that language. From the summary above it will be noticed -

(1) that a good working knowledge of the vernaculars, and for this purpose ability to read manuscripts, was originally prescribed in 1891 as much for the European and Eurasian deputy collectors as for Indian deputy collectors.

(2) that when ~~the~~ third class vernacular test was originally prescribed to be passed before appointment it was required only as a preliminary qualification; and as deputy collectors, including European and Eurasian deputy collectors, had to pass within a year from the date of appointment an examination in Ms. reading in the vernacular in which they were supposed to be proficient by their University qualification it

I am inclined to agree. M.

p 7 of 409ms 6-3-16

There was no need to alter the note or to omit it.

might have been thought unnecessary to prescribe an examination in Ms. reading ~~for those who were exempt from the third class vernacular test~~ as a preliminary qualification. *before apply*

Now that the third class test is prescribed as the sole test to be passed by European and Eurasian deputy collectors, it is submitted that manuscript reading may be prescribed for those who are exempt from the third class vernacular test on the ground that the certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular. If that is required in the case of Indian deputy collectors, much more is it necessary in the case of European and Eurasian deputy collectors. If this view is accepted, no change in the arrangement of the present rules is necessary. To remove any doubt on the point, it is only necessary to rule that note 2 under rule 8 applies to European and Eurasians as well as to others. This will be subject to orders on the question dealt with in para. 5 infra.

5. The second question raised by the Home Secretary is whether, in the case of deputy collectors whose certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular and who are therefore exempted from passing the second class test in that vernacular, it is necessary to require them to undergo a ~~separate test~~ ^{of} ~~about~~ their ability to read manuscript in that vernacular, as required ^{by} ~~under~~ Note 2 to rule 8 (e) printed at p.7 of G.O.No. 409 Pub., dated 6th March 1916. The origin of this rule is stated at pp 10-11 supra. It may be pointed out that in the case of deputy collectors who have risen from the rank of Tahsildar and other subordinate Revenue offices an

Para. 5 at p. 9 supra.

examination in Ms. reading may be deemed unnecessary, as these would have had much to do with vernacular petitions before they become deputy collectors and may be presumed to be able to read any manuscripts. The following statement shows the total results of the last 10 half yearly examinations in Ms. reading:--

Language.	No. appeared	No. failed.
Uriya	2	Nil
Telugu	48	Nil
Tamil	92	14
Malayalam	10	Nil
Canarese	3	Nil
	155	14

In the case of deputy collectors, recruited otherwise than by promotion from the subordinate grades of the Revenue Department, an examination in Ms. reading in the vernacular in which the candidates are exempted from the full test seems very necessary.

17.
16.11.17.

I cannot see why this rule should be altered at all. I do not think that ability to read official manuscripts necessarily follows from literary proficiency in a vernacular.

So far as I know no one has complained of the effect which rightly or wrongly has been produced by this rule as they are stated. If there was any grievance we should certainly have heard of it.

M. 18/11/17

Home Dept. no



AP
19.11.17
Pres. no. 15030/17-1
20.11.17

Home Department,
(Miscellaneous).

For the Under Secretary.

Submitted that no authority has been given for the statement at "K" in the Revenue office note on pages 14-15 ante. The question whether the note requiring Deputy Collectors whose certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular to satisfy the examiner that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in that vernacular before they are exempted from the compulsory test in that vernacular, should be held to apply to European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors also was not considered in 1915 when it was decided to prescribe for them the compulsory third class test in two vernaculars. Such a question properly arises for consideration in view of the fact that whenever the third class test was prescribed for them they were exempt from the test and were not required to satisfy the examiner in manuscript reading if their certificates of general education were evidence of a knowledge of the vernacular in which they were exempted from passing the test and also for the reason that such an exemption is allowed generally in other departments to officers for whom the third class test is prescribed. There is nothing to show that Government intended that this exemption should not be allowed to European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors - please see in this connection the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's note dated the 8th February 1915 at pages 6-7 of notes to G.O.Nos. 749-50, Revenue, dated the 25th March 1915. In the circumstances the position taken by the Revenue Department that note 2 under rule 8 (e) at page 7 of G.O.No. 409, Home (Miscellaneous), dated the 6th March 1916 is

