[G. 16]

G.O. CURRENT No. 1348

Govt. of {189} Madras.

No. 4970 dy 22nd Feby 194.

To

The Public Works Dept

Ests & plan
Recd: 20.2.94

Communicated to the Consulting Architect who will prepare the required plans and estimates.

OMB
20.2.94

Proceedings, dated 16 February 1894
No. 374.

Subject.

Sanctioning payment of Rs 90-14-8 to the Madras Municipality being the cost of the land purchased for the Royapettah Police Station and directing that the necessary orders be issued on the P.W.D. for the preparation of plans & estimates for a new Station house or for enlarging the present Station house.

C. Ests & plan
& S.

DESPATCHED
20 FEB 94

J.C. 26/ii

1,000—20-2-93.

with order

INDEXED.
26/2

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational.

ABSTRACT.—Referring, for remarks, to all Departments of the Secretariat and Heads of Departments the revised Public Service Notification and the draft Notification regarding the Special Tests.

READ— also the following papers:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 19th September 1893, Forest No. 668.

Read—the following letter from E. P. POPERT, Esq., Conservator of Forests, in charge of Central Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Madras, 19th September 1892, No. 1292:—

Under the notification published at page 92, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th January 1892, only candidates who have passed the marginally-noted examinations are eligible for admission to the public service on Rs. 15 and upwards. Note 1 to rule 1 prescribes that after 31st December 1893, graduates and candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts must pass also the Translation test branch of the Upper Secondary Examination before they can be so admitted. This includes of course service in the Forest Department. Under rule 5 (A-ii) while a candidate who has passed the Upper Secondary Examination is eligible for admission to the public service on Rs. 15 and upwards, he is required also to pass, for entering the Forest Department as Forester and Forest Ranger, the examination in Forestry subject No. 34 of the Government Higher Examinations in Science, Arts, Industries and Commerce. It follows therefore that the restriction of passing the Forestry test for confirmation in the posts named imposed upon the Upper Secondary candidates does not apply to graduates and candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University and London University Matriculation Examination.

(1) Graduate of a University in the British Empire.
(2) First Examination in Arts.
(3) Upper Secondary.
(4) London University Matriculation.

2. This ruling seems to me to be anomalous and to conflict with the provisions of paragraph 71 of the Departmental Code (new proof edition), which are of general application. Forestry is a technical subject, and if it is obligatory on the Upper Secondary candidates to secure a pass in it before being confirmed as Forester, I fail to see why it should not be made so in the case of graduates, F.As. and London University Matrics.

3. Again rule 5 (A-ii) seems to imply that a candidate who has passed in Forestry subject No. 34 of the Government Higher examinations in Science, Arts, &c., is eligible for promotions to, or confirmation in the post of, "*Forest Ranger*." No limit as to time up to which the examination qualifies one for such promotion is given and the rule therefore as it stands clashes, to all appearance, with paragraph 43 of the code (proof edition) which from and after 1st April 1893 renders no one eligible for appointment to the Ranger's class except holders of Dehra Dun certificate. This is perhaps what was intended to be conveyed by the rule in question, but in the absence of an explanatory note as in the case of graduates and F.As. entering public service after 31st December 1893 under rule 1, it is apt to be misunderstood.

4. Lastly, the orders with regard to the departmental examinations prescribed in paragraphs 43 and 56 of the code (old edition) as affecting existing Foresters from and after 1st April 1893, are not clear. Up to 1st April 1893, Foresters who have qualified by passing the tests prescribed in the paragraphs named can be promoted to the Ranger's class. From and after that date the examinations referred to in paragraph 56 are made compulsory in the case of men who are newly to be appointed to the post of Forester (paragraph 71, proof edition). The survey test laid down in paragraph 43 (old edition) is altogether omitted in the new code except as being required for promotion of existing Foresters before 1st April (*vide* paragraph 74, proof edition). Under the circumstance is it to be understood that the departmental examinations now prescribed for promotion to the Ranger's class are altogether withdrawn in the case of existing Foresters from and after 1st April 1893. I presume it is so; for the continuance of the examinations in their case seems unnecessary and offers no incentive, inasmuch as the Government can under class 3, paragraph 43 (proof edition) promote Foresters to the Ranger's class, without a pass in those tests, for long, faithful and meritorious service.

5. To summarise the above, the points raised resolve themselves into—

(*a*) Whether B.As., F.As. and London University Matrics are not required to pass in the Forestry subject No. 34 of the higher examinations in Science, Art, &c., for appointment to the post of Forester—a qualification which is demanded of the Upper Secondary candidates; and

(*b*) whether the prescribtion of subject forestry in rule 5 (A-ii) of the notification as qualifying for promotion to the Ranger's class should be taken to apply to Foresters already in service and up to 1st April 1893 only; and

(*c*) whether the departmental examinations prescribed in paragraphs 43 and 56 of the departmental code (old edition) should be considered withdrawn from and after 1st April 1893 in respect of Foresters already in service.

6. I must confess that the rules as they stand are rather confusing, and I have therefore the honour to request that I may be enlightened on the points raised.

Resolution—dated 19th September 1893, Forest No. 668.

In the letter read above the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, raises the following questions:—

(i) Whether B.As., F.As. and London University Matriculates are not required to pass in the Forestry subject of the Government Technical Examinations for appointment to the post of Foresters—a qualification which is demanded of the candidates who have passed the Upper Secondary Examination (*vide* notification published at pages 141—143 of part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated February 7th, 1893).

(ii) Whether the condition laid down in rule 5A (ii) of the above notification, prescribing the passing in Forestry as a necessary qualification for promotion to the Ranger's class should be taken to apply to Foresters already in service and up to 1st April 1893 only.

(iii) Whether the departmental examinations now prescribed for promotion to the Ranger's class in paragraph 58 of the code should be considered to be withdrawn in the case of existing Foresters from and after 1st April 1893.

2. As regards the first question, the Board is of opinion that before confirmation in the post of Forester on Rs. 30 and upwards (to be styled Deputy Rangers under the new scheme), a pass should be required in the Forestry subject of the Government Technical examinations, and also (what is not at present required) by a departmental test (to be conducted by the Conservator orally or in writing) in the Forest Code, Act and Rules, whatever the general educational qualifications of the applicants may be. Men already confirmed on Rs. 30 need, however, only be required to pass the departmental test before promotion to a higher grade. Both the tests above specified will, however, be unnecessary in the case of men who have gone through the Dehra Dun Forest school

and obtained a certificate by the lower or higher standard since this involves knowledge of Forestry and Forest Law, accounts and procedure (*vide* rule 4 of the school rules distributed in Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1893, Forest No. 997 Mis.).* The remaining Foresters, who will under the new scheme be only superior forest guards, need not pass any such examinations (*vide* Government Order, dated 16th February 1893, Mis. No. 669, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 24th February 1893, Forest No. 130, and paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 18th March 1893, Forest No. 201).

* Government Order, dated 21st July 1893, No. 1440 R.

3. With regard to the second and third questions, the Board observes that in its letter communicated with Government Order, dated 3rd October 1892, No. 1018,† the sanction of the Government of India has been accorded to the promotion of deserving servants of long standing who have not passed all the examinations, though such promotion can only be given in very special cases. The Board therefore considers that it is unnecessary to impose any further compulsory tests by examination on men of this type who are already confirmed as Foresters. Ordinarily, however, Rangers will be recruited from Dehra Dun men who have obtained the school certificate in forestry (*vide* rules printed on page 8 of Board's Proceedings, dated 20th August 1892, Forest No. 452).

† Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd November 1892, Forest No. 608.

4. To save future references, two tables, marked A and B, showing respectively the general educational and the special departmental tests and qualifications necessary for appointments in the executive, protective and office staff of the Forest Department, are appended to these Proceedings which will be submitted for the confirmation of Government. Table A has been compiled from the Public Service notification published in *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th February 1893, referred to in paragraph 1 *supra*. In table B, the special tests for office establishments already prescribed in paragraph 60 of the Forest Code have been revised and recast with reference to the Board's suggestions contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 26th June 1893, Mis. No. 3755 (Land Revenue) and those made in the present Proceedings.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

GENERAL TESTS and qualifications for appointments in the executive, protective and office staff of the Forest Department.

Offices.	Examinations and qualifications.
All appointments in the superior service on Rs. 15 and upwards until 31st December 1893.	Any of the following:— 1. B.A. of any University of the British Empire. 2. Matriculation of the London University. 3. F.A. of the Madras University. 4. Matriculation passed before 31st December 1893, and also the Hand-writing test. 5. Passed candidates in the Upper Secondary. 6. Middle school, 1st class, passed before 31st December 1891. 7. General test.

All appointments in the superior service on Rs. 15 and upwards after 31st December 1893.	Any of the following :— 1. B.A. of a University of British Empire with Translation test of Upper Secondary Examination. 2. F.A. of Madras University with Translation test of Upper Secondary Examination. 3. Upper Secondary Examination with Translation test. 4. Matriculation of the London University.

N.B.—(*a*) Persons not being natives of India shall not be appointed to posts open to such unless they are qualified as above or have passed some public examination in the British empire, such as the Oxford or Cambridge senior local examination or satisfy this Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the Upper Secondary Examination.

(*b*) In the case of Draughtsmen and Surveyors the general educational qualification required is only the Middle School or the Lower Secondary Examination.

1. All appointments in the superior service on less than Rs. 15, and 2. All appointments in the inferior service after 1st January 1894.	Any of the following :— 1. Matriculation. 2. General test. 3. Middle school. 4. Lower Secondary. 5. Primary school. 6. Special Primary. 7. Compulsory and two optional subjects of the 5th or 6th standard conducted by a Government Board of Examiners. 8. Upper Primary certificate granted prior to 1st December 1889. 9. Standard IV certificate in reading, writing and arithmetic and in any two optional subjects granted by an Inspector of Schools of a Circle before 31st December 1889.

General exceptions applicable to both superior and inferior services.

(1) (*a*) Temporary hands whose pay is chargeable to "Conservancy and Works" and (*b*) permanent and temporary hands on Rs. 12 and under, whose pay is not chargeable to works, are not required to pass any examination.

(2) In the case of other men also, whose pay is more than Rs. 12 but not more than Rs. 15 per mensem, in special cases, the Board of Revenue is authorized to exempt any person from passing the general examinations prescribed by Government for admission to the public service when it is satisfied that passed candidates cannot be obtained.

(3) The Board of Revenue is authorized to sanction the appointment in the Ceded Districts (*i.e.*, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool) and Ganjám and in the Kollegal taluk and the Talavadi division of the Satyamangalam taluk of Coimbatore of persons who have not passed the required examinations, to act in posts carrying any salary, provided that the acting appointment shall not exceed 3 months in duration.

(4) The examination rules do not apply to "superior" appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 15 or upwards in Agency tracts in Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari.

TABLE B.

SPECIAL TESTS and qualifications for appointments in the executive, protective and office staff of the Forest Department.

Offices.	Examinations and qualifications
Forest Ranger	Dehra Dun Forest school certificate in Forestry (Higher standard) with or without honors, or Dehra Dun Forest school certificate in Forestry (Lower standard) with honors and two years' satisfactory service as Forester after obtaining the certificate, or Dehra Dun Forest school certificate in Forestry (Lower standard) without honors and five years' satisfactory service as Forester after obtaining the certificate. *Note.*—A certificate of having passed an examination by the "Lower standard" or "3rd-class test' or Branch II (i) of the Upper Secondary Examination in one of the principal languages of the province, is required of candidates who are not natives of the province or of a province in which one of the principal languages is the same (*vide* Provincial Service Rules printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 20th August 1892, Forest No. 452). *Proviso :*—Where there are no officers qualified as above, but not otherwise except under special circumstances, subordinates who have earned promotion by long, faithful and meritorious service may, with the special sanction of Government in each case, be promoted to the class of Forest Ranger.
Foresters on a monthly pay of Rs. 30 and upwards (to be styled Deputy Rangers under the new scheme).	Dehra Dun Forest school certificate in Forestry (Lower standard) with or without honors, or Forestry subject in the Madras Government Technical examinations, and Departmental test in Forest Code, Act and Rules. *N.B.*—Foresters already confirmed on Rs. 30 need only pass the departmental test in Forest Code, Act and Rules before promotion to a higher grade.
Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards, Conservator's Office.	Uncovenanted Civil Service Special Test, Translation Lower, or Upper Secondary translation under Branch I, and Uncovenanted Civil Service Special Test, Précis-writing, Higher.
Head Clerk, District Forest Office	Uncovenanted Civil Service Special Test, Translation, Lower, or Upper Secondary, Translation under Branch I and Uncovenanted Civil Service Special Test, Book-keeping, or Book-keeping as an optional subject in the Upper Secondary.

Offices.	Examinations and qualifications.
Second Clerk (Accountant), District Forest Office.	Uncovenanted Civil Service Sepecial Test Book-keeping, or Book-keeping as an optional subject in the Upper Secondary.

N.B.—Passing the Revenue Special Test, Higher or Lower, has been held, for the present, to exempt officers from passing the test in Book-keeping (Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 131 of 24th February 1893).

Endorsement No. 3864.

Approved and transferred to the Educational Department.

OOTACAMUND,
20*th October* 1893.

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Under Secretary.

From the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 17th November 1893, No. 320.

In obedience to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to report that, in my opinion, there is no necessity to impose the Civil Judicial Test on any of the subordinates of either this or the Black Town Magistrates' Court.

(Signed) W. E. CLARKE,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

From Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Agent, Pondicherry and Karikal, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Pondicherry, 20th November 1893, No. 641.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to submit my view that in addition to the general educational qualifications required by Government for entering the public service, "Account Test, Lower," may be fixed as a qualifying test for appointments in superior service in the Consular Agency.

(Signed) H. McLEOD, Lieut.-Genl., R.A.,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Agent,
Pondicherry and Karikal.

From the Advocate-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 21st November 1893.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Order of Government, dated the 8th instant, No. 818, Educational.

2. I think that matriculates shall not be required to pass a test in translation merely for admission into the public service, and that such test should be confined to applicants for those appointments in which it is necessary. I quite agree with the remarks made in connection with this matter by the Director of

Public Instruction in paragraph 4 (4) of his letter, dated the 20th September 1893, No. 2954. There should be one general educational test for admission to the public service, and special educational tests for special appointments. I think the various existing special tests are sufficient.

3. I do not think it necessary to add to the list of appointments at present subject to the various tests, and I cannot say whether there would by "any "serious difficulty in working the present rule, which closes the Criminal Lower "Grade to persons who have not passed at least the F.A. examination."

(Signed) J. H. SPRING BRANSON,
Advocate-General.

From the Tamil Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 21st November 1893, No. 207.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state from my experience of the work done in the office of the Tamil Translator to Government that the munshis in the offices of the several Translators to Government should be required to pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, and the Précis-writing Test, and that the clerks on Rs. 35 and Rs. 30, unless they happen to be graduates in Arts, should be required to pass the Translation Test, Lower Grade. If my suggestions commend themselves to Government, I have to request that the schedule showing the offices or appointments for which special tests are severally prescribed may be altered so as to give effect to them.

(Signed) P. RANGANADAM MUDALIYAR, M.A.,
Tamil Translator to Government.

From the Acting Presidency Port Officer, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated Madras, 21st November 1893, No. 1273-373-G.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Government that all Port Clerks on Rs. 20 * and upwards should be required to pass a test in the following subjects, viz.:—

* At out-port offices the Head Clerk's pay is as low as Rs. 20 per mensem in some cases.

(1) Indian Ports Act X of 1889.
(2) Native Passengers Ships Act X of 1887.
(3) Indian Merchant Shipping Act I of 1889, VII of 1880 and V of 1883.
(4) The Indian Steam Ships Act VII of 1884.
(5) Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878.
    - Sections 61 to 62 inclusive.
    - Chapter XV.
    - Chapter XVI.
    - Offences numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 66.
(6) Act No. XII of 1886—rules relating to the ports at which petroleum may be imported, and the places at which and the conditions on and subject to which it may be discharged into boats, landed, transhipped or stored.
(7) The rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for regulating the transport and importation of explosives in the port of Madras.
(8) Registration Act X of 1841.

2. I would also point out that there is no office now in the Port department designated "Superintendent of Marine Offices," and I submit that the designation should be changed to 'the Presidency Port officer's office' in pages 32 and 33.

The present rule which closes the Special Test "Criminal Lower" to persons who have not passed at least the F.A. Examination does not apply to the Port department.

(Signed) H. A. STREET, Commander, R.I.M.,
Acting Presidency Port Officer.

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 21st November 1893, No. 606.

With reference to G.O., dated the 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, referring for remarks the revised Public Service Notification, I have the honour to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of Government.

2. In the note to the preamble it is stated that the "notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who hold permanent appointments on the 1st January 1894, but persons who hold only acting appointments on that date shall not be eligible for confirmation in the appointments in which they are acting unless they qualify according to these rules." I am of opinion that the latter portion may be revised so as to admit of men acting before the 1st January 1894 in an appointment being confirmed in the *same* appointment should it fall permanently vacant *before* their acting tenure is brought to a close. As in such cases their appointment is almost permanent, and to compel them to qualify under the new rules when they are to be confirmed will probably be looked upon as a harsh order.

3. With reference to article 4 (4) of the preamble, I strongly suggest that appointments in the Medical Department of Hospital Assistants in the case of candidates from *all* districts be exempted from the operation of article 3 till the 1st January 1895, and in the case of those from the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts till the 1st January 1897. The extreme difficulty experienced this year in obtaining qualified candidates for the Medical Department rendered it necessary to revert to the old rules under the sanction of Government, and as it is not likely that this difficulty will absolutely disappear within a year, I would propose the old rules remaining in force for some time longer, so that it may not be necessary to apply to Government for special sanction every time.

4. As regards the closing of the Criminal Lower Test to persons who have not passed at least the F.A. examination, I do not foresee any serious difficulty in its working; but, of course, those who are connected with the Judicial and Educational Departments have more to do with this question than this department.

(Signed) W. F. DEFABECK, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

From the Canarese Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 22nd November 1893, No. 89.

With reference to paragraph 1 of the G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, concerning the Special Test Examinations Notification, I have the honour to request that, as no tests have up to this time been prescribed for

munshis and clerks in the offices of Translators to Government, it may be laid down as a qualification for the munshi's place that the candidate should have passed the Higher Grade Translation Test and that the candidates for the two clerkships on Rs. 35 and 30 should have passed the Translation Test, Lower Grade, if they are not graduates whose optional language at the degree examination is the vernacular required for the office.

(Signed) S. MANGESH RAU,
Canarese Translator to Government.

From the Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp Rajahmundry, 22nd November 1893, No. C-1949.

I have the honour to submit the report called for in G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational.

2. Article 1 of the Public Service Notification will have the effect of closing the inferior grades of the service to those who have not passed the Primary test or who are not military pensioners from and after the 1st January next. I have no information as to the extent to which this will limit recruitment, but I feel considerable doubt as to whether a sufficient number of passed candidates will be found in the more backward districts. The Government has no doubt, ascertained what actual number of candidates has passed the Primary examination during the five or six years it has been in existence, and is satisfied that it is sufficient to meet the normal recruitment of all public departments, including the Police. If it is not sufficient, the more poorly paid and heavily worked departments, such as the jails, will suffer most. Unless it has been ascertained with certainty that there will be a sufficient supply of candidates, the power of exemption for the next few years will have to be very freely exercised.

3. In article 2, clause (1), the entry "Column I of schedule A" is apparently a misprint for "Column 2 of schedule A."

4. The effect of article 3 will be, I think, to exclude altogether from the service those candidates who passed the Matriculation examination which was held in December 1891, and those candidates who matriculated in December 1890 or before, but who have not obtained a permanent appointment before the 31st December 1893. This will inflict hardship on a considerable number of candidates, and as the Matriculation examination is to be reinstated as a service test, little will be lost to the State and much hardship to individuals will be avoided by striking out the words '(beginning with the examination held in December 1892).'

5. In schedule A, column 2, clause (2), after the word "Pensioners" and before the words "of the Native Army," I would strongly recommend the insertion of the words "and Reservists," *i.e.*, men who have served the minimum period (six years I believe) in the army and have then taken their discharge. These reservists are far better suited for employment as warders than pensioners—first because they are younger; second, because they are less independent, not having a pension to fall back on; third, because they are not affected by the peculiarly ill-chosen system of rice-money, which gives the pensioner a larger pension as prices rise and so deprives him, in a proportionate degree, of the stimulus to activity.

6. Subject to the remarks made in my letter of this date, No. C-1950, I have no objection to that portion of schedule B, appended to the Public Service Notification which is headed 'Jail Department.'

7. In clause 4 (5) of the Special Test notification the same suggestion as is made in paragraph 4 *supra* applies.

8. It appears to me to be desirable to admit for a further period to the Criminal Lower Special Test Matriculates and candidates who have passed the Upper Secondary. If Dr. Duncan's suggestion to abolish the Jail Test and to require Jailors and Deputy Jailors to pass the Criminal Lower Test is adopted, this extension will be absolutely necessary.

9. In the list of appointments, to which the Précis-writing Test will in future be applicable, the posts of Jailors and Deputy Jailors, as well as Superintendents of Jails, should be excluded.

10. I propose to address Government separately, as directed, regarding the Jail Test, but the matter will be found to be a very simple one and might, I submit, be disposed of in connection with the notification now under consideration, should Government see fit.

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW, M.A.,
Inspector-General of Jails.

From the Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp Rajahmundry, 22nd November 1893, No. C-1950.

Referring to clause (13) on page 37 of G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state that I approve of Dr. Duncan's proposal that Jailors and Deputy Jailors shall, in future, be required to pass the Account Test, Lower Grade, and the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and that the Jail Test shall be abolished. The adoption of the Account Test and Criminal Lower for purposes of this department was the original proposal which I made to the Commissioner of U.C.S. Examinations in May 1892, and which he then considered inexpedient.

2. The Criminal Lower is the test prescribed for Inspectors of Police, and Jailors and Deputy Jailors of this department may reasonably be expected to come up to a similar standard. The addition of the Account Test, Lower Grade, is necessary, and will prove of little difficulty to an officer who is fit for the grade of Jailor or Deputy Jailor.

3. In Schedule B annexed to the Public Service Notification printed in the Government order under reply, I would therefore substitute the words "Criminal Lower" for the words "Jail Test" against the headings "Jailor" and "Deputy Jailor" and strike out the entry in the remark column. In the Special Test Notification, I would strike out the entry "Jail Test" in rules 1, 5, 11, 17 and in the schedule, and would insert in the schedule the entry "9 Jailor and Deputy Jailor" after "8 Police Inspector" under Criminal Lower.

