

1ST JULY 1886, No. 415, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 30th January 1883, No. 43, Educational.

READ—also the following paper:—

G.O., dated 10th June 1886, Mis. No. 3433, Revenue.

Read—Petition from the Anjuman-i-Islam (Muhammadian Association), Salem, dated 30th April 1886.

ABSTRACT.—Praying that the newly-sanctioned appointments of income-tax clerks in the offices of the Collectors and their Divisional offices, &c., may be conferred on the members of the Muhammadian community.

Order—dated 10th June 1886, Mis. No. 3433, Revenue.

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Salem will be informed that it has been decided to employ only men from the permanent establishment for income-tax work. In filling up the temporary vacancies thus created, due consideration will, no doubt, be given to the orders already issued regarding the employment of Muhammadans.

2. It will be considered in the Educational Department what further steps should be taken to insure effect being given to the orders which have from time to time been promulgated in order that qualified members of the Muhammadian community may obtain a fair share of employment in the public service.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. STUART,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Anjuman-i-Islam, Salem (para. 1).
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Educational Department.

ORDER—dated 1st July 1886, No. 415, Educational.

In G.O., 1st August 1881, No. 244, the Government called for returns showing the number of officials of various classes employed in the public service. The returns submitted in reply to this order were not entirely reliable, certain classes of officers being included in some statements, but excluded from others. Five years have also elapsed since these returns were called for, and it appears to His Excellency in Council to be desirable that further information should be obtained on the questions involved, especially as concerns the share of appointments held by Muhammadans. The Governor in Council therefore directs the preparation in all departments of statements showing the entire number of officials employed in the public service under the following classes:—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Brahmans. | (4) Native Christians. |
| (2) Other Hindus. | (5) Eurasians and Europeans. |
| (3) Muhammadans. | |

Public servants whose pay does not exceed 10 rupees will be shown separately, but purely menial and inferior servants such as punkah-pullers and scavengers should not be included. Otherwise the statements will include all officials from the highest grade to the lowest. Members of the police force and of village establishments are not to be included in the returns. The returns should be made as complete as possible and submitted at an early date, any remarks which seem called for by special or abnormal features being appended. Each return should specify the establishment which it refers to, *i.e.*, as including head of office, ministerial officers, peons, &c.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Departments of the Secretariat.
" all Heads of Departments, including Collectors and Judges.

Gobt. of {1886} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

No. 1866Wd/23rd July 1886

Communicated to
all officers of the P. W.
Deptt for the early
submission of the required
returns.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 1st July 1886, No. 415.

No. 1866Wd/23rd July 1886

JULY.

Public Servants.

Calling upon all heads of departments to
furnish statements showing the entire number
of officials employed in the public service classified
according to caste.

With orders

27TH JULY 1887, Nos. 386, 387, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers:—

G.O., dated 7th October 1872, No. 288, Educational.
" " 1st August 1881 " 244 "
" " 30th January 1883 " 43 "
" " 1st July 1886 " 415 "

READ—also the following papers:—

File of replies to G.O., dated 1st July 1886, No. 415, Educational.
Statement showing classes of public servants.

ORDER—dated 27th July 1887, No. 386, Educational.

In the year 1881, the Government, being desirous of ascertaining what progress had been made in the direction of affording the Mahomedan population a fair share in the public administration, since that policy was laid down by Lord Hobart's Government in 1872, directed the preparation of statements showing the number of officials of various classes employed in the public service at that time as compared with the number similarly employed in 1872. The information thus obtained was reviewed in G.O., dated 30th January 1883, No. 43, but certain inconsistencies in the method of compilation adopted by different departments detracted considerably from the value of the results obtained. The lapse of time had also rendered the figures called for in 1881 inapplicable to existing circumstances, and accordingly, in G.O., dated 1st July 1886, No. 415, the Government resolved to call for fresh information. In order to make this census of public officials complete, the classes into which they were divided were defined with more exactness, and a distinction was drawn between officials in superior and inferior service, no educational test whatever being at present required for the latter. The results have now been tabulated, and may be taken to show for the first time with tolerable accuracy the share possessed by each of the several classes of the population in Government employment.