Note 2 under rule 8 (e)
at p 7 of
G.O. 409 G
6.3.16

Notes to G.O. 749 Rev P
2.5.3.15

Note under rule XII (Q)
on p 8 of G.O. 3761.10
Note under rule XII on p 6
of G.O. 50 (S)
under rule XIII, p 92
G.O. 57 3.1.1899 (Z)
under rule XIII on p
2 of G.O. 179 of the 11.3.1895 (U)

Note under rule (G)
13 (1) p 8 of G.O. 409
6.3.16
Sub judges & dt Munsifs
European and Eurasian
Inspectors of Police.
Note 2 under Police Order
49 (3).

is a common note applicable both to European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors and to Indian Deputy Collectors does not seem to be supported by authority.

2. That the rules are not clear on the point is evident from the letter from the Secretary to the Board of Examiners dated the 22nd May 1917 in O.P. Endorsement No.254-1, dated the 5th June 1917. It will be seen therefrom that the Secretary to the Board of Examiners is of the opinion that note 2 under 8 (e) is not applicable to European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors. This is quite the reverse of what is stated by Revenue. In the circumstances it appears quite necessary to make the rules clear on the point.

3. It is a matter for consideration whether in view of the fact that in other departments some officers who are required to pass the third class test e.g., Subordinate Judges, District Munsifs, European and Eurasian Inspectors of Police are exempt from passing the test in that vernacular if their certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of the vernacular, such an exemption should be held applicable to European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors also. If however the Government consider that European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors should satisfy the examiner in manuscript reading it is for consideration whether it is not desirable to examine them by the same standard in manuscript reading as is fixed for the third class test instead of by the standard for the second class test under which Indian Deputy Collectors is higher than that fixed by the rules for European and Eurasians under the third class test.

Note under rule 13(1) at
p8290 409 G.
6.3.16.
✓ Note (2) under Police
order 49(3).

J. H. M. 11.5.16.
11.7.17

J. H. M. 11.5.16.
11.7.17

28.11.17.
11.7.17

In the case of D. Collectors, Rev has the final voice.

It is of opinion that note 2 should be applied to Europeans + Eurasians.

It is immaterial to decide whether the note is justified by exact orders.

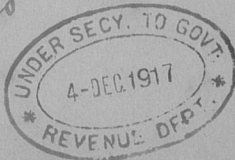
It is possible to hold two views & the view decided on by Rev should be accepted.

This also follows the interpretation of the rules as they stand.

Cases of other departments are not analogous.

Re the last sentence on page 19 *infra*, the rules will be interpreted as they stand. It is for Rev to move to substitute the lower test. Rev may consider that in the case of D. Collectors, Europeans included, the higher test is necessary. I don't think there will be much difference especially as the rule affects only persons who have passed examinations of a high standard in the vernacular. To Rev for perusal of the notes return.

Rev A. 4162.
Regd. 4.12.17.



Mis 3363-2
3.12.17

Rev mo

3/12/17

To Secy.

Subd for perusal.

V.P.

8.12.17

Seen & returned with thanks.

So far as Rev. is concerned, I think we shall wait till some Dr. Colv. - or somebody else - complains that the present rules impose an unnecessary burden of examination.

AL
11.12.17



AL
11.12.17

Rev. Secy.

4162 A/17-1

13.12.17

(Musc)
Home. Educat. Secy.

Home Dept
(Mis).

For the Secy.

Submitted for orders whether in accordance with the interpretation of the Rev Dept ~~the following~~ sentence may be added to note 2 under rule 8 (e): ~~to other~~ "This note ^{also} applies to Europeans and Eurasians ~~also~~."

p7890.409 6
6.3.16

AL
15.12.17

AL
15.12.17

S.L.
15.12.17

Not necessary I think. Even without the addition, the note applies to Europeans & Eurasians.

M
15/12/17

For the U.S.

The papers may be recorded in a G.O. for facility of reference in future. A draft order is submitted for approval.

18.12.17.
Hed.
L. 17

L. 17

(Mis)

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