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW, M.A.,
Inspector-General of Jails.

From the Government Botanist and Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, &c., Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 24th November 1893, No. 89.

With reference to G.O., dated the 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, communicated to this office under G.O., dated the 18th November 1893, No. 4245, Revenue, I have the honour to report that the general educational qualifications for admission to the public service appear quite sufficient.

2. In regard to special educational qualifications prescribed for particular appointments, I have the honour to suggest that it would be well to include 'Précis-writing' in addition to "Account Test, Lower Grade," as applicable to all clerks and accountants drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem in this office (*vide* page 16).

3. In connection herewith, I would point out that, in paragraph 6 of G.O., dated the 24th August 1892, No. 584, Public, communicated under G.O., dated 13th September 1892, No. 4070, Revenue, Government decided that Superintendents of the Government Cinchona estates will in future have to pass the third-class test in Tamil or Canarese before they can be eligible for these posts. This matter seems to have been lost sight of in the present orders of Government, as no reference has been made to the Government order above quoted.

(Signed) M. A. LAWSON,
Government Botanist and Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, &c.

From the Chairman, Harbour Trust Board, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, through the Presidency Port Officer, dated Madras, 25th November 1893, No. 307-C.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, which was laid before the Trustees at their meeting last evening.

2. The Board would suggest that clerks appointed in future to, or promoted in, the Deputy Port Conservator's office should be required to have a knowledge of the following Acts:—

The Indian Ports Act No. X of 1889.
The Indian Merchant Shipping Act No. VI of 1891.
The Indian Explosives Act No. IV of 1884.
The Indian Native Passengers Act No. X of 1887.
The Indian Steam Ship's Act No. VII of 1884.

3. The Deputy Port Conservator reports that catamaran maistries do not require any literary qualifications, and that, in his opinion, they should not be included in the notification. In this view the Board concurs.

(Signed) W. P. AUSTIN,
Chairman, Harbour Trust Board.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS of the Trustees of the Harbour of Madras, at a meeting held at the offices of the Board on Friday the 24th day of November 1893.

* * * * * *

11. Read G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, referring for remarks revised public service notification and the draft notification regarding the special educational tests for the public service.

Read minute by Captain H. A. Street, R.I.M.

Resolved that the Chairman be invited to address Government.

* * * * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. PINSENT,
Secretary, Harbour Trust Board.

MADRAS,
27*th November* 1893.

Endorsement No. 1273—384-G.

Forwarded, observing that I am of opinion that the Deputy Conservator's clerks on Rs. (20) twenty and upwards should be required to pass in the subjects specified in my letter No. 1273—373-G., dated 21st November 1893.

(Signed) H. A. STREET, Commander, R.I.M.,
Acting Presidency Port Officer.

MADRAS,
28*th November* 1893.

Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 27th November 1893, No. 3998-C.

[Proceedings in the Educational Department, No. 818, dated 8th November, 1893.]

There is nothing to object to so far as the Public Works Department is concerned in the educational qualifications now proposed.

(Signed) J. PENNYCUICK, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

From the Accountant-General to the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Fort St. George, 28th November 1893, No. 3590.

With reference to the remarks contained in the last clause of paragraph 3 (6) of G.O., dated the 8th November 1893, No. 818, I have the honour to state that, in my opinion, the reasons given for the exemption of the Accountant-General's office establishment from the necessity of passing the local Account Test which were set forth in Government of India No. 1473, dated 30th June 1879, are as applicable now as they were at that time.

(Signed) T. W. RAWLINS,
Accountant-General to the Govt. of Madras.

From the Chemical Examiner, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 28th November 1893, No. 1019, Educational.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state that the appointment of Laboratory Attendant in this office is one which falls under article 3 (on page 6 of the printed Government order) of the Director of Public Instruction's draft notification. I consider that the Matriculation examination, as a general test qualification, will be needlessly high, and the Primary examination or its equivalent will be a sufficiently high general test for this appointment.

No modifications are required in the rules affecting the other appointments in this office.

(Signed) J. L. VANGEYZEL, Surgn.-Major, M.B., C.M., F.I.C.,
Chemical Examiner.

From the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 28th November 1893, No. 732.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to report that none of the special tests therein prescribed for the various departments under Government therein specified seem required or necessary for my departmental establishment which consists of only two clerks and a peon.

(Signed) S. HARI ROW,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

From the Telugu Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 29th November 1893, No. 97.

With reference to G.O., under date the 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to submit, as required, the following remarks.

2. The office of Telugu Translator to Government and for the matter of that the corresponding offices of Tamil, Canarese, Malayalam and Hindustani Translators to Government have not been referred to anywhere in the said notifications or schedules attached thereto. But, however, more than one reference has been made by Dr. Duncan in his covering letters (*vide* paragraph 11 bearing on the Public Service Notification and the last words of paragraph 3 bearing on the Special Test Examinations Notification) to the probable omissions of the kind, suggesting they might be supplied by heads of offices and departments.

3. In this office there are, besides myself, four officials—

	Rs.
Munshi on	75
Clerk on	35
Clerk on	30
Clerk on	15

all taking rank under superior service. The candidates for the munshi's place must be such as have passed the Translation (Higher Grade) and Précis-writing Special Tests, and those for the first and second clerks' places—they may more properly be called assistant munshis—the Translation (Lower Grade) Special Test. This requirement may be regarded as a *sine qua non* for admission of applications only. The real and more searching examination must then be had recourse to in the office in a fuller and a more detailed manner. The holders of these places need to possess special ability in translation, and considering the smallness of the establishment and the distant chances of vacancies, the competency of candidates in this respect may be adequately tested by the head of the office with a view to the requirements of each case. Thus, the candidates will be required to possess general educational qualifications as per Public Service Notification, and

(i) to be passed candidates in Translation Test (Higher Grade for the munshi's place and Lower Grade for the first and second clerks' places) and Précis-writing Test (for the munshi's place only), and

(ii) to submit to a more special departmental examination as may be devised by the head of the office.

4. With reference to paragraph 2 (1) under the Special Test Examinations Notification in the said Government order, I beg to state that I do not foresee any difficulty in working the rule referred to therein.

(Signed) S. RUNGIAH CHETTY, B.A.,
Telugu Translator to Government.

From the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 29th November 1893, No. 96.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to report that if effect is given to article 1 of the draft Public Service Notification, it will be impossible to keep the City Police force up to full strength.

2. At present the only educational requirement insisted upon is that a candidate shall be able to read and write at least one of the vernacular languages, and I have no difficulty in finding a sufficient number of men who fulfil this requirement and who are also of fair physique and good character.

3. Of the 64 men enlisted or re-enlisted as constables during the ten months ending 31st October 1893, 13 can read and write English a little, but no candidate who had actually passed the Primary examination offered himself for enlistment.

4. I submit that the time has hardly yet arrived when so high a standard as even the Primary examination can safely be required for employment in the lower ranks of the police force.

5. The effect of article 3 of the draft notification will be to increase the difficulty experienced in filling vacancies in the grade of European Sub-Inspectors, since an educational standard was fixed. The men whom I have been compelled to accept are inferior in physique and general suitability for police work to those who were entertained during Colonel Weldon's *regimé* and are not superior to them in the power of expressing themselves in clear and correctly spelled English and in general intelligence.

6. If the City Police force is to continue to have the same organisation as it has at present, the rule requiring a high educational standard from candidates for the grade of European Sub-Inspectors must be relaxed, and I am strongly of opinion that the present organisation cannot safely be changed.

7. I, therefore, ask that the Commissioner of Police be left as before untrammelled in his power to select the best men he can find for employment as European Sub-Inspectors. Under the system proposed by the draft notification the City Police will get only East Indians, and not the best of them, for police work is not attractive.

8. As regards the native portion of the force we shall probably be able to get men for all appointments over Rs. 15 per mensem, but certainly not the best men or the men best suited for police work, and I am convinced that it is a mistake to insist upon (comparatively) high literary acquirements as a condition of *entering* a department like the police.

9. With reference to the question as to whether any serious difficulty is likely to be caused in working the present rule which closes the Criminal Lower to persons who have not passed at least the First in Arts examination, I have the honour to report that the concession proposed by Dr. Duncan will affect so few persons that its being granted or not granted is a matter almost of no importance. No immediate difficulty will be experienced; the difficulty will arise when we have come to the end of the Sub-Inspectors now in the force, who have already qualified for promotion by having passed Criminal Lower.

10. As no Interpreter is sanctioned for this office, a modification should be made in item 2 under the head Translation Test, Higher Grade, in the schedule attached to the draft notification.

(Signed) H. W. H. COX, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

From the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Camp Adóni, 29th November 1893, No. 410.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state that orders in regard to admission to this office were passed in G.Os., Nos. 721-E and 584-P, dated 17th September 1891 and 24th August 1892, respectively. The present notification makes no alteration on these.

(Signed) A. REA,
Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

From the Acting Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 29th November 1893, No. 3879.

I have the honour to request permission to submit the following remarks on some of the points noticed by Government in its order of the 8th instant, No. 818, Educational.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

2. *The Fifth and Sixth Standard Examinations.*—These examinations were not included in the list of examinations declared to be equivalent to the Primary School examination, as all reference to them had been omitted in the revised notification relating to the Primary examination, which Dr. Duncan had submitted to Government in his capacity of Director of Public Instruction, and it was evidently intended that the examinations in question should, in future, be conducted not by boards, but by the inspecting officers of the department. In proposing to relieve the Primary Examination Boards of the duty of conducting these examinations, Dr. Duncan appears to have satisfied himself that the boards had more than enough to do in performing the work for which they had primarily been constituted, and that it would not be advisable to impose on them any additional labour. No provision having been made in any of the revised notifications for the conduct of the Fifth and Sixth Standard examinations by means of boards, their omission from the list of qualifying tests in the revised Public Service Notification appeared to be necessary.

3. As regards the words it is proposed to substitute for the fifth item in the note to article 1, I think it will be seen that they do not suffice to meet the purpose in view. What is required in an examination accepted as a qualifying test for admission into Government service is, first, that it should be general in its nature, not special or technical; and, secondly, that, by whatever agency conducted, it should be public, not private. The exclusion of the Fifth and Sixth Standard examinations leaves only the Lower Secondary examination, and makes any change unnecessary; but if Government prefers to have it put in a more general way, I would propose that item 5 read as follows:—

"Any higher public examination of the nature of a general education test, such as the Lower Secondary examination."

THE SPECIAL TESTS NOTIFICATION.

4. *The Account Test.*—There appears to be some misunderstanding in regard to the nature of the test which Dr. Duncan proposed to regard as the Higher Grade

of the Account Test. It is necessary to point out that there has always been an examination in the whole of volume I of the Account Code—(1) as a part of the Revenue Higher Grade Test for posts to which this test at present applies, and (2) as a part of the Account Test, so far as it applies to certain appointments. It was this examination that Dr. Duncan proposed to call the Higher Grade Account Test, treating it as a distinct test, and including in it, if Government so approved, certain selected chapters of the Civil Service Regulations. In deciding to retain the Lower Grade of the Account Test alone, Government has apparently overlooked the fact that, as the effect of this decision, Deputy Collectors and Accountants in the Treasury and Account Departments of Collectors' establishments will no longer be required to have passed in the Account Code. This, I presume, was not the intention of Government. If the examination in the whole of the Account Code is to continue, as appears to me to be necessary, it must be either as a distinct test as Dr. Duncan proposed, or, as a part of each of two separate tests as it now is. The objections to the present arrangement, however, are so obvious that I trust Government will be pleased to re-consider Dr. Duncan's proposals. So far from adding to the burdens of candidates, they will materially lighten them. The question as to the extent to which the test should apply to appointments is another matter with which the Commissioner is in no way perhaps directly concerned.

THE JUDICIAL TESTS AND THE PLEADERS' TESTS.

5. In proposing that candidates who have passed the Pleaders' Test should be exempted from passing the Special Judicial Tests (Civil and Criminal) for posts for which the latter are prescribed, Dr. Duncan appears to have recommended no more than the continuance of a rule that is in force at present. In G.O., dated 7th August 1884, No. 1965, Judicial, approving of certain proposals made by the High Court, Government was pleased to declare that persons who have passed the First Grade Pleadership examination shall be eligible for the office of District Munsif, and again in its order of the 30th August 1887, No. 474, Educational, Government considers that a pass by the Pleadership examination, first or second grade, respectively, should be considered to qualify a candidate for the public service for those appointments for which the Judicial Special Tests, Higher or Lower, are prescribed. I am not sure whether it is the intention of Government now to withdraw from such candidates the concession, which they have been permitted to enjoy for the last six years.

(Signed) A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.,
Acting Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations.

From the Sheriff of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 29th November 1893, No. 129.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th instant, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state that, in my opinion, it is not desirable to have such a rule as article 3 of the draft notification so far as the European Bailiffs in my office are concerned.

2. The salary is a fixed one of Rs. 55 only and is not, as such, sufficiently attractive to men of superior education.

3. The essential requirements expected of a candidate for the post are better secured without imposing such a condition.

(Signed) F. ROWLANDSON,
Sheriff of Madras.

From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum, 29th November 1893, Ref. on C. No. 2523–93.

In reply to G.O., dated 8th instant, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state that I consider that—

(i) the Account Test, Higher Grade, should in future be made a qualifying test for the following appointments in my office :—

(1) Manager and Treasury Officer,
(2) Head Accountant, and
(3) Treasurer, and

(ii) the peons, chobdars, duffadar and jemadar of my office should be exempted from the necessity of passing the Primary examination until three years after the Madras Primary examination is introduced into the Travancore State by its Government. As things stand it will be impossible for me to procure the services of passed candidates for these posts.

2. I am entirely opposed to any lowering of the general education standard of the public service in the way proposed by Dr. Duncan. Such a step, it seems to me, is most retrograde. I am also wholly opposed to his proposal to exempt graduates and F.A.'s from the Translation Test. The Translation Test, as it once stood in the Upper Secondary examination, was a reasonable substitute for the old Translation Test. The University Tests are to my mind no tests at all of the kind required for the Government service.

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG, M.A.,
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 29th November 1893, No. 4867, Mis.

Read—Government Order, dated 18th November 1893, No. 4245, Mis.

Resolution.—The Board begs to submit its remarks on the alterations proposed by the Uncovenanted Civil Service Commissioner in the revised public service notification and on the draft notification regarding the special tests, so far as they affect the Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue Department.

2. *Paragraphs 3 and 6 of Dr. Duncan's letter No. 2954, dated 20th September* 1893.—The proposals of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Commissioner to dispense with the rule requiring F.A.'s and B.A.'s to pass the Translation Test of the Upper Secondary examination, and retain it in the case of all Matriculates and Upper Secondary passed candidates, and to require F.A.'s also to pass a test in handwriting, have the approval of the Board.

3. *Paragraph 7 of the above letter and the entries in the remarks column against the Salt and Abkári Department in schedule B on page 13 of the Government order.*—A note should, it is submitted, be added in the remarks column on page 13 requiring candidates who have passed the Government Intermediate Technical examination

in Mensuration, &c., to undergo an examination in *Practical Surveying and Levelling*, as is required of Salt officers by rule 3 of the rules approved of in G.O., dated 5th June 1888, No. 333,* Educational.

* In G.O., dated 26th June 1888, Mis. No. 3718, Revenue.

4. *Schedule A, column* 1, *under* '*Departmental*' (3), *Separate Revenue Department* (*on page* 7 *of the Government order*).—Amins and petty officers alone are shown as falling under the scope of the Primary School examination, whereas in paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 23rd April 1892, No. 341, † Educational, all *peons* also are required to pass that examination from 1st January 1894. The schedule should therefore be corrected accordingly. But the Board again takes this opportunity of asking Government to reconsider its decision, communicated in the Government order, above referred to, in view of the very great difficulty which already exists and it has no doubt, will be increasingly experienced in getting men for second and third-grade peons' places at the present low rates of pay.

† In G.O., dated 10th May 1892, Mis. No. 2328, Revenue.

5. *In schedule B under Revenue Department, item* 2 (*on page* 11).—There does not seem to be any necessity to require officers in the Salt and Abkári Department on Rs. 50 and above to pass the Translation Test in the Lower Grades, as under existing rules they are required to pass in a Departmental Test (*E*).

6. A note is made in the remarks column of schedule *B* under 'Salt and Abkári Department' on page 13, that Upper Secondary passed candidates shall not be required to pass in Test E, Linguistic, of the Salt Tests, except section II, if their second language at the Upper Secondary examination was a vernacular. This note is with reference to rule 5 B (1) (*a*) of the notification appended to G.O., dated 25th June 1891, No. 485, ‡ Educational. The Board considers that the same concession should be extended to Matriculates, F.A.'s and B.A.'s, whose optional language is a vernacular. In this connection and with reference to the remarks against Sub-Inspectors and all other officers drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards, on page 34 of the Government order, the Board begs to point out that under the rules, as they now stand, relating to the Salt Tests, Sub-Inspectors and others drawing Rs. 50 and upwards must pass Test *E* in one language other than the candidate's vernacular. But as there is already a departmental order to the effect that Sub-Inspectors and clerks, who have been continuously employed in districts in which their own vernacular is spoken, need not pass Test *E* at all, the Board requests that this be also added as a note.

‡ In G.O., dated 13th July 1891, Mis. No. 3999, Revenue.

7. *Paragraph.* 2 (*article* 4) *of Dr. Duncan's letter, dated* 26*th September* 1893, *No.* 3039, *on page* 17, *Criminal Lower and Higher Grades.*—As there is a separate test (Test A) for officers employed in the Salt and Abkári Department, the Board has no special remarks to offer with reference to this test. It, however, considers it only fair, under the circumstances stated by the Uncovenanted Civil Service Commissioner, to allow the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, to be open to Matriculates and Upper Secondary men for a further period of five years. But if Government should not be of the same opinion, the privilege at present enjoyed by Matriculates in the Salt and Abkári Department of being at liberty to appear for Test A, Higher or Lower Grade with Medical Jurisprudence and of being declared to have passed the Criminal Higher or Lower Grade, if they get the minimum of marks required for the latter, should also be put a stop to by a specific note in the notification. Officers in the Salt and Abkári Department may be permitted to appear for the departmental Test A, but not with Medical Jurisprudence, unless they possess the necessary educational qualifications.

8. (*a*) From article (5) on page 18 and clause (3) of the Government order on page 36, it is not clear whether the Précis-writing Test is to be made applicable

to graduates who are, or may be, in the permanent service of Government before 1st January 1894. It seems equitable not to enforce the test in the case of graduates who, when entering service, had the privilege of exemption from it. It is, therefore, submitted that only graduates who enter service on or after that date should be required to pass that test.

(*b*) Should, however, the intention of Government be that graduates already in employ should, before being promoted to posts on Rs. 60 and upwards, pass the test, the Board requests that it may be made clearer and that the rule may not be brought into force for three or four years. This concession is not without precedent, for, when on the introduction of the Upper Secondary examination, the Translation Test was enjoined as one of the tests for admission to the public service, Government ordered that that notification should not affect graduates until the 31st December 1893, or four years from the date of the notification.

(*c*) The Board also considers that this test should not be enforced in the case of the executive officers in the department.

9. With reference to the remarks of Government on the tests required for the Deputy Collector of Sea Customs and on the revised Sea Customs Test, the Board agrees in the views of Government that the Sea Customs Test, in addition to the ordinary tests prescribed for the Deputy Collector, will be sufficient and that those portions only of the Indian Arms Act, the Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act which relate to importation with the rules relating to those portions need be prescribed for the Sea Customs Test.

10. Adverting to the remarks of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations under Salt and Abkári Tests on page 20 and under Test F (Abkári) on page 26, the Board begs to suggest that a separate branch under Test F need not be instituted for the Opium Act and rules and the subject may, with advantage, be incorporated with branch (i), Abkári Act and rules, the total number of marks and the time being the same as at present. Test F (Abkári and Opium) will then still consist of two branches.

(i) Abkári and Opium Acts and rules passed thereunder having the force of law.

(ii) The Standing Orders and rules of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) relating to Abkári and Opium.

11. *Page* 20, *article* 6.—The Board would still permit candidates to come up in the vernaculars, as this concession is made little use of and causes no inconvenience, while its withdrawal might operate as a hardship in a few cases.

12. The Board considers that reference should be made to Test *E* in the draft notification on page 26 with particulars of the subjects in which candidates are to be examined, the time allowed and the maximum and minimum marks for each subject. The omission is probably due to the examination not being one conducted by the Uncovenanted Civil Service Commissioner.

13. *Clause* 14 *of Government order* (*on page* 37).—The minimum marks for Higher and Lower Grade passes in the several tests prescribed for the Salt and Abkári Department are given against each test in pages 24 to 26 of the Government order.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 30th November 1893, No. 13279.

With reference to G.O. of the 8th instant, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state that I consider the tests proposed for Educational officers in the two draft notifications therein embodied are suitable and may be approved.

(Signed) A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

From the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th November 1893, No. 5028-G.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th instant, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to submit the following remarks :—

1. Adverting to Clause (4) of Rule 2 of the draft Public Service Notification, it is absolutely necessary that the Inspector-General should have power to sanction temporary appointments of unpassed candidates as clerks for periods not exceeding three months in all districts, provided that the total emoluments of acting incumbents fall below Rs. 15 and passed candidates are not available. The work of the Registration clerks consists mostly of transcription of documents and this has to be done without loss of time in order that persons who wish to complete their transactions may not be put to inconvenience. Often if a clerk in an office situated in rural tracts, not only in the backward districts, but also in the more advanced districts, falls ill and a new hand has to be employed in his place, it is found that no passed candidate is available and before one can be procured from a kasba station, documents requiring to be transcribed in the registers largely accumulate to the serious inconvenience of the registering public.