2. The following table compares the ratio which each class bears to the total population of the Presidency, and the ratio of appointments in the public service held by it. The figures of population are those of the census of 1881:—

Classes.	Percentage of Total population.	Percentage of appointments held over Rs. 10 per mensem.	Percentage of appointments held of Rs. 10 per mensem and under.	Total.
Brahmans	3.6	42.2	4.4	19.2
Other Hindus	37.9	38.5	67.7	55.4
Mahomedans	6.2	5.5	21.1	16.8
Native Christians	2.2	4.9	3.5	4.1
Europeans and Eurasians	0.1	10.9	0.3	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3. Referring to the distribution of appointments exceeding ten rupees a month in value, the results here shown are that the representation in the public service of two classes of the population—Other Hindus and Mahomedans—is proportionately inferior to their numerical strength, while that of Brahmans and of Europeans and Eurasians is considerably in excess. The results as regards the three native classes are exhibited in detail in statements annexed to these proceedings, and will now be noticed in order.

4. Under the name "Other Hindus" is included the great bulk of the population, 87.9 per cent. of the whole, comprising all non-Brahmanical Hindus. Upon a comparison of the figures relating to "Other Hindus" derived from the returns relating to the years 1872, 1881, and 1886, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the share of higher appointments held by them has been diminishing. The figures relating to the Judicial Department for 1872 and 1881 unfortunately include officials on less than ten rupees a month, an inclusion which, as affecting "Other Hindus," makes the percentage of appointments held by them in those years unduly high; but if the Judicial returns for 1872 and 1881 are excluded, it appears that whereas in the former year over 44 per cent. of the total number of appointments of above ten rupees were held by "Other Hindus" and in the latter year 42 per cent., the percentage in 1886 had fallen to 36.94. It is probable that some portion of this diminution is still due to the inclusion in the earlier figures of appointments of less value, while in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments, the decrease appears to be due to the inclusion in the present statement of a considerable number of European subordinates, not referred to in previous returns. But this will not account for the whole decrease apparent. It is especially noticeable in the Jail Department, where the percentage of higher appointments held by "Other Hindus" has fallen from 49.79 in 1881 to 32.45 in 1886; in the Survey Department, where it has fallen from 41.66 per cent. in 1881 to 34.93 per cent. in 1886; in the Educational Department where the fall is from 23.34 to 18.43, and in the Public Works Department, which shows a decrease from 50.53 to 44.2. The Settlement Department alone shows any marked increase in the percentage of "Other Hindus" employed, small increases being also found in the departments of Registration and Revenue.

5. The average percentage for the Presidency being 36.50, in the following cases, the number of "Other Hindus" employed is disproportionately low. The most marked case is that of the Educational Department which has only 18.43 per cent.; next follows the Settlement Department with 22.61 per cent. and Registration with 26.85; while the figures are also below the average in the Judicial, Jail, Revenue and Survey Departments.

6. The Government, in calling the attention of Heads of Departments to these figures must not be understood as declaring that any undue preference should be shown to the claims of this class for appointments. It is desirable, however, that the actual proportion of appointments in the public service held by the several classes of the community should be known, and it is obviously inexpedient to permit any single class to monopolise the whole patronage of Government. An increase in the proportion of appointments held by the great non-Brahman portion of the Hindu community would, therefore, be a ground for satisfaction.

7. The figures relating to Brahmans need be only cursorily touched on. Excluding the Judicial returns of the years 1872 and 1881, the percentage of higher appointments held by Brahmans in 1886 was 42.1, against 37.7 in 1881 and 35.7 in 1872. As the above remarks have already shown, the Government are unable to regard this increasing share of the administration in the hands of a single class with entire approval.

* Settlement.	Education.	In certain departments* the proportions of
Registration.	Revenue.	Brahmans must be considered excessive.
		The Government, however, are most unwilling, by these observations, to create

the impression that they are hostile to the admission of Brahmans into the public service. The large share of public employment which that class has obtained is beyond doubt due to its own energy and ability, and it is impossible to ignore manifest superiority in considering the recruiting of the public service.