2. Referring to the concluding portion of the Government order, I am of opinion that (1) District Registrars, the Manager of the Inspector-General's office and Sub-Registrars should be required to pass the Civil Judicial Test and the Account Test and (2) the Head Clerk and Accountant in the District Registrars' offices and clerks and Accountants in the Inspector-General's office, who draw a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards, should pass the Account Test. At present graduates, and in exceptional cases under-graduates and men who have passed the Upper Secondary examination, if available, are appointed probationary Sub-Registrars and required to pass a departmental examination in some of the subjects prescribed for the Civil Judicial Test before they are appointed Sub-Registrars. This plan will have to be continued so far as first recruitment and the appointment to the last grade of Sub-Registrars are concerned. It may, however, be ruled that a Sub-Registrar appointed to the last grade shall not be promoted to the next higher grade unless he has passed the Civil Judicial and Account Test. If this suggestion be adopted, as some of the Sub-Registrars in the last grade have passed only the Matriculation examination, the rule that persons who had passed the Matriculation examination prior to 1892, shall not be allowed to appear for the special tests, should be relaxed in their case. The same concession should be extended also to clerks and Accountants in the District Registrars' and Inspector-General's offices, who have to pass the Account test. When senior Sub-Registrars are promoted to District Registrarships, their confirmation in the latter appointments should be dependent on their passing the Civil Judicial and Account tests within a specified period, say two years.

(Signed) S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVAIYANGAR,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 30th November 1893, No. 491, Press.

Read—G.O., dated 18th November 1893, Mis., No. 4245, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational.

Resolution—The Board in the Settlement Department begs to submit the following remarks on the notifications dealt with in the Government order of the Educational Department read above.

2. Articles 2 and 4 of the Public Service Notification make no reference to certain appointments in Settlement Parties, which are now exempt from the operation of the examination rules. This exemption formerly extended to all employés on the field and office establishments of Deputy Commissioners, drawing salaries not exceeding Rs. 40 per mensem, and all employés in the Irrigation Branch of the Board, but under Government Order, dated 25th February 1889, No. 498, Mis., Revenue, communicating the sanction of the Educational Department to the proposals made in Board's Proceedings, dated 1st October 1888, No. 540, it was restricted to classifiers and head classifiers on the field establishments of Deputy Commissioners, subject to the condition that the Deputy Commissioners should obtain the sanction of the Commissioner before appointing unpassed men to these posts. It was, however, decided that the withdrawal of the concession in the case of employés in the Irrigation Department and on the office establishments in Settlement Parties was to be without prejudice to the claims of men already appointed to promotion up to Rs. 35. Another proposal of the Board in the above Board's Proceedings, accepted by Government, was that the examination rules were not to be enforced in the case of extra or temporary men, but that preference should always be given to passed men. Again in its Proceedings, dated 23rd May 1890, No. 152, reporting as to the classes of servants to be included in and excluded from the scope of the Primary School examination, the Board pointed out that temporary appointments were occasionally created in the department for the compilation of accounts or for writing up the settlement registers, and that all such appointments, whether of gumastahs, peons or draftsmen, should be excluded from the scope of the examination, owing to the difficulty in obtaining passed candidates to the number likely to be required. The Board would suggest that the exempted appointments referred to above be added to the lists in articles 2 and 4 and schedule A. At the time of introduction of settlement rates, very numerous temporary hands have to be employed to prepare the necessary accounts, and it is sometimes found difficult to get a sufficient number of even unpassed men for the work.

3. The only special tests which, under existing rules, have to be passed by employés in this department are the Revenue Higher, the Account Test and the Précis-writing Test, and a list of the appointments to which the tests are applicable is appended to these Proceedings.

(i) In Government Order, dated 4th August 1890, No. 556, Educational, Government declared that for the Board's office a candidate who has passed in Special Test III B (Revenue Lower), should be exempted from Test VI (Account Test). A knowledge of book-keeping is not required in this department, and the Board welcomes the proposal to simplify the account test by omitting book-keeping from the subjects of the examination. In this connection, the Board observes that the Standing Orders do not lay down any salary limit for the accountants in the Board's office who should pass the account test or its equivalent, the Revenue Lower, though in practice, the limit of Rs. 50 and upwards prescribed for accountants in Collector's offices, has been followed in filling up posts in this office. As the orders stand, therefore, *all* accountants in the Board's office should, properly

speaking, pass one or other of these two tests. The Board considers that a salary limit should be fixed for the Board's office also, and would recommend that the test be prescribed for accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards.

(ii) As regards Précis-writing, the Board would restrict it to appointments of Rs. 60 and over on its own office establishment and on those of Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Directors. This would exclude the following appointments which are of a "non-ministerial" nature from the scope of the test:—The Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Supervisors in Settlement Parties, Agricultural Inspectors and Stock Inspectors. The test was till now applicable only to posts carrying a pay of Rs. 80 and upwards, but the Government has now reduced this limit to Rs. 60 and has extended the test also to graduates who have hitherto been exempted from its operation. The Board thinks that those who entered the service when the old rule was in force should have ample notice of the change and would propose that the new rule be not brought into force till 1896.

4. The Translation Lower is not now prescribed for any appointment in the Settlement department, and so far as this department is concerned, it seems unnecessary to introduce it to the extent contemplated by the Director of Public Instruction. The reasons adduced by Dr. Duncan in support of his suggestion to leave the Criminal Lower open to Matriculates and Upper Secondary men for a further period of 5 years appear to be valid and the Board would adopt the proposal.

1890	...	...	...	...	19
1891	...	...	...	...	28
1892	...	...	...	...	39
1893	...	...	...	...	24

The number of F.A.'s who have passed the Criminal Lower during the past four years is only 110 as shown on the margin.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with appendix.

APPENDIX.

Revenue Higher—

(1) First Assistant.
(2) Second Assistant. } Office of the Board of Revenue.

Account Test—

All Accountants in the Board's office drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards.

Précis-writing—

(1) First Assistant.
(2) Second Assistant.
(3) Head Accountant.
(4) Second Accountant.
(5) Superintendent.
(6) Indexer.
(7) Examiner.
(8) Record-keeper. } Office of the Board of Revenue.

And all clerks drawing a salary of Rs. 80 (altered to Rs. 60 by the Government order under reply) and upwards.

From the Acting Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 1st December 1893, No. 1338.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, referring to all departments of the Secretariat and Heads of departments the revised Public Service Notification regarding the special posts for such remarks as may seem necessary, I have the honour to make the following suggestions and remarks.

2. I agree in Dr. Duncan's proposal to make the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, together with a test in Hand-writing or any other examination which the Government may accept as equivalent thereto a sufficient qualification for admission to the public service. I would, however, not limit this only to Matriculates who have passed since December 1892, but extend it to all Matriculates alike. Although the standard of the Matriculation examination since 1892 is higher, I do not think the difference is so great that those who passed since December 1892 can be held fit for public service, while those who passed earlier not. There are probably thousands of young men who have passed the Matriculation before December 1892, who cannot now be expected to pass any higher examination and to exclude these from the public service would, I think, be a great hardship to them.

3. While I am in favour of all Matriculates being held eligible for the public service, the Government, I think, might, with advantage, frame a rule, that no Matriculates should be eligible for an appointment of Rs. 50 or upwards and no First-in-Arts men for an appointment of Rs. 100 or upwards. If such a rule as this were to pass, young men would not give up school as soon as they matriculate and seek to enter the Government service in the hope that ultimately they may hold the highest appointments in the land, and the effect of such a rule will be to encourage advanced higher education. Such a rule ought not to be made to apply to men already in service, but it would not be a hardship upon others about to enter the service, if they know beforehand that there is a limit beyond which they cannot hope to rise. Under the present system, Heads of offices, who have to make appointments, have often to decide between the rival claims of an outsider who is a graduate and another only a Matriculate who has been in the office, perhaps, for several years and who often successfully appeals to the Head of the office on the score of strong claims by reason of his long service, and I feel confident that many graduates are kept out of service on this ground.

4. I would venture to suggest to Government the propriety of establishing an examination in the principal vernaculars of the presidency, and the passing of this should be made compulsory on all those who seek such appointments in the Government service the duties of which require no knowledge in English. There must be a number of clerks in Taluk Cutcheries and other offices, whose entire work must be the keeping of vernacular accounts and carrying on vernacular correspondence, and I think it better in the interest of the public service that these men, instead of passing their Matriculation and Hand-writing in English, should show competent knowledge of vernaculars and write a good hand in those languages. The suggestion, I make, will have the additional advantage of encouraging vernacular education which, I fear, is now very much neglected.

5. As to the Special Test, I would, in the first place, allow all at present in Government service whether they passed the old General Test, or the Middle School examination or the Matriculation examination to appear for any of them. I see no difficulty in requiring all candidates for the Criminal Lower to have passed the First-in-Arts examination, but this ought not to apply to those already in service. I do not approve of Dr. Duncan's suggestion of doing away with the examination in interpretation as part of the Translation Higher. I think interpretation forms such an important part of a Translator's duties in most courts and offices that no one should be considered to have passed the examination, until he has shown himself after actual trial by an independent body of examiners to be a good interpreter.

6. Special Test examinations are now prescribed for the Head Clerk and the Interpreters of this court, and I have no alterations to suggest in their case.

(Signed) N. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Acting Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes.

Office-note from the Superintendent, Government Press, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 1st December 1893, No. 3990.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, the Superintendent, Government Press, solicits that Government will be pleased to exempt all the press employés specially employed in the technical branches (see list attached) from the operations of the Public Service and Special Test Notifications, as the conditions which existed in 1859 and for which exemption was sanctioned in the Minutes of Consultation, dated 20th April 1859, No. 611, Public, still exist.

2. The clerical establishment * and the press messengers, peons, store attender and lascar will be appointed according to the conditions laid down in the Notification.

* Accountant, Cash-keeper, Clerks and Store-keeper.

3. Government was pleased in the G.O., dated 25th June 1891, No. 483, Educational, to direct that only compositors and apprentice compositors who had passed the Primary School examination should be appointed. Since June 1891 the Superintendent has endeavoured to obtain workmen who have passed any of the tests from the Primary School examination up to the F.A. standard, and has only been able to secure a very few men from the many applicants, and in consequence the vacancies and increased establishment have been filled up as heretofore. The following table shows the passed candidates at present employed in the several branches of the press :—

Technical branches of the Government Press.	Number of employés.					Examinations passed and the number of passed men.
		Superior.		Inferior.		
	Total.	Number.	Number qualified under Public Service Notification.	Number.	Number qualified under Public Service Notification.	
Composing-departments	41	39	1	2	...	Matriculation.
Examining department	79	47	5	32	12 *	First-in-Arts ... ... 1 Matriculation ... ... 1 General Test ... ... 2 Matriculation and Middle School, First class ... 1 Primary School examination or other examinations equivalent to it ... 8 Do. do. ... 4
* Reading boys	...	...	...	...	...	
Volunteer boys	...	...	...	...	...	
Press and Machine department ...	128	3	...	125	...	
Binding department	115	10	...	105	...	
Type foundry	51	7	...	44	...	
Piece-work establishment consisting of compositors and temporary workmen in the several departments.	464	464	12 †	...	...	Do. do. ... 12
† Volunteer compositors.						

Difficulties have also been experienced in filling up vacancies with compositors in the North Arcot and Bellary District Presses.

4. The Superintendent submits that, with the development of the technical training of printers as stated in office-note, No. 1556, dated 8th July 1893, and

approved of in G.O., dated 22nd July 1893, No. 2057, Educational, it will be preferable that a separate standard for printers be prepared and introduced later on for all persons employed in the technical branches of the Government Press and the District Presses, and who are not qualified to enter any of the other departments of the Government service, so that, if possible a more skilled class of men may be obtained for the Government Printing departments.

5. The success of the Superintendent's proposals in splitting up the Letterpress Printing Technical examination into four parts is producing results already, in the fact that 53 candidates are appearing for the examination next week against 4 last year.

6. On these grounds, he solicits that Government will be pleased to favorably consider the recommendations now made by him.

(Signed) R. HILL,
Superintendent.

Enclosure.

List showing the classes of employés of the Government Press for whom exemption is solicited from the Public Service and Special Test Notifications.

Account and Sale Department.

Under warehouseman.	Packer.

Composing Department.

Assistant. Foremen. Imposers.	Piece-work compositors. Packers.

Examining Department.

Head Examiner. Examiners. Proof readers.	Reading boys above Rs. 10. Do. below Rs. 10 Gazette indexer.

Press and Machine Department.

Overseer. Pressmen. Inkers. Engine driver. Firemen. Machine minders.	Layers-on. Takers-off. Roller caster. Dampers. Counter.

Binding Department.

Foreman. Gilder. Binders above Rs. 10. Do. below Rs. 10. Standing pressmen. Embosser. Numberers. Perforators.	Sewers. Stitchers. Folders. Machine cutters. Wheelers. Machine rulers. Machine layers-on. Machine takers-off.

CASTING DEPARTMENT.

Foreman.	Striker.
Mechanical engineer.	Metal maker.
Type cutters.	Rubbers.
Dressers.	Stokers.
Stereotyper.	Setters.
Machine casters.	Carpenter.
Hand caster.	Carpenter boy.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 5th December 1893, No. 6702, Mis.

Read—G.O., dated 18th November 1893, No. 4245, Revenue.

Resolution.—With reference to the Government order read above, the Board begs to submit the following remarks on the Public Service and Special Tests Notifications :—

2. *Public Service Notification.*—(1) In article 2, clause (1), "column I" is evidently a clerical error for 'column 2.'

(2) In article 2, clause 3, Government has ordered that the expression "village establishments" should be amplified by the addition of the words "in zemindari villages and similar appointments in Government villages." In the first place it seems unnecessary to describe the villages, the present wording being sufficient to cover them all until 1st April 1895, when it can be considered what further concession should be allowed in the case of non-Government villages. *Secondly*, the description is defective in that it leaves out "inam villages." If Government still wish the addition to be made "in proprietary villages" should be substituted for "in remindar villages."

(3) In article 2, clause 5 (*b*), Government has ordered the substitution of the words "not more" for "less." The latter word is correct and should stand as article 1 to which this forms an exception, relates only to appointments carrying a pay of *less* than Rs. 15.

(4) In article 4, clause 3, the words "Public Works Department" should be replaced by "the Public Works and Forest Departments"—*Vide* note (*b*) to table A at page 4 of the Forest Board's Proceedings approved in Government Order, dated 20th October 1893, No. 3864, Revenue.

(5) With reference to general exception (1) (*a*) in table A, appended to the abovementioned Forest Proceedings, the Board considers it necessary to add a fresh clause to article 4 (in addition to the one ordered in paragraph 2 (8) of the Educational Government order) excepting from the operation of article 3 "temporary hands in the Forest department, whose pay is chargeable to "conservancy and works."

3. A revised schedule B is appended to these proceedings, in which the tests required for the several classes of appointments in the Land Revenue and Forest departments are enumerated with reference to existing rules and paragraph 3 (3), of Government Order, dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational. In the case of appointments in the Forest department, table B, appended to Board's Proceedings, dated 19th September 1893, No. 668, Forest, approved in Government Order, dated 20th October 1893, No. 3864, Revenue, has been adopted.

4. *Special Test Notification.*—(1) The Board observes that while article 6 of the notification printed at page 143 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 7th February 1893, Part I, allows persons who passed (1) the Matriculation Examination before 31st December 1890 and also the Hand-writing Test.

(2) The late Middle School examination in the first class before that date, and (3) the late General Test examination to appear for the Special Tests other than the Judicial, Criminal Tests, and the Revenue, Higher Test, article 4 of the proposed notification wholly prevents them from doing so, even though they are already in Government service. The Board considers this to be a real hardship and suggests that they be allowed a definite period of, say, 5 years for qualifying themselves in such tests.

(2) The second subject prescribed for the Revenue, Higher, in article 5 of the draft notification for Special Test examinations should, in the Board's opinion, be described as (2) the standing orders of the Board of Revenue (the latest revision). This is necessary as the new revision at present includes only the first 18 chapters.

5. With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, the Board begs to submit a revised schedule to the Special Tests notification showing the classes of Land Revenue and Forest appointments to which the several tests will apply under existing rules, and paragraph 3 (3) of the abovementioned Government order. In the case of appointments in the Forest department, the Board has adopted table B, appended to Board's Proceedings, dated 19th September 1893, No. 668, Forest, approved in G.O., dated 20th October 1893, No. 3864, Revenue.

6. The Board is of opinion that the existing rule referred to in paragraph 3 (1) of the Educational Government order will prejudicially diminish the field of selection for Sub-Magistrates' and Tahsildars' posts in the Ceded districts and in parts of the Northern Circars; and, accordingly, supports the Commissioner's recommendation to leave the Criminal, Lower, open to Matriculates and Upper Secondary men for a further period of five years.

7. The reasons which led the Board to propose an extension of the scope of the Translation Test, Lower Grade, were (1) that under the existing rules the test was prescribed for all appointments in the mofussil carrying a salary of Rs. 60 and upwards excepting those marginally noted; (2) that there was no reason why those men should be exempted, and (3) that in the Judicial Department all employés on Rs. 50 and upwards were required to pass in the test. As regards the Board's office the test has been prescribed only for the Uncovenanted Assistants and Translators, but as no distinction is maintained between clerks who are Translators and those who are not, and as almost every clerk has at times to read and abstract vernacular papers, the Board thought it desirable to extend the scope of the test to them also. It was accordingly suggested to the Commissioner that all employés in the Land Revenue and Forest departments drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards, and likewise Revenue Inspectors should be required to pass in the test; but the Commissioner appears to have proposed a still further extension in the clerical branches for reasons of which the Board is not aware. On further consideration, mainly on account of the backward condition of some districts, the Board is disposed to think that it is premature to require this test of Revenue Inspectors.

English Head Clerk, Huzur Cash-keeper, English Head Accountant, Local Fund Audit Clerk, and First and Second Vernacular Clerks in Collectors' offices.

8. With reference to paragraph 3 (10) of the Educational Government order, the Board begs to point out that the exemption of qualified Pleaders from passing the Criminal Tests is not a new proposal of the Commissioner, but has already been sanctioned by Government (*vide* notification No. 66, printed at page 775 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 4th October 1887).

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with two lists.

Revised Schedule to the draft Special Tests Notification.

Test.	Offices or appointments.	Remarks.
Précis-writing	Uncovenanted Assistant in the office of the Board of Revenue (including the Forest Assistant), Registrar and Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 60 and upwards (inclusive of the Forest Head Clerk and Second Clerk).	
	Deputy Collector.	
	Huzur Sheristadar.	
	English Head Clerk, Huzur Cashkeeper, Head Accountant, Translator (excepting the Uriya Translator in Ganjám), First and Second Vernacular Clerks (except in the Nilgiris), English Recordkeeper and Local Fund Audit Clerks drawing Rs. 60 and upwards in all Collectors' offices except Madras.	
	Head Accountant in the Madras Collector's office, one English Clerk on Rs. 60 in the Nilgiris, Sub-Collectors' and Head Assistant Collectors' Head Clerks, Cochin Deputy Collector's Sheristadar. Registrar in the Madras Deputy Collectors' office, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates, Town Sub-Magistrates, Taluk Sheristadars and one Revenue Inspector in Malabar-Wynaad on Rs. 60.	
	Head Accountant in the Madras Taluk office, Manager and Clerks drawing Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of Conservators of Forests, Head Clerk in the office of the District Forest Officer, Nilgiris.	
Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Uncovenanted Assistants and Translators in the office of the Board of Revenue.	
	Deputy Collector.	
	Huzur Sheristadar.	
	Translator and English Recordkeepers in Collectors' offices.	
	Sub-Collectors' and Head Assistant Collectors' Head Clerks.	
	Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates.	
	Town Sub-Magistrates.	
	Taluk Sheristadar and Taluk Head Accountant (except in Madras).	
	Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Conservators of Forests and Head Clerks in the Offices of District Forest Officers.	
Account Test	Accountants in the office of the Board of Revenue drawing Rs. 50 and upwards.	
	Head Accountants in the Collectors' offices and the Second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiris Collector's office.	
	All officers who have to pass in the Revenue Test, Higher or Lower Grade.	
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	Deputy Collectors.	
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates.	
	Town Sub-Magistrates.	
	Taluk Sheristadars.	
	Other Magistrates of the second or third class.	
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	Deputy Collector.	
	Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue.	
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Huzur Sheristadar.	
	Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates.	
	Town Sub-Magistrates.	
	Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).	
	Sub-Collectors' and Head Assistant Collectors' Head Clerks.	
	Revenue Inspectors.	

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior service" in the Revenue Department for which Special, Professional or Technical Tests are prescribed.

Offices or appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
Office of the Board of Revenue.	*Revenue Department.*	
Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Précis-writing, Translation, Lower, Account Test, Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	
Forest Assistant and Registrar in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Précis-writing.	
All employés in the office of the Board of Revenue, including the Forest section, drawing Rs. 60 and upwards.	Précis-writing.	
Translators in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Accountants in the Board's office on Rs. 50 and upwards.	Account Test.	
Appointments in the districts.		
Deputy Collector	Précis-writing, Translation Test, Lower Grade, Account Test, Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	All persons appointed to the post of Deputy Collector are required to pass also the Higher Proficiency Test in two Vernaculars in the Presidency.
Collectors' Offices.		
Huzur Sheristadar	Précis-writing, Translation Test, Lower Grade, Account Test, Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	
English Head Clerk in all Collectors' offices except Madras.	Précis-writing.	
Huzur Cashkeeper	Précis-writing.	
English Head Accountant	Précis-writing, Account Test.	
Translators in Collectors' offices (excepting the Uriya Translator in Ganjám).	Précis-writing, Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Uriya Translator in Ganjám	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Vernacular Head Clerk in Collectors' offices (except Nilgiris).	Précis-writing.	
Vernacular Second Clerk in Collectors' offices (except Nilgiris).	Précis-writing.	
English Recordkeeper in all Collectors' offices (except Madras).	Précis-writing, Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
One English Clerk on Rs. 60 in the Nilgiris.	Précis-writing.	
Local Fund Audit Clerks drawing Rs. 60 and upwards.	Précis-writing.	
Second Accountanton Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's office.	Account Test.	
Divisional Offices.		
Sub-Collector's Head Clerk	Précis-writing, Translation Test, Lower Grade, Account Test, Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Assistant Collector's Head Clerk.	Précis-writing, Translation Test, Lower Grade, Account Test, Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	
Cochin Deputy Collector's Sheristadar-Magistrate.	Précis-writing, Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	
Registrar in the Madras Deputy Collector's office.	Précis-writing.	

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior service" in the Revenue Department for which Special, Professional or Technical Tests are prescribed—continued.

Offices or appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
Taluk Offices.		
Tahsildar	Précis-writing, Translation Test, Lower Grade, Account Test, Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	
Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates.	Précis-writing, Translation Test, Lower Grade, Account Test, Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	
Taluk Sheristadar	Précis-writing, Translation Test, Lower Grade, Account Test, Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	
Taluk Head Accountant	Translation Test, Lower Grade, Account Test, Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Accountant in the Madras Taluk office.	Précis-writing.	
All Revenue Inspectors (except the Revenue Inspector, Malabar-Wynaad).	Translation Test, Lower Grade, Account Test, Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Under G.O., 25th March 1885, No. 369, Revenue Inspectors are required to pass, in addition, an Elementary Test in Surveying conducted by the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
Revenue Inspector, Malabar-Wynaad.	Précis-writing, Translation Test, Lower Grade, Account Test, Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	
Other Magistrates of the Second or Third Class.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	
	Forest Department.	
Forest Ranger	Dehra Dun Forest School certificate in Forestry (Higher Standard) with or without honors, or Dehra Dun Forest School certificate in Forestry (Lower Standard) with honors and two years' satisfactory service as Forester after obtaining the certificate, or Dehra Dun Forest School certificate in Forestry (Lower Standard) without honors and five years' satisfactory service as Forester after obtaining the certificate.	A certificate of having passed an examination by the "Lower Standard" or "Third Class Test" or Branch II (1) of the Upper Secondary examination in one of the principal languages of the province, is required of candidates who are not natives of the province or of a province in which one of the principal languages is the same (*vide* Provincial Service Rules printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 20th Aug. 1892, Forest No. 452). *Proviso*: Where there are no officers qualified as above, but not otherwise except under special circumstances, subordinates who have earned promotion by long, faithful and meritorious service may, with the special sanction of Government in each case, be promoted to the class of Forest Ranger. *N.B.*—Foresters already confirmed on Rs. 30 need only pass the departmental tests in Forest Code, Act and Rules before promotion to a higher grade.
Foresters on a monthly pay of Rs. 30 and upwards (to be styled Deputy Rangers under the new scheme).	Dehra Dun Forest School certificate in Forestry (Lower Standard) with or without honors, or Forestry subject in the Madras Government Technical Examinations, and Departmental Test in the Forest Code, Act and Rules.	
Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of Conservator of Forests.	Précis-writing, Higher Grade, Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Clerk, District Forest office ...	Translation Test, Lower Grade ...	Head Clerks and Second Clerks in District Forest offices should also pass in Book-keeping. *N.B.*—Persons who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in this subject will be considered to have completed this test.
Head Clerk, District Forest office, Nilgiris.	Précis-writing	
Second Clerk, District Forest office ...	*Nil*	

From the Inam Commissioner, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 7th December 1893, No. 1078.

With reference to G.O., dated 18th November 1893, No. 4245, Revenue, I have the honour to state that the only tests applicable to the employés of this department are the Public Service Test and the Précis-writing Test of the special tests. As regards these the opinion already expressed by me as Land Revenue Commissioner applies, and I have nothing to add to it in this department.

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Inam Commissioner.

From the Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 7th December 1893, No. 161-G.

[Reference G.O., dated 18th November 1893, No. 4215, communicating G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, referring for remarks the revised Public Service Notification and the draft notification regarding the special tests.]

I have the honour to submit the following report:—

I. Public Service Notification appended to Dr. Duncan's letter, dated 20th September 1893, No. 2954.

1. In G.O., dated 8th March 1893, No. 953, the Government were pleased, for reasons set forth in my report, dated 20th February 1893, No. 17, to exclude all temporary appointments in the Survey Department from the operation of the examination rules and to direct that the necessary addition to the Public Service Notification should be made by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations when it should next come under revision. In Dr. Duncan's draft notification temporary appointments in the Survey Department are exempted from the provisions of articles 1 and 3 only, but not from the provisions of article 5. In conformity with the G.O. of 8th March 1893 mentioned above, article 5 ought to be followed by another article similar to articles 2 and 4, thus—

Article 6.—Article 5 shall not be held applicable to the following appointments:—

(1) Temporary appointments in the Survey Department.

2. The examinations proposed for Probationary Deputy Surveyors and Draftsmen in Dr. Duncan's schedule B, page 12 of the Proceedings of the Government under reply appear to me desirable, but they should be restricted to men on the permanent establishment.

II. Special Test Notification appended to Dr. Duncan's letter, dated 26th September 1893, No. 3039.

3. According to the old list of appointments to which the special tests now apply, all permanent clerks receiving Rs. 80 and more per mensem are required to pass in Précis-writing.

In accordance with paragraph 3 of that portion of the Government order under reply which deals with the Special Test Examinations notification, the Government approved of Dr. Duncan's proposal to apply the Précis-writing Test to posts carrying Rs. 60 and upwards, but requires the classes of appointments to be specified.

I would recommend that the Précis-writing Test should be required in the case of such permanent office men only as are really required to write précis, not to Surveyors or Computer-Draftsmen who are never called upon to perform that duty or to any men on the temporary establishment. In the Survey Department there are only five permanent office appointments on Rs. 60 and upwards, and all of these are in the Central office.

The revised list called for would, therefore, be as below :—

	Pay. Rs.
1 Head Computer	150
1 Head Accountant	125
1 Store-keeper	100
1 Map Record-keeper	100
1 Head Clerk	70

(Signed) H. O'C. CARDOZO,
Superintendent, Madras Survey.

From the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 8th December 1893, No. 567.

In reply to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state that as neither the revised public service notification nor the draft notification regarding the special tests can in any way affect the Emigration department, no remarks seem called for from me.

(Signed) W. AUSTIN,
Protector of Emigrants.

From the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 8th December 1893, No. 3249.

I am directed to reply to G.O., dated the 8th ultimo, No. 818, Educational, forwarding, for remarks, the revised public service notification and the draft notification regarding the special tests.

2. Dr. Duncan has proposed a sweeping extension of the Précis-writing Test and the Account Test, Higher, to many appointments to which it is not now applied. The High Court understands, however, that the Government does not approve of these proposals, and intends to retain the old list of posts for which those tests are required with some special modifications. But, lest any misapprehension may arise, I am to say that the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Judges would object to the application of these tests in case of a large number of officials on the High Court establishment, such as the Registrars, Deputy and Assistant Registrars and others. These officials, on the Original Side particularly, are usually professional men, selected for the possession of special qualifications, and to limit the Chief Justice's choice to persons who have passed the tests mentioned would tend rather to impair than to increase the efficiency of the establishment. Amongst the subordinate officers again, there are many to whom, as they are engaged exclusively in purely judicial work, a knowledge of the subjects of the Account Test would be altogether superfluous.

3. I am to say that Dr. Duncan's suggestion to leave the Criminal Lower Test open to Matriculates and Upper Secondary men for a further period of years does not commend itself to the High Court. The Judges consider that the test may properly and conveniently be closed at once to persons who have not passed at least the F.A. examination.

4. The proposed addition to the subjects prescribed for the Civil Judicial Test and the extension of the test to certain additional appointments seem desirable.

5. I am next to suggest that fuller recognition should be given to the Pleadership examinations, first and second grade, as service tests. The first-grade examination was substituted in 1890 (rules published at page 504, Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th August 1884) for the Civil Test, Higher, and considering the standard and scope of the examinations under the existing rules,

the Judges are of opinion that the First-Grade Pleadership examination should be treated as equivalent (for the purpose of Government employment) to the Criminal Test, Higher, and the Second Grade to the Civil Judicial Test and also the Criminal Test, Lower.

6. The Government has provided by the *note* to remark No. (1) on the notification (paragraph 2 of the Government order) that the changes now made in the existing rules 'shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who hold permanent appointments on the 1st January 1894." It is not certain whether this provision is intended to save Government servants now qualified to appear for Special Tests from the disqualification that the changes in the rules may work; but the Judges are of opinion that this should be done, and that is probably the effect of the words "in no wise." But I am to suggest that the saving clause should be amended so as to make it clear that in cases of persons actually holding permanent appointments, the competence to appear for the special tests is not affected by the new rules.

(Signed) H. W. FOSTER,
Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side.

From the Acting Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 9th December 1893, No. 103.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to suggest that the following Special Tests may be prescribed for persons wishing to be employed on the establishment of the Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government as Assistant Translator to Government and Translating Munshi :—

(i) Précis-writing, Higher Grade.
(ii) Translation Test, Higher Grade (Hindustani).

(Signed) T. O. UNDERWOOD, Colonel,
Acting Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government,

From the Government Epigraphist, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Bangalore, 9th December 1893, No. 490.

With reference to official memorandum, dated the 7th instant, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on G.O., dated the 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational.

2. As regards my assistants, who belong to superior service, I think it would be a great advantage if any future incumbents of such posts might be required to pass the Précis-writing Test before being advanced to a salary of Rs. 60 or more, as this would save me the trouble of training them as I have done before for the discharge of part of their official duties.

3. The chief duty of my peons is to prepare mechanical copies of stone inscriptions with paper, brushes and dabbers. This is an occupation which requires considerable strength and practice, but for which the previous passing of an examination is hardly of any moment. On the contrary, I think that peons who are conscious of having passed an examination would not accomplish such a large amount of rough and difficult hand-work as my peons have hitherto done. Thus the operation of schedule A, column 1, would prevent me from securing the

proper class of men, and I suggest that my peons might be entered in column 2 just as the artificers and lithographers of the Survey Department.

(Signed) E. HULTZSCH,
Government Epigraphist.

From the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 9th December 1893, No. 560.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state that there seems to me no objection to the introduction of the revised Public Service Notification and the draft rules regarding special tests.

(Signed) H. S. STEWART, Colonel,
Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

From the Malayalam Translator to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 11th December 1893, No. 176.

In reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, the only suggestion I have to make is that appointments of munshi and of clerk in the offices of Translators to Government should be included in the list of offices for appointments to which passing in the Special Translation Test, Higher Grade, is prescribed.

(Signed) L. GARTHWAITE, B.A.,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 11th December 1893, No. 646.

With reference to paragraph 3 of this office letter No. 606, dated the 21st November 1893, I have the honour to forward true extract of a letter No. 3934, dated 6th December 1893, on the subject from the Secretary to the Commissioner, U.C.S. Examinations, and to request that Government will be pleased to pass early orders thereon.

2. The difficulties experienced this year were reported to Government and resulted in the old rules being reverted to—*vide* G.O., dated 7th August 1893 No. 568, Educational. As the same difficulties will present themselves next year, I request that the recommendations in paragraph 3 of my letter quoted above may be sanctioned.

(Signed) W. F. DEFABECK, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.

ENCLOSURE.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations, Madras, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Madras, 6th December 1893, No. 3934.

* * * * *

In this connection, I am to suggest that it be settled once for all what candidates only shall be allowed to complete, as otherwise the same difficulty in regard to the admission of applicants will be felt next year as was felt this year and great trouble and delay will be caused.

(Signed) E. H. ELLIOT, B.A.,
Secretary to the Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations.

From the Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 11th December 1893, No. 7106.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to report as follows:—

1. (*a*) Among *Tamil* candidates the number of F.A.'s or Graduates qualified for appointment as Inspectors of Police is limited, while among *Telugus* the number is *very* small indeed.

(*b*) I am of opinion that the "Criminal Lower" examination may be advantageously left open to Matriculates for a few years longer, and that those who passed the Matriculation examination prior to December 1892 may also be held qualified for admission into the superior service. I beg a reference to my letter No. 4919, dated 24th August 1893, disposed of in G.O., dated 13th October 1893, No. 751, Educational.

2. (*a*) In specifying the classes of appointments to which the Précis-writing Test is applicable Inspectors of Police should be included.

(*b*) The new rule that graduates also be required to pass in Précis-writing should, I think, be enforced after a year's (or longer) notice has been given.

3. The special tests applicable to this department will stand as follows:—

(i) For Inspectors of Police—Criminal (Lower) and Précis-writing. (Translation Test is considered unnecessary).

(ii.) For appointments* carrying pay of Rs. 60 and upwards per mensem—Précis-writing.

* In Chief Office of Inspector-General of Police.

4. (*a*) Under the proposed draft Public Service Notification and that published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th February 1893, and G.O., dated 25th June 1891, No. 483,† Educational, the appointments of head constable and constable have been included as coming within the scope of the Primary School examination.

† Duly published in P.W.C. of 1891, Part I, page 219.

(*b*) Before addressing Government regarding the difficulty in procuring for the police recruits possessing qualifications of even so elementary a character as success at the Primary School examination implies, I wished to wait till the close of this year in order that it might be ascertained how many men who had passed this examination offered themselves for appointment.

(*c*) At present I am able to state that from 1st January to 31st October 1893 there were 1,391 enlistments of head constables and constables and the number of passed men among these was—

Primary School examination	9
Upper Primary School examination	9
Lower Secondary, Middle School and Matriculation examinations	42

Of these several were entertained for employment in district office establishments.

5. Information is being gathered as to the number of candidates in each district who have passed the Primary School examination, the number that offered themselves for police employment and those rejected as being under the standard height and chest measurement, &c.

6. With the exception of men required for the hill tracts of the Northern Range recruits now enlisted for the police are literate, while all (illiterate as well as literate) undergo a course of instruction, for three months at least, in the police school at district head-quarters.

7. In several districts police recruiting parties have to be sent out in quest of candidates, and it is with great difficulty that districts can be kept up to their strength and the large number of vacancies constantly occurring in the subordinate ranks of the force can be filled up.

8. I am very decidedly of opinion that the number of men who have passed the Primary School or Higher examination who will offer themselves for the arduous and inadequately remunerated work of a police constable will, for some years to come, certainly not meet our demand.

9. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that the enforcement of any general examination test in the case of head constables and constables be postponed for at least three years.

If Government accept my recommendation, head constables and constables may be removed from column 1 to column 2 of schedule A on page 8 of Government Order under reference with a note "up to December 31st, 1896." But if Government considers that I should address it separately on this matter, I will do so.

(Signed) C. A. PORTEOUS, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

From the Acting Special Agent, South Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cuddalore, 11th December 1893, No. 706.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, so far as the revised Public Service Notification and the draft notification regarding the special tests are likely to affect the Special Agency staff. This establishment consists of only one clerk. The present incumbent, Mr. Theodore, is a Matriculate, who has passed the marginally noted tests. He appeared as a candidate at the recent Special Test examination for examination in the Criminal, Higher and Lower Tests, but the results are not yet known. Should he pass, the notification referred to will not affect him, but should he fail, and Dr. Duncan's proposal to have the Criminal (Lower) open for a further period of years to Matriculates and Upper Secondary men be not adopted, he would be debarred from completing his tests. The requirements of the Special Agency office are of a peculiar kind, necessitating a thorough knowledge of French and English, and difficulty might be experienced in working the present rule, so far as this office is concerned—which closes the Criminal (Lower) to persons who have not passed at least the F.A. examination. Though Mr. Theodore is only a Matriculate, he is far better qualified for his present appointment than the majority of graduates in the presidency, and I, therefore, trust that whatever decision may be arrived at regarding this point for general purposes, the appointment of Special Agent's clerk may be exceptionally treated.

Revenue Test (Lower) with Account Code, Précis-writing (Higher), Translation (Lower).

(Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,
Acting Special Agent, South Arcot.

From the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 14th December 1893, No. 332.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to represent, for the kind consideration of Government, that the proposal to debar from confirmation in the Government service, after 1st January 1894 those *ante* 1892 Matriculate employés who are now holding acting appointments, will prove very detrimental to the interests of two of the clerks of this establishment, viz., A. Durasawmy Iyer and M. Jugganatha Naiker, on whom it will entail a very great hardship. The former entered Government service as a temporary clerk in the office of the Collector of Cuddapah and served in that capacity for about seven months, when he was appointed in November 1892 to an acting clerkship in this Court in the arrangements consequent on Mr. Turner, the Chief Clerk of the Black Town Magistrate's Court, being appointed acting Deputy

Tahsildar of the Palni Hills. The Collector of Madura has not as yet notified the confirmation of Mr. Turner, and until that event takes place, it will be impossible to confirm Durasawmy Iyer in his appointment. This clerk has, during the past year, been grounded in the duties of a Magisterial establishment, and is doing good work. He bears a very good character. The other clerk, Jugganatha Naiker, was employed as a temporary clerk in the Madras Small Cause Court previous to obtaining employment in this Court. He was appointed here last March consequent on one of the senior clerks going on a year's furlough and an acting vacancy occurring. There is very little probability of the clerk on leave returning to duty as he is in very bad health, and, it is expected, he will go on pension as soon as he has exhausted all the leave he is entitled to. But until this clerk finally retires Jugganatha Naiker cannot be confirmed, and in consequence comes under the incidence of the public service notification. Jugganatha Naiker, like Durasawmy Iyer, has done good work for the Court and has taken pains during the time he has been here to thoroughly acquaint himself with Magisterial clerical duties. It would be a great pity, therefore, if these subordinates who have worked well and taken such pains to render themselves efficient in their work, and have behaved so well, should be deprived of the chance of being confirmed in their acting appointments by reason of the new rule regarding Matriculates of the Madras University. I, therefore, respectfully beg to invite the attention of Government to the very harsh manner in which the new examination rule will work by its being made to apply to Matriculates already in the Government service. At all events, I earnestly solicit that Government will be pleased to exempt from the incidence of the notification, the two clerks of this Court, whose cases have been detailed above.

(Signed) W. E. CLARKE,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

From the Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Camp Vallam, 14th December 1893, No. 117.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, I have the honour to report that no remarks from me in my capacity of Government Agent appear to be necessary. The Government Agent's establishment consists of—

	Rs.
(1) A sirkele on	200
(2) A clerk on	20 and
(3) A record-keeper on	15

The Tanjore pensioners are rapidly decreasing in number, and I think it certain that, when a vacancy in the office of sirkele occurs, it will not be again filled up. Whatever clerks may be appointed should pass the same tests as clerks on equal pay in the Revenue establishment.

(Signed) H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
Government Agent, Tanjore.

From the Bishop's Chaplain, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 15th December 1893, No. 1252.

The Bishop desires me to acknowledge receipt of G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, and to say that as there are no offices in the Ecclesiastical Department to which the revised Public Service notification and the draft notification regarding the special tests seem to apply, he has no remarks to submit upon them.

(Signed) S. MORLEY, B.A.,
Bishop's Chaplain.

G.O., dated 15th December 1893, No. 8283, Military.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Circle, No. E-13788, dated 24th November 1893.

ABSTRACT.—No remarks.

From the Adjutant-General, No. M-77, dated 24th November 1893.

ABSTRACT.—No remarks.

From the Controller of Military Accounts, No. G-1020, dated 27th November 1893.

ABSTRACT.—No remarks to offer beyond that the Government of India has prescribed special examinations for appointments in this department and that these tests are applied to all candidates for employment.

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, No. 619, dated 27th November 1893.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that the remarks required by Government on the revised Public Service Notification, &c., have been forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government.

From the Quartermaster-General, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 27th November 1893, No. 2154 M.W.

Adverting to Proceedings of Madras Government No. 7667 of the 21st instant, I have the honour, with reference to the apparent intention, that the holders of appointments in every office carrying a pay of not less than Rs. 60 per mensem should be required to pass the Précis-writing Test, to state that no such rule has hitherto been in force in this office, the holders of none of the appointment in it having been required to pass the test in question, and there seems to be no reason why the rule referred to should now be introduced.

(Signed) E. H. EYRE, Brigdr.-Genl.,
Quartermaster-General.

From the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, No. 57, dated 27th November 1893.

ABSTRACT.—No remarks.

From the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, No. 512, dated 27th November 1893.

ABSTRACT.—No remarks.

From the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras, No. 205, dated 29th November 1893.

ABSTRACT.—No remarks.

From the Superintendent of Pensions, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 29th November 1893, No. 833E–5489.

With reference to Proceedings of Government, Military Department, No. 7667, of the 21st instant, forwarding to me for my remarks Proceedings of Government in the Public Department No. 818, dated 8th idem, Educational, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, that, with a view to giving a larger scope to the employment of pensioners by holding out to them increased inducements, if Government be pleased to exclude, as in the case of inferior service, those Military pensioners who are either pensioned Native Commissioned officers of the rank of Subadar or Jemadar with ordinary educational qualifications, or are in possession of Regimental certificate of education (Class 2 for non-commissioned officers and Class 1 for other ranks) from the operation of the rule laid down in notifications appended to the Proceedings alluded to regarding superior public service for certain appointments in certain particular departments as shown below, which could, to the convenience of the service, be given to men who have had military training and discipline; the pensioners will, I have little doubt, consider it a great boon conferred on them.

Head Constables of higher grades Station House officers	Police Department.
Inspectors	Salt and Abkári Department.
Sub-Inspectors	Jail Department.
Chief Warders	
Deputy Jailors, &c.	

2. The appointments of general copyists, jail writers, hospital stewards, &c., classed as superior, I beg to submit are not those which are beyond the capabilities of the class of pensioners aforesaid.

(Signed) F. SEWELL, Colonel,
Superintendent of Pensions.

From the Commissary-General, Madras Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 11th December 1893, No. P. 2675.

With reference to Proceedings of Madras Government No. 7667 of the 21st November 1893, referring for remarks the revised Public Service Notification and the draft notification regarding the special tests embodied in Proceedings of Government No. 818, dated 8th idem, Educational, I have the honour to state that as explained in my letter No. P. 1497 of the 9th September 1893, it is necessary that clerks acting in this department on the 1st January 1894, who are at present qualified under existing rules for employment in the service of Government be exempted from the operations of the revised rules and that a similar exemption be sanctioned for any candidates it may be absolutely necessary to entertain in this department during the year 1894, when it is not possible to obtain the services of men who have qualified under the present notification, on the understanding that they be required to qualify under the new rules within three years from the

date of their temporary entertainment, their services being dispensed with, in the event of their failing to do so, unless they have given clear evidence of their fitness to become valuable Commissariat clerks.

2. This department unlike many others is a very extensive one, and provides for clerks to fill acting and permanent vacancies in no less than 18 offices in India and Burma. The number of vacancies occurring annually is very considerable and as the salary in the lowest grade is very small and advancement to the higher grades very slow, the prospects are not sufficiently inviting to induce highly educated or well-to-do candidates to come forward. Vacancies are, therefore, as a rule, filled by men of the poorer but respectable classes, whose parents had neither the position nor the means to have their children educated in colleges. If, therefore, the exemption asked for above is not allowed, it is feared it will be almost impossible for this department to provide for the vacancies that are likely to occur during 1894.

3. It is understood the notification will not apply to men who are entertained in the Province of Burma for service in this department and who agree to serve permanently in that Province, as at present, as otherwise it will not be possible to carry out the scheme for the formation of a separate clerical service for Burma. This is considered most desirable, especially, as ere long, in all probability, there will be a separate Commissary-General for Burma, and his office establishments should, as early as possible, be made quite distinct from those of the Madras Presidency proper.