8. The present returns show that, while the ratio of Mahomedans to the population of the Presidency is 6.2 per cent., the percentage of appointments exceeding ten rupees in value held by Mahomedans is 5.5, as compared with 5.9 in 1872 and 7 in 1881. These figures are exclusive of the returns from the Judicial Department in the two earlier years, but it is probable that in various cases the statistics of 1871 and 1882 are still unduly swelled by the inclusion of inferior servants, and that there has been little actual change in the proportion of appointments held by Mahomedans in the last five years. The most marked decrease appears in the Jail Department, in which the number of Mahomedan employes drawing over ten rupees has fallen from 117 in 1881 to 24, and the percentage from 23.7 to 10.5. There is no apparent cause for this diminution, and the Inspector-General of Jails will be requested to inform Government what is its explanation. The large decrease under "Other Departments" is probably due to inaccuracies in the figures of former years. The Public Works, Medical, and Educational Departments also show decreases.

9. In comparison with the average percentage of Mahomedans employed throughout the Presidency, the worst results are shown in the Medical and Public Works Departments. In both these cases, the Government consider that the number of Mahomedan officials is unduly small, and that an endeavour should be made to increase it. The three Revenue Departments have also a very low percentage, but the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings, dated 5th February 1887, No. 218, show that progress has been made since 1881, and the Government hope that this will be continued in the future. The attention of heads of departments will be drawn to the wishes of Government expressed in the several proceedings read in the present order, and it will be again pointed out that, while efficiency must be the first requisite in the selection of a candidate, there are sufficient reasons why, if other things are equal, an endeavour should be made to increase the number of Mahomedans in the upper branches of the service.

10. The figures which relate to appointments not exceeding ten rupees in value do not call for much remark. Two classes are here conspicuous by their almost complete absence, the European and Eurasian and the Brahman. The share of the latter is, however, still in excess of the proportion which they bear to the total population. The greater part of the inferior appointments in Government service are divided between the Mussulman and the non-Brahmanical Hindu in the ratio of nearly one to three.

11. In conclusion, it is to be observed that these returns do not include the officials employed by local bodies and paid from Local Funds, nor do they include the members of the Police force or the Native Army. The Postal and Telegraph Departments, which were included in the former returns, have also been excluded, as not being subject to the orders of the Government of Madras.

(True Extract.)

J. E. Stokes
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 27th July 1887, No. 387, Educational.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

[Appendix.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT showing the number of officials of various classes employed in the Public Service.

Departments or Heads of Departments.	On salaries exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem.						On salaries of Rs. 10 and under.						Remarks.
	Total.						Total.						
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Brahmans.	Other Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Native Christians.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Brahmans.	Other Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Native Christians.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government Pleader	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	* One temporary.
Protector of Emigrants	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	2	3*	8	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	2	
Governor of Madras	1	..	2	1	..	5	..	2	8	2	1	9	
Board of Examiners	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends	1	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Consular Agent, Pondicherry and Karikal ..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Registrar, Joint Stock Companies	..	2	120	..	5	174	..	1	37	7	..	45	
Assistant-General's Office including Local Accountant-Department.	20	23	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
Public Department	3	3	24	..	1	31	..	..	16	..	..	9	
Paper Currency Department	2	8	8	..	..	18	..	..	7	..	..	7	
Superintendent of Stationery	4	..	7	3	..	18	..	..	1	2	..	3	
Sheriff of Madras	2	4	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Health Officer, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.	6	..	11	4	2	62	..	..	26	1	..	40	
Small Cause Court, Madras	20	10	18	7	3	59	..	..	26	12	..	2	
Chief Secretariat	..	3	11	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Financial, Local Fund and Municipal Department.	1	3	9	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Presidency Magistrate's Court, Black Town.	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Advocate-General	3	4	5	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore ..	1	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Canal Translator to Government	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malayalam	1	..	33	6	2	58	..	..	9	2	..	4	
do.	1	10	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	6	
Tamil	7	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Police Department	2	..	..	..	..	36	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Chemical Examiner	1	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Government Workhouse	5	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sanitary Commissioner	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Commissioner, Unconquered Civil Service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Examinations	1	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Telugu Translator	11	737	308	55	36	1,147	..	..	474	83	..	565	
Registration Department	..	..	7	..	2	20	..	..	3	..	..	7	
Government Botanical Department	..	..	13	1	..	17	..	..	13	8	..	17	
Government Museum	..	..	109	21	9	482	..	..	135	69	..	210	
Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.	10	333	..	..	..	13	..	..	4	..	..	4	
Income Commissioner	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