4. It may be pointed out in this connection that it is very difficult for men who have adopted Burma as their domicile to arrange to qualify in the Madras Educational Tests; it is, therefore, considered necessary that until such time as these tests are introduced into, and the examinations held in, Burma, candidates who live in Burma and who qualify in the usual Departmental examination for service as clerks in this department and are willing to serve permanently in that Province should, as at present, be exempted from the Madras Educational Tests. This procedure, which now obtains, will therefore be continued in the entertainment of clerks for service in this department in Burma.

5. The Special Test draft notification does not apply to this department.

(Signed) C. F. HUGHES, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

From the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, Hosur, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Hosur, 12th December 1893, No. 1373.

With reference to Proceedings of Madras Government No. 7667, dated 21st November 1893, I have the honour to inform you that I have no remarks to offer on the subject except a slight alteration in the designation of appointments in the inferior service which fall under, or are excluded from, the operation of the article I of the Public Service Notification.

I beg to forward herewith a revised schedule showing the alteration.

(Signed) W. S. ADAMS, Vety.-Major,
for *Supdt., Remount Depôt.*

REMOUNT DEPOT, HOSUR.

REVISED SCHEDULE A showing what appointments in the Inferior Service should fall under, or are to be excluded from, the operations of Article I of the Public Service Notification.

To be included.	To be excluded.
Moochi.	Carpenters.
Choudries.	Ironsmiths.
Duffadars.	Shoesmiths.
Farm Head Maistry.	Bullock Drivers.
Farm Head Ploughman.	Gram boilers.
Garden Maistries.	Puckallies.
Chabook sowars.	Horse-keepers.
Hospital Ward cooly.	Chucklers.
Duffadar of Peons.	Ploughmen.
Peons.	Labourers.
	Gardeners.

From the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 12th December 1893, No. 2358.

With reference to G.O., dated 21st November 1893, No. 7667, Military Department, I have the honour to submit the following remarks:—

2. The revised Public Service Notification and the draft notification regarding the special tests call for remarks on the following points in so far as this department is concerned:—

(i) Appointment of persons to inferior service,
(ii) Appointment of persons to superior service, and
(iii) Promotion test of clerks.

As regards (i) the inferior appointments in this department are—

AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

1 Moochee on Rs. 10 per mensem.
5 Peons each on Rs. 7 per mensem.
1 Toty on Rs. 5 per mensem.
1 Waterwoman on Rs. 3–8–0 per mensem.

IN DISTRICTS.

7 Peons each on Rs. 6–8–0 per mensem.

3. Of the above appointments those of the toty and the waterwoman are exempted (*vide* column 2 of schedule A in Educational Department order No. 818, dated 8th November 1893) from the operation of the Public Service rules, as also those of peons held by pensioners of the Native Army. The rule requiring peons to pass the primary or other equivalent examination will certainly secure an efficient staff of servants of this class, but it is very doubtful if qualified men would seek employment in this department where the salaries are small and there are no prospects of advancement. The post of moochee should be held by one who has passed the primary or any equivalent examination.

4. The rules laid down in the revised Public Service Notification regarding the appointment of persons in superior service may be brought into force.

5. In schedule B, page 9 of the Educational Department, Government order under report Précis-writing Test is fixed as the promotion test to appointments carrying pay of not less than Rs. 60 per mensem. I quite approve of this rule being enforced in the case of those who may pass the Matriculation examination hereafter, but I consider that it should not apply to those Matriculates now in

Government service who matriculated themselves before 1892, as under paragraph 4 of the draft notification for the Special Test examinations they will not be eligible to appear for the Précis-writing Test or any of the other special tests.

(Signed) T. N. HOYSTED, Surgn.-Major-Genl.,
Principal Medical Officer, Madras Army.

Order—dated 15th December 1893, No. 8283, Military.

The foregoing reports will be transferred to the Educational Department with reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. R. HOPE, Brigr.-Genl.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Educational Department.

From the Sanitary Engineer to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Fort St. George, 16th December 1893, No. 2700.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state that no tests have been specified for this department, but I would suggest that for the clerical branch the General Tests be made applicable, and for the drawing branch those now laid down for Surveyors and Draftsmen in the Public Works Department.

(Signed) J. A. JONES, MEM. INST. C.E., F.R.S.E.,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

From the Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp Negapatam, 17th December 1893, No. 2767-S.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to state that, in view of the undeveloped condition of the Sanitary and Vaccination departments and the consequent restricted class of labour entertained, I have no suggestions that could usefully be placed before Government.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surn.-Major, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,
Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

From the Political Agent for Pudukkóttai, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated Trichinopoly, 18th December 1893, No. 180-0—1966.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, relating to the Public Service Notification, I have the honour to make the following remarks.

2. *Public Service Notification.*—I quite pprove of the aproposal to omit the second part of note 2 and article 3.

3. Articles 1 and 3 refer to posts "pensionable" and "non-pensionable." I think it should be made clear that they also refer to temporary or acting appointments, though this is understood. It is as well to make it quite clear.

4. *G.O., No.* 818.—In view of the difficulty sometimes experienced in getting passed men for forest work, I think it would be well to add after "Rs. 15" the words "and upwards."

5. *Special Test Examination Notification, Article* 3.—I think a provision be added to the effect that persons already in Government service (permanent) should be excluded from the operation of this rule and be allowed to appear for special tests and to qualify for appointments for which they can appear and qualify under the rules at present in force. In other words I would propose that the notification should only apply to men who receive permanent appointments subsequent to the publication thereof. This I propose on the ground of justice to those who entered Government service with certain expectations. It would be the duty of officers with whom rests the power of appointing to office to see that unfit men are not promoted.

6. *G.O., No.* 818.—(1) If my proposal contained in the preceding paragraph is not adopted, I would concur with Dr. Duncan in the opinion that the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, should be open to Matriculates and Upper Secondary men for a further period.

(2) I have come across many cases in which Matriculate clerks have been unable to obtain leave in order to study for the special test, and such men have too often been obliged to neglect their official work in order to spare time for their special test studies, or else they have continued to do their official work satisfactorily at the expense of their private studies. The more conscientious has therefore suffered the most. I therefore recommend this concession.

(3) I quite agree as to the propriety of rules even graduates pass in Précis-writing subject to the exception of certain posts, such as Superintendents of Jails.

7. The above are the only remarks that occur to me to make. I may add, however, that I have not found it possible to consider the various proposals as deliberately as I could have wished, nor have I been able to consult any officers with reference to the same. The Government order was received before I joined my present appointment and was, through a mistake in the office, only brought to my notice three or four days ago, since when my time has been taken up with the preparation of the District Board budget. I have, therefore, been unable to give the subject the attention it deserves. It strikes me that these very important notifications ought not to be enforced too suddenly, and that it would be advisable to order them to take effect six months or a year hence. Men now in Government service and candidates for the same service would then have more time and consider what they should do.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Political Agent for Pudukkóttai.

From the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 21st December 1893, No. 1343.

As requested by Government in G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, I have the honour to submit my remarks and suggestions on the necessary educational qualifications for admission to the public service and the rules regarding special tests.

1. I fully concur in Dr. Duncan's proposal to reinstate the Matriculation examination, together with the Hand-writing Test, as a qualifying test for the public service. I would not, however, limit candidates to any particular date, but on the contrary, allow the advantage to be enjoyed by all alike. If this suggestion is approved of, it will necessarily follow that the order debarring those who passed the Matriculation examination subsequent to 1890 from appearing for the Hand-writing Test, should be cancelled.

2. There are certain appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, as in the District Munsifs' Courts and the Tahsildars' and Deputy Tahsildars' Cutcherries, which only require a knowledge of the vernacular of the district in which they are situated, and, in such cases, it would perhaps be sufficient to fix a suitable examination in the vernaculars, instead of the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examinations, the candidates for such appointments being expected to possess a certain amount of knowledge of English. This would be the means of promoting vernacular education which is at present much neglected in this country.

3. As regards inferior service, I do not consider it necessary for the peons in this office, whose duties are more of the character of messengers to pass any examination as long as they can read and write their own particular languages.

4. With regard to the special tests, I am of opinion that all at present in Government service, whether they passed the old General Test, the Middle School in the first class, the Madras Upper Secondary, or the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, should be allowed to appear for any of these tests, higher as well as lower. In the case of others, it may be advantageous to many who have passed the Matriculation examination to be allowed the concession of appearing for all the tests except those of the higher grades of the Judicial and Revenue.

5. As from recent notifications, it would appear that applications were invited from First-in-Arts men and Graduates for copyists' places in Collectors' offices and District Munsifs' Courts, I would urge that these should also be expected to pass the Hand-writing Test.

6. I agree with Dr. Duncan and Mr. Cardew in thinking that the concession granted to graduates exempting them from passing the Precis-writing Test should be withdrawn.

7. Nothing should however, in my opinion, prevent all Matriculates, &c., at present in Government employ, from promotion in the ordinary course, provided they passed the special tests required wherever absolutely necessary.

(Signed) E. ISIS POGSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Madras.

From the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 22nd December 1893, No. 3417.

In forwarding herewith copy of a letter, dated the 5th instant, No. 483, from the City Civil Judge, Madras, submitting his observations on the revised Public Service Notification and the draft notification regarding the special tests, I am directed to state that the High Court recommends the adoption of the suggestions made by the City Judge in paragraphs 2 and 5 of his letter.

(Signed) H. W. FOSTER,
Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side.

ENCLOSURE.

From the City Civil Judge, Madras, to the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, dated Madras, 5th December 1893, No. 483.

I have the honour to submit the following suggestions with reference to the revision of the Public Service Tests as required in G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational.

2. The privilege of appearing for the special tests may, I think, be accorded to all the candidates who have passed the Matriculation examination in 1892, as well as those who passed in the previous years. There can be no valid reason for excluding candidates who have passed the examination prior to 1892 as proposed by Dr. Duncan in page 22 of the said Government order.

3. The same privilege may, I think, be allowed also to persons who have already entered the public service after having passed the General Test or the First-class Middle School examination.

4. The Translation Test should, I think, include the examination in Interpretation also. I do not concur with Dr. Duncan in his views recorded on page 18 of the said Government order in this respect.

5. The appointments of the Sheristadar, Head Clerk and Translators in the City Civil Court should, I think, be classed as those requiring examination in all those branches in which similar officers in the District Courts are required to pass, except perhaps the tests in the Criminal branch.

(Signed) P. SRINIVASA RAO,
City Civil Judge.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 15th January 1894, No. 88, Mis.

Read—Memorandum from Government (Educational Department), dated 9th January 1894, No. 27.

Resolution.—The Board begs to submit, as directed, a draft containing particulars of the Salt and Abkári Linguistic Test E, for insertion in the new Special Test Notification. It presumes that Government intends adopting the draft notification of the U.C.S. Commissioner for tests A, B, C, D, and F, and, if so, it is requested that the following additions and alterations may be made in them, as the rules now framed by the U.C.S. Commissioner are at variance with those sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 5th June 1888, No. 333, Educational :—

(i) On page 26 of G.O., dated 8th November 1891, No. 818, Educational, the following should be added after the first sentence—" Candidates for Test D, Higher Grade, will further be required to execute and plot a simple survey, and also to run, and draw the section of an easy line of levels before a local committee composed of an officer of the Public Works Department and of an Assistant Commissioner or other superior officer of the Salt and Abkári Department. Two-thirds of the full marks must be obtained for a pass in practical surveying and levelling. The time to be allowed for surveying and levelling will be determined by the local committee."

(ii) On the same page in article 6, after the words " The examination in each test " in the first line, add, " except the practical test in surveying and levelling in test D and Branches i and ii of Test E of the Salt and Abkári Tests."

(iii) On the same page add the following to article 9 :— " The latter clause does not apply to the Salt and Abkári Tests."

(iv) Under article 10 on the same page, after the words " any test " in the first line, add "except the Salt and Abkári Tests." Add also the following, after the last word in the same article :—" Candidates for the Higher Grades of the Salt and Abkári Tests will, if they fail to pass, but obtain the number of marks prescribed for the Lower Grade, be declared to have passed by the Lower Grade."

(v). Under Test C (i), the U.C.S. Commissioner refers to the chapters of the Civil Account Code (third edition), corresponding to those of the second edition, which is referred to in the examination rules. As, however, a fourth and fifth edition have been published, and as some of the chapters in the old edition have been omitted and a certain new ones introduced in the latest edition, the Board considers that reference should be made to the latest edition. The corresponding chapters in the latest edition are 1, 3 to 7 and 15. There is, however, no chapter in the latest edition corresponding to chapter 10 (fines and stocks) of the old one. The Board takes this opportunity to suggest that Chapters 10 and 17 of the fifth edition be also added, as in its opinion, officers of the Salt and Abkári Department should possess a knowledge of the subject matter of those chapters also.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Educational Department,
with a draft (through the Revenue Department).

TEST E.—LINGUISTIC.

The following are the branches of this test :—

(i) Ability to converse fluently in a vernacular language spoken in the Madras Presidency other than Hindustani.

(ii) Reading an arzi, badly written in a difficult hand and badly spelt.

(iii) Writing an order in the vernacular.

There will be only one grade in this test. It must be passed in two vernaculars, one of which must be Tamil or Telugu, and the other not Hindustani. The examination in Branches (i) and (ii) will be entirely *vivâ voce*. All branches of this test must be passed simultaneously.

The marks and time allowed, the percentage of full marks required for passing the test shall be as follows :—

		Time allowed. Hours 3.	Marks allowed.	Percentage of full marks required for a pass.	
Branch	I		100	40	and 50 per cent. on the whole.
Branch	II		50	40	
Branch	III	½	30	33	

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

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

From the Government Astronomer, dated 17th November 1893, No. 206.
From the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, dated 22nd November 1893, Nos. 1463 and 1464.
From the Superintendent of Stamps, dated 29th November 1893, No. 1495.
From the President, Board of Examiners, dated 8th December 1893, No. 812.
From the Government Solicitor, dated 8th December 1893, No. 477.
From the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, dated 22nd November 1893, No. 121-A.
From the Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 8th December 1893, No. 30
From the Administrator-General, dated 9th December 1893, No.—
From the Venerable the Archdeacon, dated 9th December 1893, No. 1680.
G.O., dated 22nd November 1893, No. 795, Political.
G.O., dated 22nd November 1893, No. 1176, Financial.
G.O., dated 28th November 1893, No. 208, Marine.
G.O., dated 20th November 1893, No. 2602, Local and Municipal.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that they have no remarks to offer on the subjects dealt with in the revised Public Service Notification and the draft notification regarding the Special Tests.

ORDER—dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational.

In G.O., No. 818, dated 8th November 1893, Educational, the revised drafts of the Public Service and Special Test Notifications which had been prepared with much labour and care by Dr. Duncan were referred to the various heads of departments for remarks. The replies have now been received, and after consideration of them the Government has resolved to direct that the two notifications shall be modified in the manner indicated below. The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations will accordingly prepare at once fresh drafts and submit them to Government for final approval.

2. *The Public Service Notification.*—(1) With regard to the "Note" to the preamble the Government has decided that men acting in appointments for which they are disqualified under the new notification, but were qualified under that which preceded it, shall be eligible for confirmation in the appointments in which they are officiating, should they fall permanently vacant before the acting incumbency comes to a close.

(2) The Government has with great regret come to the conclusion that it is impossible to adhere to the date (1st January 1894) previously fixed for the introduction of the Primary Examination as a compulsory test for what may be called the "scheduled" inferior appointments. There is a strong opinion on the part of several of the heads of departments most concerned that the supply of passed Primary Examination candidates is utterly inadequate for the requirements of the public service and there is no reason to doubt that this opinion is correct. His Excellency in Council accordingly resolves to postpone the date originally fixed for the introduction of the Primary Examination as a public test to the 1st January 1897, so far as regards the "inferior" appointments which come within its scope, but in making appointments preference should, almost invariably, be given to passed men. It will be similarly postponed in the case of karnams, village headmen and monegars but the Government is not satisfied that the postponement is necessary in their case and desires that the Board of Revenue will report at an early date whether the rules contained in the old notification cannot be given effect to. If the Board's report is in the affirmative the old rules will be restored.

As regards "superior" appointments carrying less than Rs. 15, the Primary Examination has been required as an entrance test since the 1st April 1891 and will continue so. It would, however, appear from the remarks of the Superintendent of the Government Press that he has not been strictly observing the rule that candidates for "superior" offices carrying less than Rs. 15 must be passed Primary Examination men. He must endeavour to do so in future, pending final settlement of the question to what extent appointments in printing presses shall be excluded from the scope of the examination rules. The Government is certainly not disposed to make any such sweeping concessions as are proposed by the Superintendent. Examiners, Head Examiners, Proof-readers, Compositors and many other classes of employés whom he would exempt hold posts for which, more than most others, a literary examination is suitable and the Government cannot see why any particular difficulty should be felt in recruiting passed men for posts in printing presses. However, as Mr. Hill strongly insists upon this difficulty, the Government authorizes him to correspond with Collectors on the subject and to submit a complete list, giving reasons in each case, of the appointments in the Central and Mufassal Presses for which no examinations ought to be prescribed.

The Government is not prepared to grant the special concessions sought by the Government Epigraphist and the Government Meteorologist; there is no reason for treating their offices with peculiar leniency.

The changes suggested by the Superintendent of the Remount Depôt, Hosúr, will be made in the list of appointments under his control which are liable to the Primary Examination.

In the schedules to the notifications all village officers except those required to pass the Primary Examination should be shown as exempted.

(3) The "Note" to Article 1 will stand as drafted by Dr. Duncan.

(4) The Government resolves to give to all heads of departments the power solicited by the Inspector-General of Registration, namely, that of sanctioning the appointment of unpassed men to act in vacancies which do not exceed three months in duration if the acting allowance available is less than Rs. 15 per mensem.

(5) Pending the report of the Board of Revenue upon the question of exempting village officers from the Primary Examination until the 1st January 1897, clause (3) of Article 2 may be omitted.

(6) The Government is willing to restore the concession granted G.O., dated 15th January 1889, No. 15, Educational, namely, the exemption from the examination rules of classifiers and head classifiers on the field establishments of Deputy Commissioners of Settlement, subject to the condition that the sanction of the Commissioner is obtained before any unpassed man is appointed.

The Government also accepts the Board's proposal that extra and temporary hands in the Revenue Settlement Department shall be exempted from the examination rules on the understanding that passed men will be appointed whenever possible.

(7) Several officers have expressed an opinion that Matriculates of 1891 should be treated as qualified for the public service, and the Government has resolved to adopt this course. The argument that it would be a harsh measure to exclude these men has no weight whatever, and they are admittedly of an inferior calibre to the Matriculates of 1892. But the successful candidates of 1892 were comparatively few in number, and, such as they were, will not have qualified by passing the handwriting test until after the end of the present year, so that there is every reason to anticipate a dearth of recruits for the public service unless the door is thrown open to all Matriculates indiscriminately. The necessity is to be regretted, for the qualifications of Matriculates of 1891 and previous years are of an inferior character, but the situation must be accepted

(8) Clause (3) of Article 4 of the notification needs alteration with reference to the remarks of the Board of Revenue and the Sanitary Engineer, and to G.O., dated 17th September 1891, No. 721, Educational. It will be made perfectly general in its terms with the object of showing that the appointments of Surveyor and Draughtsman

are to be treated in the same manner in all departments, that is to say, that the certificate of the College of Engineering is alone required in their case. The words "in the Public Works Department" should, therefore, be omitted from clause (3) of Article 4.

(9) As suggested by the Board of Revenue a clause exempting from the examination rules temporary hands in the Forest Department whose pay is chargeable to "Conservancy and works" will be added to Article 4.

(10) It is not necessary as proposed by the Superintendent of Survey to add to the notification a new article to the effect that temporary hands in the Survey Department are exempted from the provisions of Article 5. It will suffice if a "Note" to this effect is inserted in column 3 of Schedule B.

(11) The Government is not prepared to accept the Surgeon-General's proposal to extend the period for which Lower Secondary men will be admitted to the Hospital Assistant Department of the Medical College. It is most important that the general qualifications of this class should be raised as soon as possible. The existing rules will, therefore, continue to apply, but they are out of place in a Public Service Notification and should be relegated to the Rules of the Medical College. Clause (4) of Article 4 will accordingly be omitted. If it is found absolutely impossible to secure a sufficient number of Upper Secondary men and Matriculates for the vacancies available this year, the Surgeon-General can represent the matter to Government in view to obtaining a special temporary concession on behalf of Lower Secondary men.

(12) As suggested by the Superintendent of Pensions, a provision will be inserted in the Public Service Notification declaring that—

(i) pensioned Native officers of the rank of Subadar or Jamadar possessing ordinary educational qualifications and

(ii) military pensioners possessing regimental certificates of education (Class 2 for Non-commissioned Officers and Class 1 for other ranks) are eligible for employment as Inspector and Head Constable in the Police Department, Sub-Inspector of Salt and Abkári and Chief Warder and Deputy Jailor in the Jail Department and to this extent are exempted from the Educational rules.

(13) A clause should also be inserted in the notification to the effect that copyists are exempted from the Educational rules.

(14) The Commissary-General will be informed, with reference to the question raised by him, that the examination rules do not apply to candidates recruited in Burma or in Madras for service in Burma.

(15) As proposed by the Inspector-General of Jails, "reservists" of the native army will be exempted from the examination rules so far as regards employment in "inferior" service.

(16) As suggested by the Harbour Trust Board, "Catamaran Maistries" will be excluded from the scope of the Primary Examination, but its further proposals regarding a special test for clerks appointed to the office of the Deputy Port Conservator must, if the Board desires to press the matter, be made the subject of a separate communication.

(17) The Government is not prepared to grant a general relaxation of the examination rules on behalf of the Sheriff's European Bailiffs but will be prepared to favourably consider special applications for exemption in view to employment in this capacity.

(18) There is no reason for treating the post of Laboratory Attendant in the Chemical Examiner's office with peculiar leniency.

(19) The Government Botanist's remark that a reference should be made in the notifications to the effect that Superintendents of Government Cinchona Estates have

to pass the Third-class Test in languages is founded upon a misapprehension of the scope of the notifications now under consideration.

(20) In clause (1) of Article 2 of the Public Service Notification, "column I" is a printer's error for "column II."