	60	61	62	63	64	8	..	80	8	90	186
Archdeacon of Madras	+93	74	24	3	298	..	..	30	202	38	345
Jail Department	7	11	..	1	29	..	..	4	4	1	9
Government Agent, Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resident, Travancore and Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Political Officer, Vellore	117	789	66	78	1,537	11	139	1,250	449	69	1,914
Superintendent, Madras Survey	68	1,929	265	157	3,095	2	355	2,695	1,477	183	5,682
High Court and Subordinate Courts	57	87	35	39	472	1	56	248	61	26	392
Director of Public Instruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	109	..	25	255
Post Office, Madras	72	66	11	..	189	..	..	209	18	28	313
Government Press	101	186	6	101	395	11	..	256	7	..	16
Military Department	10	7	4	1	23	..	..	9	2	1	4
Adjutant-General	29	15	4	1	53	..	..	5	2	..	15
Quartermaster-General	32	16	2	3	55	..	..	6	9	2	8
Judge Advocate-General	4	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	95	896
Inspector-General of Ordnance	274	236	22	14	550	12	..	711	78	86	2,030
Commissary-General	152	311	85	12	587	..	..	1,285	659	..	47
Comptroller of Military Accounts	174	174	22	7	269	..	..	27	20	..	5
Superintendent, Family Payments and Pensions	16	16	..	2	28	..	1	2	2	..	..
Superintendent for Army Clothing	10	21	1	2	34	1	..	59	30	10	100
Do. Remount Depot, Hosur	6	12	..	1	16	..	..	91	33	4	139
Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces	5	4	2	..	19	..	..	6	..	..	6
Principal Medical Storekeeper	4	94	2	..	33	..	..	27	5	4	36
Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	4	1	..	5
General and other Hospitals including Lunatic Asylum	23	9	..	..	33	2	..	167	22	25	215
Surgeon-General's Office	5	11	1	1	19	..	..	2	2	2	6
Sub-Medical Department	874	390	17	101	502	..	41	1,696	556	62	2,337
Public Works Department	352	433	62	76	1,744	2	..	..	..	..	2
Meteorological Reporter	4	11	..	4	26	..	..	5	..	..	5
Government Astronomer	2	2	..	1	5	..	..	2	1	..	3
Registrar, Madras University	1	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	22
Revenue Settlement Department	3	14	1	..	26	6	649	17	4	282	12,539
Board of Revenue and Offices subordinate to it	295	2,078	265	227	6,382	6	..	8,531	3,081	..	..
Total	2,050	6,800	1,025	929	18,662	60	1,258	19,479	6,948	1,005	28,750

STATEMENT I.—Showing percentage and number of "Other Hindus" employed in the Departments of the Public Service in 1872, 1881 and 1886.