(21) Government is not prepared to accept Colonel Cox' suggestion that European Sub-Inspectors of City Police should be exempted generally from the examination rules, but special applications for permission to appoint unpassed men to these Sub-Inspectorships will be favourably considered.

(22) The Presidency Port officer's proposal to prescribe a special test for clerks in his office should, like the similar proposal of the Harbour Trust Board, be made the subject of a separate communication.

(23) The Sanitary Engineer's statement that his establishment is not liable to the ordinary examination rules is incorrect. The general rules apply.

(24) As suggested by the Political Agent for Pudukkottai, the Public Service Notification will be amended so as to make it clear that it applies to temporary and acting appointments also except where otherwise expressly stated.

(25) With reference to G.O. dated 5th December 1893, No. 890, Educational, a clause will be added to the notification exempting from the examination rules Surveyors and Draughtsmen on the Conservancy Establishment of the Public Works Department who possess First class certificates of the College of Engineering and have passed the Middle School or Lower Secondary Examination.

(26) It should also be stated, with reference to G.O. dated 1st August 1893, No. 558, Educational, that the examination rules do not apply to appointments in the Public Works Department which are chargeable to "Works."

(27) Note 2 to Articles 3 and 4 should be amended as directed in G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational.

3. *The Special Test Notification* (1).—There is a serious defect in Article 4 of this notification which has attracted the attention of several of the officers consulted. Under existing rules all Government employés who are eligible for posts carrying Rs. 15 and upwards are entitled (subject to certain restrictions in the case of the Revenue Higher and the Criminal Tests) to appear for the Special Tests. The effect of Article 4, however, is to limit the privilege of appearing for the said tests to Graduates, F.As., Upper Secondary men and Matriculates of 1892 and following years. This limitation was probably not intentional on the part of Dr. Duncan and was certainly not intentional on the part of Government. For Article 4 the following should accordingly be substituted :—

"4. Subject to the limitations in Notes (1) and (2) the Special Tests shall be open to all persons who hold, or are eligible to hold, appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem or upwards in the public service."

The last part of Note (2) to this Article should also be omitted as ordered in G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational.

(2) The Government has already announced its acceptance of Dr. Duncan's proposals to prescribe the Précis-writing Test for posts carrying Rs. 60 and upwards and to withdraw the concession previously enjoyed by graduates in respect of this test. But the rule drafted by Dr. Duncan on this subject is much too wide in its scope as several Heads of Departments observe. It seems to Government that a line should be drawn between ministerial and non-ministerial appointments, the test being prescribed for the former alone and for a few special appointments of a non-ministerial character. These special appointments are those of (1) Inspectors of Police, (2) Sub-Judges and District Munsifs, (3) Deputy Collectors and (4) Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. Inspectors of Police have been inserted at the suggestion of the Inspector-General; the other five appointments are already subject to the test. On the other hand there are certain appointments of a ministerial character to which the test ought

not to be applied as has been pointed out by the High Court. After careful consideration, therefore, the Government resolves to substitute the following for the first entry in the second column of the schedule printed on page 29 of G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational :—

"Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Inspectors of Police and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars in the High Court) who hold any office not falling within the scope of Article 4 of the Public Service Notification and who are in receipt of salaries amounting to not less than Rs. 60 *per mensem*."

Several of the authorities consulted have raised the question whether the extension of the Précis-writing Test to posts carrying salaries between Rs. 60 and Rs. 80 should be carried out at once or whether the operation of the new rule should be postponed for a given period. Considering the character of the test, the Government is of opinion that no hardship is involved in the immediate application of the rule. Accordingly, all ministerial officers will be required to pass the Précis-Writing Test, if they are in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 80 but not less than Rs. 60, before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay and, if they are in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 60, before they are appointed to posts carrying Rs. 60 or any higher pay. Of the Ministerial officers in receipt of salaries of Rs. 80 and upwards the majority will have passed the test already or been exempted from it on the ground of their possessing a degree and the Government does not think it necessary to require a pass of those men who have hitherto been excluded from the scope of the examination although in receipt of Rs. 80 and upwards. The notification should be made clear on this point.

(3) The Government concurs with the Translators in thinking that the Assistant Hindústáni Translator and the Munshis in the offices of all the Translators should be required to pass the Translation Test, Higher. The list of officers subject to this Test needs revision in other particulars, as noted by the authorities consulted, and in G.O. dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational. It should stand as follows :—

(1) Translators in the High Court.
(2) Translators in the Courtof Small Causes, Madras, the City Civil Court and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
(3) Translators in District Courts.
(4) The Assistant to the Hindústáni Translator to Government.
(5) Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.

(4) As already observed in G.O. dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, the Government does not approve of the wholesale extension of the Translation Test, Lower, which has been proposed by Dr. Duncan and the examination will, in the main, be restricted to the appointments to which it applies at present. A few changes are, however, necessary. For example, Deputy Collectors may be removed from the list as they have to pass an examination in two vernaculars before the Board of Examiners. Revenue Inspectors will also be removed as suggested by the Board. By paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 25th March 1885, No. 369, Revenue, these officers are required to pass the Revenue Test, Lower, and it is the rule at present that all persons who are liable to the Revenue Test, Lower, are liable to the translation Test, Lower. But this rule has not, it seems, been regarded as applying to Revenue Inspectors and the Government agrees with the Board that, for the present at all events, they should not be required to pass any test in Translation. The Government also accepts the Board's proposal to extend the test to all appointments in the Board's office to which a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards is attached and thinks that a similar extension may very properly be made in the case of the Government office also; before, however, ordering the latter extension all departments of the Secretariat will be requested to give their views on the subject. The following appointments, also, should be added to the list :—(i) Collector's Vernacular and English Head Clerks, (ii) General charge Deputy Collector's Head Clerks, (iii) (as recommended by the Board) the Manager and clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of Conservators of Forest and Head

Clerks in the offices of District Forest Officers, (iv) (as suggested by the Translators) the two senior clerks in the offices of the Government Translators and (v) (as suggested by the High Court) the Head Clerk, City Civil Court. The Inspector-General of Police is of opinion that Inspectors of Police should not be required to pass the Translation Test, Lower. He has apparently overlooked the fact that the existing rules do, strictly speaking, prescribe this test for Inspectors but, as the rule has been disregarded for many years, the Government will accept the Inspector-General's recommendation. At the same time, it seems to Government that the post of Police Inspector is eminently one for which the Translation Test, Lower, should be prescribed and Colonel Porteous will be requested to state at greater length his reasons for proposing the exemption of Police Inspectors from it. It is understood that the post of Sheristadar in the High Court is no longer in existence. If this be so, there is not a single appointment in the High Court to which the Translation Test, Lower, is applicable. The Hon'ble the Judges will be requested to report whether, in their opinion, the test should not be prescribed for some of the appointments in the Court. The Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations will revise the list of offices to which the Translation Test, Lower, applies with reference to the above remarks, restoring the original list so far as it is consistent with present terminology and adopting the following as the list of *revenue* appointments to which the test applies :—

(i) All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue ;
(ii) Huzur Sheristadar and Collectors' Vernacular and English Head Clerks ;
(iii) Translators and Record-keepers in Collectors' offices ;
(iv) Head Clerks in the offices of Sub-Collectors, Head Assistant Collectors and General Charge Deputy Collectors ;
(v) Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars ;
(vi) Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras) ;
(vii) The Manager and clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of Conservators of Forest and Head Clerks in the offices of District Forest officers ;
(viii) All appointments in Customs offices which carry a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards ;
(ix) the two senior clerks in the offices of the Government Translators.

The Government Translator in Telugu proposes that all clerks and munshis in the Translators' offices should undergo a severe departmental test in translation before they are confirmed in their appointments. The Government concurs and his remarks will be brought to the notice of all the other Government Translators, but it is not necessary to make any reference to the matter in the notifications now under consideration.

(5) In G.O. dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, the Government observed that it did not approve of the changes proposed by Dr. Duncan in the nature and scope of the Account Test and that the Account Test, Lower, should alone be retained and simplified by the omission of Book-keeping. But, upon consideration of the Commissioner's further letter, the Government sees that its previous orders require modification. There are only two courses open, namely, either to retain the test exactly in its present form or to accept Dr. Duncan's scheme. The present arrangements are undoubtedly open to the objections urged against them by Dr. Duncan and the Government therefore resolves to adopt his proposals subject to the omission of Book-keeping from the list of subjects. The Account Test, Higher, will thus consist of Volume I of the Civil Account Code and portions of the Civil Service Regulations and the Account Test, Lower, of portions of the Civil Account Code.

With regard to the scope of the Account Test the Government has decided, as before announced, to make no changes, except verbal ones, in the list of appointments to which the test applies. The effect of the new arrangements will be to throw upon persons subject to the Revenue Test, Higher, and to the present Account Test the burden of passing in portions of the Civil Service Regulations, but the burden is not so serious as to necessitate any postponement of the operation of the new scheme and, on the other

hand, persons subject to the present Account Test will be relieved of Book-keeping. For the present, then, the scope of the test will be as shown below :—

A.—Persons subject to the Account Test, Higher.

(i) All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Higher ;
(ii) Accountants (on Rs. 50 and upwards) in the office of the Board of Revenue ;
(iii) Head Accountants in Collectors' offices and the Second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's office ;
(iv) Accountants in the Presidency Port office ;
(v) Accountants in the Sea Customs office ;
(vi) Accountants in the Stamp office ;
(vii) Accountants in the office of the Conservators of Forest.

B.—Persons subject to the Account Test, Lower.

(i) All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Lower ;
(ii) All persons subject to the Jail Test.

With reference to the above lists it is observed that, under existing rules, the Accountants in the Presidency Port, Sea Customs, Stamp and Conservators' offices are required to pass the Account Test in Book-keeping alone and it may be considered unnecessary to subject them to the Account Test at all now that Book-keeping has been abolished. The officers concerned will report on this point at a very early date. The Board of Revenue has pointed out in its Resolution, dated 30th November 1893, No. 491 (Revenue Settlement, &c.), that at present there is no salary limit fixed in respect of the Accountants in its office who have to pass the Account Test and proposes to fix the limit at Rs. 100. This figure seems to be a clerical error for Rs. 50 which is reported to be the limit observed in practice now and which appears to Government to be more suitable. A limit of Rs. 50 has therefore been adopted in the list given above.

The Inspector-General of Registration, the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and the Consular Agent, Pondicherry, propose to make certain additions to the list of appointments to which the Account Test is applicable. The Government, however, adheres to the opinion previously expressed that no substantial alterations should be made in the list without giving due notice to all concerned. The three officers mentioned will therefore be requested to renew their applications, giving reasons for the proposed additions to the list, discriminating between the appointments to which the higher and lower grades, respectively, are to apply and suggesting a date from which the extension of the examination shall be effected. Other heads of departments who consider that alterations in the list are advisable should also address Government separately on the subject, giving similar particulars, before the 1st March. The whole subject of the scope of the Account Test will then be considered separately.

The Government accepts the Accountant-General's view that the Test should not be applied to appointments in his office.

On pages 32 and 33 of G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818-Ed., the words "The Presidency Port Officer" should be substituted for the words "The Superintendent of the Marine Office."

(6) As the High Court has expressed its approval of the subjects newly added to the Civil Judicial Test by Dr. Duncan, the scheme of examination proposed by him is sanctioned, but the Honorable the Judges will be requested to favour Government with their opinion whether the Contract Act should not be prescribed also.

Dr. Duncan proposes to apply this examination in future to the appointments of head clerks in the Courts of District Munsifs, the City Civil Court and the Presidency Court of Small Causes, and the Hight Court intimates approval of this proposal. But the Government thinks that, for the purposes of the present notification, no additions should be made to the list, because it is desirable that due notice should be given of

the change to all concerned before it is actually carried out. Such previous notice is particularly necessary before extending the examination to appointments in the Registration Department as proposed by the Inspector-General.

The reference to head clerks of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts and to the Sheristadar on the Appellate side of the High Court should be omitted, but otherwise the list will stand as it is for the present, and the Honorable the Judges and the Inspector-General of Registration will be requested to report the date which, in their opinion, should be fixed for the proposed extension of the examination to the new appointments specified. The Honorable the Judges will also be asked to state whether there are no appointments in the High Court itself to which the test should be applied and the Inspector-General of Registration will justify the proposal brought forward by him to require Registrars, Sub-Registrars and the Manager of his office to pass the test in future.

(7) In the scheme of the Criminal Test, Higher, the reference should simply be to the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes "and the Acts amending the same;" there is no necessity to specify the amending Acts. As ordered in G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Judicial, the list of appointments liable to this examination will be restored to its original dimensions, and it will therefore stand as shown below:—

(i) Sub-Judges;
(ii) District Munsifs;
(iii) Deputy Collectors;
(iv) Chief Clerks or Managers in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

Upon reconsideration, however, and in view of the system of recruiting for the appointment of Sub-Judge and District Munsif which now obtains, the Government is doubtful whether it is necessary to retain these two classes of officers in the list. This is a matter which will be further considered in the Public Department; meanwhile the two posts in question will be retained in the list.

(8) The Honorable the Judges will be requested to report whether there are no offices in the High Court to which the Criminal Test, Lower, should be applied. Meanwhile, the list of officers subject to this examination will stand as follows:—

(i) Tahsildar;
(ii) Taluk Sheristadars (when also Magistrates);
(iii) Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates);
(iv) Sheristadars and Head Clerks of Session Courts;
(v) Police Inspectors.

There are certain important questions to be decided in connection with the Criminal Test. From the 1st January 1894 the higher and lower grades of this examination have been closed to all persons who have not passed the First-in-Arts examination, but Dr. Duncan raised the question of deferring the operation of the rule for a further period, and all Heads of Departments were asked for an expression of opinion on the point in G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational. The replies received show that there is some difference of opinion on the subject, but, on the whole, the balance of opinion is in favour of some relaxation of the rule and the Government has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the supply of F.As. is insufficient in certain localities to allow of the immediate enforcement of the rule in its integrity. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs that the Criminal tests shall remain open to persons who are not F.As. and who come from the Ceded Districts and the Northern Circars until the 1st January 1896.

Another question to be decided is the exemption of men who possess First and Second Grade Pleadership certificates from the Criminal Tests, Higher and Lower grade, respectively. Upon further consideration, the Government has resolved not to make any change in the existing practice and to continue to these classes of candidates the concession which they at present enjoy.

(9) The list of appointments to which the Revenue Test, Higher, is applicable will consist of—

(i) Deputy Collectors;
(ii) Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue;

the additions proposed by Dr. Duncan being struck out. But it will be considered in the Revenue Department whether the test should not be prescribed for certain superior uncovenanted officers in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat.

Item (2) of the scheme of this test should run "The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, as last revised."

(10) The list of officers liable to the Revenue Test, Lower, prepared by the Board of Revenue is accepted with certain modifications. The revised list is as shown below:—

(i) Huzur Sheristadars;
(ii) Tahsildars;
(iii) Deputy Tahsildars;
(iv) Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras.)
(v) Subordinate, Head Assistant and General Charge Deputy Collectors' Head Clerks;
(vi) Revenue Inspectors.

(11) The Board of Revenue having expressed concurrence with the views set out in G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, the Government directs that the tests prescribed for the post of Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, shall be the ordinary tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors together with the Sea Customs Test and that, in respect of the Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts and rules framed thereunder, the examination under the Sea Customs Test shall be limited to the portions relating to importation.

The difficulty of the Sea Customs Test has been considerably enhanced but the Government does not consider it necessary to defer the introduction of the revised test on that account.

The officers liable to this test will be—

(i) the Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and
(ii) all other persons in the Sea Customs Department who hold appointments which carry salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.

(12) The Jail Test in its present form is undoubtedly inadequate but the Government cannot accept the proposal of Dr. Duncan and Mr. Cardew to substitute the Criminal Test, Lower, for the judicial portion of it. There is not the slightest reason why Jailors and Deputy Jailors should be required to possess a knowledge of the Evidence Act, Medical Jurisprudence and the whole of the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes. The Jail Test must therefore be retained as a separate test but it ought to be rendered more difficult and the Inspector-General of Jails will consider how this is to be done and report separately on the matter. The Government is inclined to doubt whether the decision arrived at in G.O., dated 16th September 1892, No. 1732, Judicial, was correct and whether the Jail Test should not include all Special Acts relating to Jails, Prisoners, &c., and, possibly, portions of the Jail Code. The subsequent departmental examination can be confined to the Jail Code which is a subject sufficiently large to merit a separate examination. For the present the test will stand in the form suggested by Dr. Duncan.

(13) In schedule B to the revised Public Service Notification appears a "Note" to the effect that candidates who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in Mensuration or Surveying and Levelling or Building, Drawing and Estimating are not required to pass Salt Test D—Engineering. As suggested by the Board of Revenue, a remark should be added to the effect that such candidates will not be so exempted until they have passed in *practical* Surveying and Levelling.

There is another "Note" in the same schedule which declares that passed Upper Secondary candidates are not required to pass Salt Test E—Linguistic, except section ii (Arzi Reading) if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a vernacular. The Board proposes to extend this concession to Matriculates, F.As. and B.As. whose optional language was a vernacular. This may be done. It ought, however, to be made plain that the exemption above referred to extends, not to the *whole* of Test E, but the vernacular language concerned alone, for Test E must be passed in *two* vernaculars in the case of Inspectors.

Sub-Inspectors and other employés on Rs. 50 and upwards are required to pass Test E in one language (*vernacular* language is meant) other than their own vernacular. The Board proposes to insert a provision to the effect that Sub-Inspectors and the employés mentioned need not pass Test E at all if they have been continuously serving in districts in which their own vernacular is spoken. It will, however, be simpler, the Government thinks, to declare that Sub-Inspectors, &c., shall not be required to appear for Test E unless they have served for twelve months in a district in which their own language is not exclusively spoken. This provision is on the analogy of existing rules. The Government agrees with the Board that the exemption from the Criminal Tests of Matriculates in the Salt Department who have passed Salt Test A—Judicial, and have also passed in Medical Jurisprudence, should not be granted in future. It will not, however, be necessary to make any allusion to the matter in the Notifications now under consideration, the mere absence of any such allusion being sufficient to show that the concession in question has been withdrawn.

As suggested by the Board Salt Test F will be arranged as follows:—

(i) Abkárí and Opium Acts and Rules;
(ii) Standing Orders relating to Abkárí and Opium.

As the Board desires to continue the practice of holding the Salt Tests in the vernaculars, a provision to this effect will be inserted in the Notification. The Board observes that there is no reference in the Notification to Salt and Abkárí Test E—Linguistic, and suggests that it ought to appear. At the request of Government the Board has furnished a draft containing particulars of the said Test for insertion in the Notification and the attention of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations will be drawn to it. The Government concurs with the Board in thinking that Test E ought to appear in the Special Test Notification. The alteration proposed in paragraph i of Board's Proceedings, dated 15th January 1894, No. 88, Mis. (Separate Revenue), should be carried out; that proposed in paragraph ii of the said proceedings is unnecessary as Government has decided to allow the conducting of the Salt and Abkárí Tests in the vernaculars, but article 6 on page 26 of G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, will need amendment with reference to the said decision; the amendments referred to in paragraphs iii and iv of the same Proceedings may be carried out. The particular attention of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations will be invited to paragraph v of the Board's Proceedings above referred to. The references should throughout be to the last (*i.e.*, 5th) edition of the Civil Account Code. The Government accepts the Board's proposal to prescribe Chapter 10 of the new Code and considers that it should be prescribed not only for the Salt and Abkárí Tests but also for the Account Test, Lower. As to Chapter 17 it seems to Government that it contains nothing which would be of value outside central controlling offices.

As observed by the Board it is unnecessary to mention the minimum marks for higher and lower passes in the Salt and Abkárí Tests in Article 11 of the Special Test Notification; the remarks on this subject in the penultimate paragraph of G.O. dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, may, therefore, be regarded as withdrawn.

4. Any further representations which heads of departments may desire to make in connection with these Notifications and all information called for in paragraphs 2 and 3 will, the Government hopes, be submitted before the 1st March in order that the Notifications may be finally issued in as perfect a form as possible. The revised

Notifications themselves should reach Government before the same date. In conclusion the Government observes that the time has come for making some alteration in the cumbrous and antiquated title "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations"; the title "Commissioner for Government Examinations" seems a suitable substitute.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.
„ the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.
„ all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments.

Exd. C. A. Manisawmy.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd February 1894, No. 67.

Br. 499 w 8 22-2-94

FEBRUARY.

Public Service and Special Tests Notifications.

Making certain modifications in the revised drafts of the — and directing the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations to accordingly prepare fresh drafts and submit them to Government for final approval.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 2nd February 1893, No. 76, Educational.

READ—also the following papers :—

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th September 1893, No. 2954.

As required by Government in its order of 2nd February 1893, No. 76, Educational, I have the honour now to submit for approval a revised notification laying down the educational qualifications required for admission to the Public Service. The notification may for convenience be called the Public Service Notification, by which name, in fact, it appears now to be generally known.

2. Omitting the schedules which accompany it, and to which I shall refer later on, the notification, it will be seen, falls into two parts—the first dealing with the *general* educational qualifications for admission to the Public Service (Articles 1—4), the second with the *special* educational qualifications prescribed for particular appointments (Article 5). The former is divided again between (*a*) what relates to *Inferior* service and (*b*) what relates to *Superior* service. In dealing with this part, it will be noticed that I have departed from the arrangement followed in the original notification by beginning with "Inferior service" and then going on to "Superior service," which appears to me the more natural order.

3. In the original notification all the qualifying tests for admission to Inferior and for admission to Superior service were enumerated at length. It would be better, I think, to prescribe some one test as a minimum qualification in each case, and in a note to mention all such other tests as may, for purposes of admission to the Public Service, be regarded as equivalent to the minimum test so prescribed. Thus in the case of Inferior Public Service, the minimum test laid down is the Primary examination (Article 1), but in the note that follows, other examinations are admitted as equivalent to it, though some of them are really of a higher standard. Similarly, in regard to Superior service, the minimum test is either the Upper Secondary Examination, which is a Government examination, on the Matriculation Examination, which is a University examination, the latter being supplemented by a test in Handwriting and also by a test in Translation. The Matriculation Examination being now reinstated as a service test, there is no need to mention the F.A. and B.A. Examinations of the Madras University, which as higher University examinations must necessarily qualify candidates for the Public Service. As regards graduates of other Indian Universities or of British Universities, applications from them for employment under Government in this Presidency are so few that they may be dealt with as special cases whenever they occur.

I have thought it necessary to include among the qualifying tests for Superior service the Higher Examination for Women, as provision must be made for the employment of women in the Educational Department on salaries of more than Rs. 15 per mensem.

4. Comparing the old with the revised notification now submitted, it will be seen that except in one important point, I have made no alteration in the notification beyond re-casting and re-arranging the articles, and omitting some things in it that were either unnecessary or out of place. The one point to which I refer occurs in the note to Article 3 which prescribes the supplementary tests to be passed by matriculates before they can be eligible for Government service. In the original notification (Note 1, Article 1) not only matriculates but F.A. candidates and even graduates were required to pass the translation test of the Upper Secondary Examination for this purpose. I propose that this condition be dispensed with in the case of F.A. candidates and graduates, and retained only in the case of all matriculates and of Upper Secondary passed candidates—European and Eurasian. Briefly stated my reasons are these :—

In the first place, translation is sufficiently tested in the University examinations. It is tested in the Matriculation, tested in the F.A., and tested in the B.A. examination. For once, therefore, that an Upper Secondary candidate has passed in translation, an F.A. candidate has undergone the test *twice* and a graduate *three* times. It appears, therefore, to be quite unnecessary to require F.A. candidates and graduates to pass any further test in translation, merely for admission to the Public Service. I do not forget that there are candidates both in the F.A. and B.A. examinations who do not undergo any test in translation from and into the Vernaculars, but they are only about 30 per cent. of the whole, and of this number the vast majority are Hindus, who take Sanskrit as their second language, who may safely be presumed to have some knowledge of their own Vernacular languages, and who, as a matter of fact, must have undergone a test in translation from a Vernacular language into English when they matriculated. The remaining few, scarcely three per cent. in the F.A. and about five per cent. in the B.A. examination, are Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians who bring up Latin as their optional language. It seems hardly worth while for so small a number to frame a rule that must be general in its application.

Secondly—It must be urged on behalf of the few—chiefly Europeans and Eurasians—who have not passed any Vernacular translation test in the University examinations, that in the Public Works, Salt and Abkári, Forest, Educational, and other departments of the Public Service there are linguistic tests to be passed before admission can be obtained, or before confirmation or promotion. As European and Eurasian candidates seeking employment in these departments must pass in translation as a part of the examination in the departmental Vernacular Tests prescribed, there appears to be no necessity for requiring them to pass any other translation test of a general character.

Thirdly—In addition to the language tests which candidates are required to pass in almost every department, there are the Special Translation Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, which, while they more especially apply to particular appointments in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, are open to all candidates who possess the necessary general educational qualifications. If it is considered advisable, these tests may be extended to other appointments than those for which they are at present prescribed. Acting on a suggestion made to me by the Board of Revenue, I have proposed in the revised notification relating to the Special Tests, which I shall submit to Government in a few days, to extend the Translation Test, Lower Grade, to all appointments in the Revenue Department carrying a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards, and if such a course were considered desirable, the test might still further be extended.

Lastly—while the existence of all these tests makes it quite unnecessary for the institution of any further test of a similar nature, it appears to me that, even if these tests did not exist, it would still be open to question whether, merely for the admission of candidates to the Public Service and not for the purpose of testing their fitness for particular appointments, a test in translation was necessary. I quite see the necessity for prescribing such a test in the case of all appointments which require a knowledge of the Vernaculars and ability to translate, and I would require all alike to pass the test whatever their nationality might be, but I am very far from seeing the necessity for demanding such knowledge and such ability where they are not required and I doubt whether it would be expedient to do so. There are, I believe, many offices in which business is transacted entirely in English, where Europeans and Eurasians are now largely employed. To insist upon their passing in translation before they obtain admission to such offices may have some effect, perhaps, in forcing these classes of the community to study the Vernaculars, but it would certainly be regarded as adding to the disabilities under which they labour at present, and might lead to their entire exclusion from these offices. I venture to think that it would be a mistaken policy to adopt any course which might possibly result in the disappearance of this element from the subordinate grades of the Public Service.

5. If the objections I have urged against requiring F.A. candidates and graduates to pass a test in Translation have any force at all, they must, it may be said, apply with almost equal force in the case of Matriculates also. This, no doubt, is true, but a special reason may be found for making Matriculates pass a test in translation which does not exist in the other cases. Upper Secondary candidates have to pass a severer test in Translation than Matriculates, and if the University Matriculation Examination is to be recognized equally with the Government Upper Secondary Examination as a minimum test for admission to the Public Service, passed candidates in both examinations should, as far as possible, be placed on the same footing. I am not sure myself that this consideration is entitled to much weight, but it is the only justification that occurs to me for the retention of the Translation test in the case of Matriculates. If the Upper Secondary Examination should ever cease to exist, the necessity for retaining the Translation test would cease to exist also.

6. In addition to the Translation test, the note to Article 3 provides for a test in Hand-writing to be passed, not only by Matriculates, but by all undergraduates, First-in-Arts men included. Hitherto, only Matriculates have been required to pass a test in Hand-writing, but though a concession may be made to graduates on account of the superior attainments which they may be supposed to possess, there is no reason why F.A. candidates should be exempted from passing the test. Complaints are frequently made that the hand-writing in public offices is becoming worse and worse every year, and it seems desirable that some steps should be taken to effect an improvement. My only doubt in connection with this matter is whether the test to be prescribed should be an independent test like the late "Hand-writing Test for Matriculates," or a test which forms a portion of a subject in the Upper Secondary Examination, the future of which is still so uncertain.

7. To come to other matters, Article 5 of the original notification requires to be omitted. It is based on a misconception in regard to the relation in which the Technical Examinations stand to the Upper Secondary Examination. It needs, perhaps, to be made clear that the Government Technical Examinations are perfectly independent of the Upper Secondary Examination; they existed before the Upper Secondary Examination was instituted, and they would continue to exist even if the Upper Secondary Examination were ordered to be abolished. The Upper Secondary Examination qualifies candidates merely for admission to the Public Service, like any of the other examinations recognised as equivalent to it. It is not a Special Test and cannot qualify for particular appointments. If there are appointments in the Public Service which require a knowledge of any of the special subjects included in the Government Technical Examinations, that knowledge should be demanded from all classes of candidates eligible for admission to Government Service and not from Upper Secondary candidates only. In certain departments, like the Forest, and Salt and Abkári, a knowledge of such technical subjects as Mensuration, Surveying and

Levelling, &c., is required, and departmental tests in these subjects have to be passed. It so happens that these subjects are subjects also of the Government Technical Examinations. All that is necessary, then, is to rule that candidates who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in these subjects, whether as Upper Secondary men, or as Matriculates, or as belonging to any of the other classes eligible for Superior Service under Government, shall be exempted from passing the corresponding departmental tests. In Schedule B, provision to this effect has accordingly been made.

8. Section B (ii) (*b*) of the same Article—Article 5—contains an important concession to "passed candidates" in the Upper Secondary Examination which I think should never have been made, and should at once be withdrawn. Such candidates, it states, "shall not be required to pass the Special Translation Test, Lower Grade, to qualify for any appointment for which such test may be prescribed." The Special Translation Test is, what its name declares it to be, a *special* test requiring a *special* knowledge, *i.e.*, a knowledge of official language, and it can only be passed by those who have gained some experience of such language in an office. The Translation Test in the Upper Secondary Examination is of a general nature, being mainly intended for pupils, and can in no sense be regarded as equivalent to the Special Translation Test. It may have been the intention of those who originally framed the Upper Secondary Examination scheme to make the examination serve official purposes by introducing into it tests that might be utilized as alternatives for some of the Special Tests, and it was with this object, I understand, that Précis-writing was at first made a subject of Branch 1, like Translation, with a minimum of its own. This idea, however, appears to have been abandoned when the examination was finally instituted. Précis-writing was struck out of the scheme, and though Translation was allowed to remain with a separate minimum, the test has never in character been anything like the Special Translation Test. Any attempt to make the test in the Upper Secondary Examination conform to the Special Translation Test, so that it may be employed as an equivalent to the latter for official purposes, must prove disastrous to the Upper Secondary Examination.

9. Article 6 of the original notification must also be omitted. The rules it prescribes for admission to the Special Tests will be transferred to the revised notification relating to the Special Tests which I purpose submitting to Government in a few days. In the present notification these rules are out of place.

10. There remain now to be considered the two schedules that accompany the notification. Schedule A, showing what appointments fall under, or are excluded from, the operation of Article 1 of the notification, was originally appended to the notification regulating the Primary School Examination. I have removed it to its proper place in this notification. No changes have been made in the appointments as originally specified, but they are all re-arranged, and are so exhibited as to show at a glance to what extent the Primary School Examination operates in each department.

11. Schedule B is entirely new. It shows the special, professional or technical tests which must be passed for particular appointments in the various departments. These tests are chiefly those known as the Special Tests, including the Salt and Abkári Tests, but they take in also the Examinations of the Medical and Engineering Colleges, the B.L. Degree Examination of the University, and the Pleaders' Tests conducted by the High Court, and to some slight extent the Government Technical Examinations also, wherever these last may be accepted as equivalent to the departmental tests in the same subjects. In preparing this schedule, I have had to consult a great many persons in various departments, but I am not sure that I have in all cases been able to give effect to their suggestions. The information furnished to me has not always been as complete as I could have wished it to be, and I have not found it easy to reconcile conflicting opinions. The schedule will require to be carefully gone into and revised by the Heads of offices and departments, and many errors, I have no doubt, will be found which will need to be corrected and many omissions which will need to be supplied. This it is impossible for me to do with the

means at my disposal. I would suggest that, before the notification is published, all Heads of Departments be furnished with copies of it and be required to communicate to Government the alterations that may be necessary, by a fixed date—say, the 30th November. The schedule could then be revised in the Secretariat and published with the notification in January. If the annual revision of the notification is to be entrusted to me as Commissioner, I must ask Government to call upon all Heads of Departments to furnish me annually in the month of November with statements showing what changes have been made in their establishments and in the Examination rules applying to particular appointments.

12. As I shall have to travel over much the same ground in my letter submitting the revised notification relating to the Special Tests, it will not be necessary for me here to remark on the tests it is proposed to make applicable to each separate appointment mentioned in the schedule. The Special Tests Notification will form, in fact, a companion notification to the present one, and must be read in connection with it. It is necessary, however, to state that I have intentionally omitted from the schedule some of the higher appointments open to the Uncovenanted Service. The appointments I refer to are those of (1) Inspector-General of Registration, (2) Secretary to the Board of Revenue, (3) Judges and Registrar of the Small Cause Courts, (4) Presidency Magistrates. I am not sure that Government would wish any tests to be prescribed for these appointments. In Government Order of the 28th April 1893, No. 287, Educational, I was directed to frame a test for the post of Deputy Collector of Sea Customs. No new test appears to be necessary. Instead of framing one comprehensive test for a single appointment, it would be better to make use of the existing tests, which are sufficient for the purpose. The tests I propose will be found given in the schedule, against the appointment, and under the heading "Sea Customs Department."

ENCLOSURES.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

Educational Qualifications for admission to the Public Service.

The following notification is published for general information. It will come into operation on the 1st January 1894.

[NOTE.—The rules contained in this notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who held permanent appointments before they first came into force in 1891, but persons who held only acting appointments at the time, and who hold such appointments still, shall not be eligible for confirmation in the appointments in which they act unless they qualify according to these rules.]

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 *per mensem*, but classed as "Superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, or to any of the appointments classed as "Inferior" which are specified in column I of Schedule A appended to this notification, unless he has passed the Primary Examination, or any other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this notification as equivalent to it.

[NOTE.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Primary Examination :—
(1) The late Upper Primary Examination, if the certificate has been granted before 1st December 1889.
(2) The late Special Upper Primary Examination.
(3) The late General Test Examination.
(4) The late Middle School Examination.
(5) The Lower Secondary Examination.]

2. Article 1 shall not be held applicable to the following appointments :—

(1) Appointments in "superior" service which are specially mentioned in column I of Schedule A appended to this notification.

(2) Appointments in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari.

(3) Appointments of village officials and appointments in village establishments, that may be exempted by Collectors, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, till the 1st April 1895.

(4) Acting appointments in the Ceded Districts, in Ganjám, and in the Kollegal taluk and the Talavadi division of the Satyamangalam taluk of Coimbatore, provided that such appointments do not exceed three months in duration.

(5) Appointments in the Forest Department—

(*a*) of temporary hands whose pay is chargeable to "Conservancy and works," and of permanent and temporary hands on Rs. 12 and under whose pay is not chargeable to "Works;"

(*b*) carrying a pay of more than Rs. 12 but less than Rs. 15 *per mensem*, provided that the Board of Revenue is satisfied that qualified candidates cannot be obtained.

(6) Temporary appointments in the Survey Department.

3. No person who is a native of India shall be eligible for appointment to a post, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, carrying a pay of Rs. 15 per mensem and upwards and classed as "Superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, unless he has passed the Madras Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University (beginning with the examination held in December 1892), or any other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this notification as equivalent to them. A person, not a native of India, who has passed no public examination must satisfy Government that he has received an education at least up to the standard of the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination.

[NOTE.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination:—

(1) The late Higher Examination for Women.
(2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations.
(3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.]

[NOTE.—All undergraduates shall be required to have passed in Hand-writing as prescribed under English language in the Upper Secondary Examination Notification. Matriculates who are natives of India shall further be required to have passed the translation test under English language, and Matriculates as well as Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Europeans or Eurasians the translation test under Second language, Section B., as prescribed for the Upper Secondary Examination.]

4. Article 3 shall not be held applicable to the following appointments:—

(1) Appointments in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari.

(2) Acting appointments in the Ceded Districts, in Ganjám, and in the Kollegal taluk and the Talavadi division of the Satyamangalam taluk of Coimbatore, provided that such appointments do not exceed three months in duration.

(3) Appointments in the Public Works Department of Draftsmen and Surveyors.

(4) Appointments in the Medical Department of Hospital Assistants, in the case of candidates from the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts till the first January 1895.

(5) Appointment in the Vaccination Department of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

(6) Appointments in the Educational Department—(*a*) of Pandit or Munshi, (*b*) of Gymnastic Instructor, Industrial Teacher, and Laboratory Attendant.

(7) Temporary appointments in the Survey Department.

5. In addition to the general education qualification mentioned in Article 3, candidates before appointment to particular posts, or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional, or technical nature as may from time to time be declared by Government to be applicable to them. A list of such appointments with the qualifying tests is given in Schedule B to this notification.

SCHEDULE A showing what appointments in the "Superior" and "Inferior" Services of Government fall under, or are excluded from, the operation of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

To be included.	To be excluded.	Remarks.
1	2	3
GENERAL.		
(1) Superior Appointments— All appointments carrying pay less than Rs. 15 *per mensem*, which are classed as "Superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, with the exception of those specially excluded by this schedule. (2) Inferior Appointments— The appointments of the following classes of servants, which are classed under Inferior Service in the Civil Service Regulations:— Clerks, Section-writers, Reference-pickers, Copyists, Conicopillais, Attenders or Dufterbunds; Muchies or Daftaries; Peons in all departments including those on field duty; Gollahs; Daffadars; Chobdars; Jamadars (with the exception of those employed in the Commissariat Department); Dalayats; All lascars whose duties are similar to those of peons and are not menial in character.	(1) The appointments of the following servants, which are menial in character:— Gardeners; Chowkidars; Mali-chowkidars; Messengers; Masaljis; Night-watchmen; Watchmen; Punka-pullers; Sweepers; Scavengers or Totis; Water-carriers; Pakkalis; Dhooly-bearers; Cooks; Lamp-lighters. (2) Pensioners of the Native Army appointed to inferior service.	
DEPARTMENTAL.		
(1) Settlement Department— Field Peons. (2) Survey Department— Draughtsmen, Compositors, Measuring Peons, Field Surveyors. (3) Separate Revenue Department— Amins, Petty officers. (4) Inam Commissioner's Office— Pasters. (5) Village Offices— Karnams and Assistant Karnams, Monegars, Munsifs. (6) Stamp Department— Counters and Markers. (7) Ports— Flagstaff signallers, Flag lascars, Light-keepers (First-class), Head Light-keepers, Godown-keepers, Catamaran Maistries.	(1) Settlement Department— .... (2) Survey Department— Artificers, Lithographers. (3) Separate Revenue Department— .... (4) Inam Commissioner's Office— .... (5) Village Offices— .... (6) Stamp Department— .... (7) Ports— Boatmen, Light-keepers of the 2nd and 3rd classes.	

Schedule A showing what appointments in the "Superior" and "Inferior," &c.—*cont.*

To be included.	To be excluded.	Remarks.
1	2	3
DEPARTMENTAL—*cont.*		
(8) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Coin-payers, Potadars, Note-pasters and Stitchers, Note-cancellors, Pressmen.	(8) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Mechanics, Assistant Potadars.	
(9) Jails— Warders and Head-warders.	(9) Jails—	
(10) Government Central Museum—	(10) Government Central Museum— Humals.	
(11) Civil Courts— Amins, Process-writers, Process-peons, Court-keepers, Bailiffs.	(11) Civil Courts—	
(12) Police— Constables and Head Constables.	(12) Police—	
(13) Educational Department— Teachers in Government Schools, Laboratory and Museum Attendants.	(13) Educational Department— Sewing Mistresses and Sewing Masters.	
(14) Medical Department— Compounders.	(14) Medical Department— Ward-attendants, Ward-coolies, Warders in Lunatic Asylums, Packers in Medical Stores, Tindals.	
(15) Presses— Compositors and Apprentices.	(15) Presses— Pressmen, Ballmen, Wheelers, Distributors.	
(16) Public Works Department— Store-keepers, Messengers and Superintendents of Irrigation and Conservancy Establishments.	(16) Public Works Department— Lascars on Rs. five *per mensem* and under.	
(17) Commissariat Department— Salutries.	(17) Commissariat Department— Jamadars, Mahouts, Drivers, Saddlers, Sarwans, Shoe-smiths, Blacksmiths, Bellowsmen, Hammermen, Carpenters, Sirdars, Mates and Bearers on the Ambulance establishment, Weighmen, Measuringmen, Coopers.	
(18) Army Remount Department— Farm Head Maistries, Farm Head Roughmen, Chabuk Sowars, Hospital Ward Coolies.	(18) Army Remount Department— Carpenters, Ironsmiths, Shoe-smiths, Bullock drivers, Gram-boilers, Horse-keepers, Chucklers, Ploughmen, Labourers, Gardeners.	
(19) Army Clothing Department— Store-keepers and Assistant Store-keepers, Packing Overseers.	(19) Army Clothing Department— Examining Maistries, Maistry Lascars, Head Lascars, Maistry Tailors, Cutting Tailors, Carpenters.	

SCHEDULE B showing the various offices in "Superior Service" for which Special, Professional, or Technical Tests are prescribed.

Offices or appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
GENERAL.		
All appointments in any office or department not falling under Article 4 of the Notification, which carry a pay of not less than Rs. 60 per mensem.	Précis-writing Test	Graduates are exempted from passing this test.
All Clerks and Accountants in Controlling offices drawing more than Rs. 100 per mensem.	The Account Test, Higher Grade.	
All Clerks and Accountants in Controlling offices drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem.	The Account Test, Lower Grade.	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
Unconvenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Deputy Collector and Magistrate, and Second-Class Magistrate.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test, Higher Grade. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	All persons appointed to the post of Deputy Collector are required to pass also the Compulsory Vernacular Test for Deputy Collectors.
Huzur Sheristadar	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test, Higher Grade. Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
English Head Clerk, Collectors' Offices.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Vernacular Head Clerk, do.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Lower Grade. Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
English Head Accountant, do.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Higher Grade. Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
Vernacular Head Accountant, Collectors' Offices.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade Account Test, Higher Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Magisterial Clerk, District Magistrate's Office.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*	
Accountants in the English department of Collectors' Offices in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Account Test, Lower Grade.	
English Record-keeper in Collectors' Offices.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Translators in Collectors' Offices.	Do. do.	
Translators in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Do. do.	

* Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B. L. Degree examination.

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Offices or appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
	REVENUE DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	
All Clerks in the Vernacular Correspondence department of a Collector's Office in receipt of Rs. 30 and upwards.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Accountants in the Board's office	Account Test, Lower Grade.	
Sub-Collector's Head Clerk ..	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Lower Grade. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Sub-Collector's 2nd Clerk ..	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. †	
Head Assistant Collector's Head Clerk.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Lower Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Assistant Collector's 2nd Clerk.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. †	
Head Clerk in a General Charge Deputy Collector's Office.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Lower Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Tahsildar	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Higher Grade. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. † Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Deputy Tahsildar	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Lower Grade. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. † Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Second and Third Class Sub-Magistrates.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Lower Grade. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. †	
Taluk Sheristadar Taluk Head Accountant	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Lower Grade. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. † Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Income-tax Manager, Madras..	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Lower Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	

* Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B. L. Degree examination.
† Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Offices or appointments.	Tests	Remarks.
	REVENUE DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	
Revenue Inspectors	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Lower Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Under G.O., dated 25th March 1885, No. 369, Revenue Inspectors are required to pass in addition an Elementary Test in Surveying, conducted by the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
All other appointments in the Revenue Department, including Forest, carrying a pay of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Accountants in the Stamp Office drawing more than Rs. 50 *per mensem*.	Account Test, Lower Grade	
	REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.	
Uncovenanted Assistant, Revenue Settlement.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Translators in the Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
	FOREST DEPARTMENT.	
Forest Ranger	The Language Test, the Surveying Test, and the Departmental Test, prescribed for Officers of the Subordinate Staff in the Forest Code or the examination for the certificate of the Dehra Dun Forest School and the Government Technical Examination in Forestry (Intermediate Grade.)	Upper Secondary passed candidates shall not be required to pass the Lower Standard Language Test for officers of the Superior Staff, and the Language Test for officers of the Subordinate Staff prescribed in the Forest Code, if their second language at the Upper Secondary examination was a Vernacular. Candidates who have passed the Government Intermediate Technical examination in Surveying and Levelling shall be exempted from passing the Lower Standard Test in this subject prescribed in the Forest Code.
Head Clerk and Second Clerk in the office of the District Forest officer.	Account Test, Lower Grade.	
Manager, office of the Examiner of Forest Accounts, and Accountants on Rs. 40 and upwards.	The Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Accountants on less than Rs. 40.	The Account Test, Lower Grade.	