Departments.	1872.			1881.			1886.					
	Appoint-ments.	Other Hindus.		Appoint-ments.	Other Hindus.		Appoint-ments.	Below Rs. 10.		Total.		
		NO.	PER CENT.		NO.	PER CENT.		NO.	PER CENT.			
Judicial (High and Sub. Courts).	* 11,765	6,439	55.01	* 9,338	5,225	56.7	3,085	1,029	33.35	8,767	4,724	53.88
Jail	490	269	54.89	492	245	49.79	228	74	32.45	774	380	49.09
Registration	45	16	35.55	211	56	26.54	1,147	308	26.85	1,712	782	45.67
Public Works Department ..	1,211	704	58.13	1,021	516	50.53	1,744	771	44.2	4,101	2,467	60.15
Revenue	5,157	1,597	30.95	5,380	1,732	32.19	6,382	2,978	32.56	18,911	10,009	50.81
Survey	1,331	552	41.47	1,289	537	41.66	1,537	537	34.93	3,451	1,787	51.78
Settlement	316	25	7.91	420	69	16.42	482	109	22.61	692	244	35.26
Educational	575	144	25.04	664	155	23.34	472	87	18.43	864	335	38.77
Medical (Subordinate Service) ..	405	297	73.33	564	369	65.42	502	300	59.76	502	300	59.76
Military Account Department..	285	188	65.96	271	173	63.83	269	174	64.69	316	201	63.6
Ordnance Department	136	93	68.38	90	56	62.22	550	236	42.9	1,446	947	65.4
Commissariat Department	230	170	73.91	222	169	76.12	587	311	52.98	2,617	1,596	60.98
Other Departments	3,776	2,130	56.4	4,269	2,249	52.68	1,677	786	46.84	3,259	1,907	58.51
Total	25,662	12,624	49.19	24,231	11,621	47.95	18,662	6,800	36.50	47,412	26,279	55.42

* Includes peons, amins, and batta peons.

STATEMENT II.—Showing percentage and number of Brahmans employed in the Departments of the Public Service in 1872, 1881 and 1886.

Departments.	1872.			1881.			1886.								
	Appoint-ments.	Brahmans.		Appoint-ments.	Brahmans.		Above Rs. 10.			Below Rs. 10.			Total.		
		NO.	PER CENT.		NO.	PER CENT.	Appoint-ments.	Brahmans.	NO.	PER CENT.	Appoint-ments.	Brahmans.			
Judicial (High and Sub. Courts).	* 11,705	2,146	18.33	* 9,338	1,756	18.8	3,055	1,566	50.76	5,682	355	6.24	8,767	1,921	21.91
Jail	490	9	1.83	492	15	30.48	228	10	4.38	546	..	..	774	10	1.39
Registration	45	26	57.77	211	131	62.08	1,147	737	64.25	565	3	.83	1,712	740	43.22
Public Works Department ..	1,211	212	17.5	1,021	236	23.11	1,744	483	27.69	2,357	41	1.73	4,101	524	12.77
Revenue	5,157	3,167	61.41	5,380	3,240	60.22	6,382	3,517	55.1	12,529	649	5.17	18,911	4,166	22.02
Survey	1,331	534	40.12	1,289	544	42.2	1,537	739	48.08	1,914	139	7.26	3,451	878	25.44
Settlement	316	279	88.29	420	322	76.66	482	333	69.08	210	5	2.38	692	338	48.84
Educational	575	331	57.56	664	369	55.57	472	263	55.72	392	56	14.28	864	319	36.92
Medical (Subordinate Service) ..	405	..	..	564	..	..	502	10	1.99	..	..	..	502	10	1.99
Military Account Department ..	285	21	7.36	271	17	6.27	269	20	7.43	47	..	..	316	20	6.32
Ordnance Department	136	4	2.94	90	3	3.33	550	4	.72	896	..	..	1,446	4	.28
Commissariat Department	230	31	13.47	222	17	7.65	587	17	2.89	2,030	..	..	2,617	17	.64
Other Departments	3,776	362	9.32	4,269	719	16.84	1,677	159	9.48	1,582	10	.63	3,259	169	5.18
Total	25,662	7,122	27.75	24,231	7,369	30.41	18,662	7,858	42.1	28,750	1,258	4.37	47,412	9,116	19.22

* Includes peons, amins, and batta peons.

Govt. of (1887) Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Comd. to all
officers of the
P. W. D. in Contn
of 1866 to
of 23? July 1886.

Issued

Recd. 18.8.87

Encl.

G.O., &c., 27th July 1887,
Nos. 386, 387.

JULY.

Public Servants.

Reviewing returns showing the number of
officials of various classes employed in the public
service for 1886.

B5

A4