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Offices or appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
(Executive Branch.)		
Assistant Engineer	Examinations prescribed for the Civil and Mechanical Engineering classes, College of Engineering, Madras, and also the B.C.E. Degree examination.	
Engineer Subordinates ..	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed both the Theoretical and the Practical course prescribed.
Draftsmen	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course, and to have passed the Final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.
Surveyors	Examination prescribed for the Surveyor class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Do. do.
SURVEY DEPARTMENT.		
Probationary Deputy Surveyor.	Examinations prescribed for the Surveyor class, College of Engineering, Madras.	
Draftsmen	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen class, College of Engineering, Madras.	
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Assistant to District Surgeon ..	Examinations for the degree of M.B. & C.M., M.D., or L.M.S., of the Madras University.	
Apothecary (Military).. ..	Examinations prescribed for the students of the Apothecary department in the Madras Medical College.	
Hospital Assistant, Military Branch.	Examinations prescribed for the students of the Hospital Assistant department in the Madras Medical College.	
Civil Hospital Assistant ..	Do. do.	

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Offices or appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.		
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.	Sea Customs Test. Account Test, Higher Grade and Salt and Abkári Tests, Bl. and Fl., Higher Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade,* or The Compulsory Vernacular Examination for all Uncovenanted Officers.†	* For Natives of India. † For Europeans or Eurasians.
All appointments in the Customs Department carrying a pay of Rs. 50 or upwards *per mensem.*	Sea Customs Test.	
Accountants in Sea Customs offices.	Account Test, Lower Grade.	
Accountants in Marine office drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem.	Do. do.	
SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.		
Inspector, Salt and Abkári Revenue.	Test A, B, C, D and F Salt and Abkári Tests, Higher Grade, and in Test E in two languages.	Upper Secondary passed candidates shall not be required to pass in test E, Linguistic, of the Salt Tests, except Section II, if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a Vernacular.
Assistant Inspectors	Tests A, B, C, D and F—Lower Grade and in test E in one Vernacular language other than candidate's Vernacular language.	Candidates who have passed the Government Intermediate Technical examination in Mensuration or in Surveying and Levelling or in Building—Drawing, and Estimating shall be exempted from passing in the corresponding subjects comprised in Salt Test-D—Engineering.
Sub-Inspectors and all other officers in receipt of a salary of Rs. 50 or upwards per mensem.	Tests A, B, C, and F—Lower Grade and in test E in one Vernacular language other than candidate's own Vernacular language.	
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.		
Interpreters in the High Court.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
Translators in the High Court.	Do. do.	
Sheristadars in District Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.† Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.†	
Translators in District Courts ..	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	

* Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination. † Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Offices or appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*		
Head Clerks in District Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.† Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
All Stationary Sub-Magistrates.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*	
All Sub-Magistrates	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.†	
Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
Head Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Clerk, City Civil Court..	Civil Judicial Test.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Subordinate Judge	B.L. Degree examination, or Pleader's Test, First Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Sheristadar, Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.† Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.†	
Head Clerk, Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
District Munsiff	B.L. Degree examination, or Pleader's Test, First Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Clerk, District Munsiff's Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore and Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.† Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.* Account Test, Lower Grade.	
Interpreters in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
All officers in the High Court drawing more than Rs. 100.	The Account Test, Higher Grade.	
All Clerks and Accountants in District Courts drawing over Rs. 50.	The Account Test, Lower Grade.	

* Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade. or the B.L. Degree Examination. † Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Offices or appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
JAIL DEPARTMENT.		
Manager, Office of the Inspector-General of Jails.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Jailor	Jail Test .. .. .. Account Test, Lower Grade.	Candidates who have passed the Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade, an also the Account Test, Lower Grade, will not be required to pass this test to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.
Deputy Jailor	Jail Test. Account Test, Lower Grade.	
Clerks and Accountants drawing over Rs. 50 per mensem.	Account Test, Lower Grade.	
POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
Manager, Office of the Inspector-General of Police.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Interpreters in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
Police Inspector	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.*	Police officers are required to pass after appointment a test in Police Departmental Orders and Practice.
Clerks and Accountants drawing over Rs. 50 *per mensem.*	Account Test, Lower Grade.	
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.		
Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Assistants to the Director of Public Instruction.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools.	The Sub-Assistant's Test. Account Test, Lower Grade.	Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Europeans or Eurasians shall be exempted from passing the compulsory test prescribed in the notification sanctioned in G.O. of the 17th September 1886, No. 600, Educational, if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a Vernacular.
Clerks in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Account Test, Lower Grade. Sub-Assistant's Test B in Branch II-(i) Madras Educational Rules and Branch III-(i) Grant-in-Aid Code.	
Teachers in Colleges and Schools under public management.	L. T. Degree Examination or Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Grade corresponding to their general education attainments.	
Gymnastic Instructors ..	Gymnastic Instructor's Certificate Examination.	

* Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Offices or appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
THE SECRETARIATS.		
All officers drawing more than Rs. 100 *per mensem.*	The Account Test, Higher Grade.	
All Clerks and Accountants drawing more than Rs. 50 *per mensem.*	The Account Test, Lower Grade.	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.		
All Clerks and Accountants drawing more than Rs. 100 *per mensem.*	The Account Test, Higher Grade.	
All Clerks and Accountants drawing more than Rs. 50 *per mensem.*	The Account Test, Lower Grade.	
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE U.C.S. EXAMINATIONS.		
All officers drawing more than Rs. 100 *per mensem.*	The Account Test, Higher Grade.	
All Clerks and Accountants drawing more than Rs. 50 *per mensem.*	The Account Test, Lower Grade.	
THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.		
All Clerks and Accountants drawing more than Rs. 50 *per mensem.*	The Account Test, Lower Grade.	
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CHINCHONA PLANTATIONS.		
All Clerks and Accountants drawing more than Rs. 50 *per mensem.*	The Account Test, Lower Grade.	

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 26th September 1893, No. 3039.

I have the honour to submit, for the approval of Government, the accompanying draft of a Notification for the better regulation of the Examinations known as the Special Tests.

2. These Examinations were first instituted in 1862, and have from time to time undergone slight modifications as circumstances required, but though many changes have occurred in the offices or appointments to which they apply, and the conditions of service under Government have considerably altered, the rules regulating the Examinations have never, I believe, undergone anything like a thorough revision since they first came into force, more than thirty years ago. An attempt to deal with them comprehensively is made in the Notification now submitted, which, with the Schedule attached to it, should be read along with the Public Service Notification, the two being closely connected. I proceed to remark now on each separate article:—

Article 1. The Special Tests have for the last six years been held in the month of October, but no date has ever been fixed for their commencement. I propose that they should begin on the third Monday of October annually.

A list of the Special Tests is given in the Article. Thirteen tests are enumerated, but as the "Salt and Abkári Tests" embrace 5 distinct tests, there are really 17 tests in all. The first 5 in the list are of a more general character than the others, and are of wider application. The Salt and Abkári Tests are placed at the end as forming a separate group by themselves, and as applying to one particular department alone.

Articles 2 and 3 call for no remark.

Article 4. The several classes of candidates to whom the Special Tests are open are here specified. The Matriculation Examination of the Madras University having been re-instated as a Service Test, candidates who have passed it are included among those who are eligible to appear for the Special Tests.

Note (1) to this Article limits the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, to graduates, and the Criminal Test, Higher and Lower Grades, to graduates and candidates who have passed the F.A. Examination. The effect of the first limitation will be to shut out all who are not graduates from the appointments of Deputy Collector, Collector's Sheristadar, and English Head Clerk in Collectors' offices; the effect of the second, to shut out all who have not passed at least the First Examination in Arts from a number of very subordinate appointments in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and also from the appointment of Police Inspector. To the first limitation no objection, perhaps, can be taken, but, as regards the second, it may be doubted whether the time has yet come for restricting some of the appointments in question to candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts. If Matriculates and Upper Secondary passed candidates may pass out from the Engineering College as Overseers in the Public Works Department and rise to be Sub-Engineers and Assistant Engineers; if in the Salt and Abkári Department they can become Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue, and possibly Assistant Commissioners; it is not easy to see why they should not be considered qualified to fill some of the offices for which the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, is prescribed, notably that of Inspector of Police. Believing, as I do, that through the operation of the Special Test rules, too high a standard of general knowledge is in some cases demanded from candidates seeking admission into the lower ranks of the Subordinate Service, I venture to suggest for the consideration of Government whether it would not be expedient to allow the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, to be open to Matriculates and Upper Secondary men for a further period of five years.

Among the candidates whom the note declares eligible to appear for the Criminal Lower Grade Test are now included students of the Agricultural College who obtain or who have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations. Effect has thus been given to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 4 of G.O. of the 1st September 1893, No. 633, Educational.

Note (2) to this same article lays down that all undergraduates must have passed a test in handwriting, and all Matriculates and all European and Eurasian Upper Secondary candidates a test in translation, before they can be admitted to the Special Tests. The only reason for inserting this condition is that under the Public Service Notification, these supplementary tests have to be passed by the classes of candidates referred to before they can be admitted to the public service. There is no absolute necessity, however, why candidates should pass these Tests *prior* to admission to the

Special Tests, and I see no very serious objection to the omission of the note. Candidates would thus be allowed to pass the tests in handwriting and in translation either before or after passing the Special Tests.

Article 5. This article deals with the several Tests, the subjects included in them, and the scope of the examination in each. I proceed to remark upon each test separately.

The Précis-writing Test.—It is not easy to define the nature and scope of this test; but some attempt is made to set forth more clearly what is expected of candidates in this examination.

The test has hitherto applied to all appointments in clerical establishments carrying a salary of Rs. 80 and upwards. In the Schedule, it is proposed now to extend it to all appointments of Rs. 60 and more. Hitherto, graduates have been exempted from passing this test and, in the Schedule, the concession will be found continued to them. Mr. Cardew, however, who was several times an examiner in this Test, is of opinion that the concession should be withdrawn, and I am inclined to agree with him.

The Translation Test.—I propose to do away with the examination in Interpretation, which at present forms a portion of this test in the Higher Grade. Candidates are expected now, after they have passed the written examination, to undergo a further *vivâ voce* test in interpretation before a District Judge or Magistrate, whenever they may find it convenient to appear for it, and no certificates of having passed the test are issued to them till they have so completed their success. It is often difficult to arrange for the examination, and a great deal of unnecessary trouble is caused to all concerned. A candidate who passes the Translation Test, Higher Grade, or any other Special Test, does not by the mere act of passing it acquire a claim to a vacant appointment for which the test is prescribed. It is always open to the head of the office in which the vacancy exists to satisfy himself that the candidate applying is duly qualified in all respects, and there is nothing to prevent him from testing the candidate's ability to interpret and to read manuscripts. It will be quite sufficient, I think, if provision to this effect is made in the Schedule.

The papers for translation from and into English in both grades will continue to be *official* papers, such as persons filling the posts for which the tests are prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business. It is very necessary that the special character of the test should not be lost sight of.

Turning to the Schedule it will be seen that the application of the tests has been greatly extended. It is proposed to prescribe the Lower Grade of the test for all clerkships in the Vernacular Department of Collector's offices carrying salaries of Rs. 30 and upwards, and for all appointments in the Revenue Department, including Forest, carrying salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards. In addition to these there are other appointments to which the tests are now made applicable for the first time.

The Account Test.—This test has been entirely reconstituted and is now divided into two grades, Higher and Lower, the former embracing the whole of Vol. I of the Civil Account Code and certain selected portions of the "Civil Service Regulations," prescribed now for the first time as a subject of these Examinations; and the latter certain chapters only of the Account Code, together with Book-keeping. The Account Test, as at present constituted, is complicated and confusing. It comprises the whole of Vol. I of the Account Code and Book-keeping for certain offices, a *portion* of the Account Code and Book-keeping for other offices, and Book-keeping alone for certain other offices again. Besides this, the Account Code is a subject of the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, of the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, and of the newly constituted Jail Test. The present arrangements, therefore, necessitate the setting of four separate papers on the Account Code and a great deal of confusion in consequence arises. The best thing, it seems to me, would be to detach the Account Code from the subjects of the tests among which it is included now, and to require candidates to pass in this subject as an independent test. If this course were followed, there would be no necessity for the concession that has so frequently to be

made to candidates for the Revenue Tests, whenever the Account Code is out of print or copies of it are difficult to procure,—a concession, which by allowing candidates to count their partial success in the other subjects of the tests, gives rise to various complications, which it would be well to avoid. The only objection to the course proposed is that in certain cases, as in the Jail department, for instance, it may require candidates for posts for which the Lower Grade Account Test is prescribed to learn more of the Code than is actually necessary, but the portion in excess will not be great, and it is a distinct gain, I think, if candidates have something more than the bare minimum of knowledge required for the discharge of the duties pertaining to the offices they seek to fill.

The "Civil Service Regulations" has been made one of the subjects of the Account Test, Higher Grade, on the strong recommendation of Mr. Sturrock, and of the Accountant-General. The numerous references that are now made to the office of the Accountant-General, and the trouble and delay that are thereby caused, would in great measure be obviated if in each office there were persons employed who had made a study of the Civil Service Regulations. The selections from the Regulations prescribed for the test have been made by the Accountant-General, who has, in fact, framed the scheme of examination in this Test, and suggested the appointments to which it should be made applicable. It will be seen in the schedule that it is proposed to give the test almost as wide application as the Précis-writing Test. The Higher Grade is extended to all appointments in Controlling offices carrying salaries of Rs. 100 and more, and the Lower Grade to all appointments in the same offices of Rs. 50 and more.

The test in Book-keeping is at present not well defined. To give it a more definite character, I would recommend that K. Subramania Aiyar's Principles and Practice of Book-keeping be prescribed as a Text-book, certain portions of it being selected for the purpose. The work has been highly commended by many who are competent to express an opinion, and the author is well deserving of encouragement.

The Civil Judicial Test.—Two new subjects have been added to this test on the recommendation of Mr. R. B. Michell, No. 5, the Transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts, and No. 6, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act. The papers for this Test are described as being of the Lower Grade standard, because the Higher Grade of this Test ceased to exist in 1889 when the Pleader's Tests were instituted, and what remains now is only the former Lower Grade Test.

The Criminal Judicial Tests.—No changes are proposed in the subjects of these tests, but it is made clear that while Commentaries must be studied for the Higher Grade, candidates for the Lower Grade will not be expected to have read any commentaries on the Acts and Codes prescribed for the examination. In my remarks on Note (1) to Article 4, I have incidentally referred to the appointments for which this test is prescribed. It will be seen in the Schedule that I propose that graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Pleader's Tests shall not be required to pass the Special Judicial Tests (Civil and Criminal) to qualify for posts for which the latter are prescribed.

The Revenue Tests.—No change is proposed except that which has already been referred to, viz., the removal of the Account Code from among the subjects of the Tests. If my suggestion is approved, candidates for posts for which the Revenue Tests are prescribed will have to pass the Account Test separately, in addition to the Revenue Tests. The post of English Head Clerk in Collectors' offices is included among those to which the Test is now made applicable.

Sea Customs Test.—On the suggestion of the Collector of Madras, the following Acts have been included among those under subject (1), Sea Customs Law:—

(1) The Indian Ports Acts (Act X of 1889).
(2) The Merchandise Marks Act (Act IV of 1889).
(3) The Indian Arms Act (Act XI of 1878).
(4) The Indian Explosives Act (Act IV of 1884), and
(5) The Indian Petroleum Act (Act XII of 1886).

The test is extended to all appointments in the Customs Department carrying salaries of Rs. 50 or upwards, and along with the Account Test, Higher Grade, and the Salt and Abkári tests, B-i. and F-i., Higher Grade, is prescribed also for the appointment of Deputy Collector of Sea Customs.

Jail Test.—The proposed omission of the Account Code from this test reduces the number of subjects to two, the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. Only four chapters of the former are prescribed, and not much more of the latter. Little scope, therefore, is allowed to Examiners for setting question-papers in each of these subjects. Bearing this in mind, and bearing in mind also that there is a large supply of candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Tests, the necessity for the Jail Test is not very apparent. The test applies to only two appointments, those of Jailor and Deputy Jailor, and as the prospects of employés in the Jail Department have been so greatly improved, there ought to be no difficulty in filling the few vacancies that occur from among those who have passed the Criminal Test, Lower Grade. I would recommend, therefore, the abolition of this test.

The Salt and Abkári Tests.—Except in the case of Test A, Criminal Law, what are called branches of these tests are in reality tests by themselves, as each may be passed separately. I cannot see myself why these branches should not be treated as subjects, and why the Salt and Abkári Tests should not be dealt with in the same way and brought under the same rules as the other Special Tests. My views, however, have not commended themselves to the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, and I propose no alterations in the Tests, although I by no means approve of the manner in which they are constituted. As directed by Government in its Order, dated 7th August 1893, No. 569, Educational, the Opium Act, with the Rules framed thereunder and the Departmental orders, has been made an additional branch under Test F.

The remaining Articles of the Notification require only to be briefly noticed.

Under Art. 6, the examination in all tests, Salt and Abkári included, will be conducted entirely in the English language. The Special Tests apply only to appointments in "Superior Service," and there can be no reason, therefore, why candidates should be allowed any longer to come up in the Vernaculars. Candidates who cannot answer the papers in English are *ipso facto* incompetent to fill the posts for which the tests are prescribed.

Article 7 is new. The duty of finding out for themselves what changes have been made in the Acts and Codes prescribed is thrown upon the candidates, but reasonable time is allowed them for making themselves acquainted with all such alterations and amendments.

Article 8 will practically impose restrictions on the liberty allowed to candidates to come up in more tests than one at the same examination. It might be made more definite by restricting the tests to be brought up to two or three at most, and by not permitting the Revenue Tests to be brought up along with the Judicial Tests, or the Salt and Abkári Tests along with any of the other Tests. Some restrictions of this kind are necessary, or the examinations would extend over a month. It is not advisable that they should last longer than a week.

Article 9 embodies a rule which appears to have been observed for many years.

Article 10 is intended to prevent candidates from appearing for the Higher Grade when they are not sufficiently prepared for it, on the mere chance of being placed among the passed candidates of the Lower Grade Test, if they fail in the Higher. Apart from the difficulty of expressing a failure in the Higher Grade in terms of the Lower Grade when the papers for the two Grades are not the same, it is not desirable to encourage the propensity for trusting to chance, which is already too prevalent among candidates in this country. The rule embodied in the Article has been in force for some years in the case of all the Tests except the Translation and the Salt and Abkári Tests. I propose that it be now made applicable to these tests also.

Article 11, by showing the duration of the examination in each subject, supplies a very important omission in the existing rules.

Article 12 lays down the minima for passing. At present the minimum in the case of some subjects is much too low, especially in the Lower Grades. It is 20 per cent., for instance, for "the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue" in the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, and 25 per cent. in each of the subjects of the Criminal Test, Lower Grade. As the papers for the two Grades of a test are not the same, those for the Lower Grade covering smaller portions and being less difficult than those for the Higher Grade, there is no reason why the minimum percentage of marks for passing should not be the same in both Grades. The general rule I propose is that the minimum in each subject should be one-third of the maximum marks for the subject, and that the minimum for passing on the whole should be two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects. This would make the conditions of passing in all the tests more uniform than they are at present. The only exceptions to the rule are the Précis-writing and Translation Tests, which should be allowed, I think, to retain their present high minima of 50 per cent., and the Salt and Abkári Tests, with the details of which I have not thought it advisable to interfere.

The remaining Articles call for no remark except that in Article 17, the fees for admission to the several tests have been fixed with reference to the number of subjects embraced in each, and to the probable cost of the examination.

3. The Schedule appended to this Notification shows the appointments for which each of the Special Tests is prescribed, and, so far as these examinations apply to them, is the exact counterpart of Schedule B. attached to the Public Service Notification. I have already dwelt on the extent of their application in my remarks on each Test, and it only remains for me now to suggest that the two Schedules should be carefully compared in view to all errors and discrepancies being corrected, and all omissions supplied.

ENCLOSURE.

Draft Notification.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

1. The examinations known as the Special Test Examinations shall be held annually in the month of October, beginning on the third Monday. They shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

Examinations when to be held.

The following is a list of the Special Tests :—

(1) The Précis-Writing Test.
(2) The Translation Test, Higher Grade.
(3) The Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(4) The Account Test, Higher Grade.
(5) The Account Test, Lower Grade.
(6) The Civil Judicial Test.
(7) The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.
(8) The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
(9) The Revenue Test, Higher Grade.
(10) The Revenue Test, Lower Grade.
(11) The Sea Customs Test.
(12) The Jail Test.
(13) The Salt and Abkári Tests.

NOTE.—The appointments or offices for which each of the above Tests is prescribed are shown in the Schedule attached to this notification.

2. These examinations have been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications, for the special duties appertaining to particular departments of the Public Service, or to particular appointments or offices therein.

Objects for which instituted.

3. These examinations shall be under the control of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and shall be conducted according to such instructions as he may issue to Examiners appointed by him.

By whom to be conducted.

To whom open.

4. Subject to the limitations in note (1), the Special Tests shall be open to the following classes of candidates :—

(1) Candidates who have passed the Degree Examination of any University in the British Empire.

(2) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University.

(3) Candidates who have passed the Upper Secondary Examination.

(4) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University.

(5) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University beginning with the examination of December 1892.

NOTE.—(1) The Revenue Test, Higher Grade, shall be open only to graduates, and the Criminal Judicial Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, only to graduates and candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts. The Criminal Test, Lower Grade, shall also be open to all students of the College of Agriculture, who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations.

NOTE.—(2) No undergraduate shall be eligible to appear for any of the Special Tests unless he has passed the test in Hand-writing under English Language in the Upper Secondary Examination. Matriculates who are natives of India shall further be required to have passed also in Translation under the English Language, and Matriculates and Uppef Secondary "passed" candidates, who are Europeans or Eurasians, in Translation under Second Language,—Section B or the Upper Secondary Examination.

Subjects and scope of examination.

5. The subjects of the several tests, and the scope of the examination in each of them shall be as hereinunder specified :—

PRECIS-WRITING TEST.

Candidates shall be required to write, in narrative form, a *précis* of a set of official papers relating to the same subject.

Besides showing that they understand the subject-matter dealt with in the papers, candidates shall be expected to write legibly, spell correctly, and express themselves grammatically and intelligibly. No candidates shall be allowed to pass who shows himself deficient in these respects.

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The examination shall comprise :—

(1) The translation of an official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and

(2) The translation of an official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers given for translation in this Test shall be such as persons filling the appointments for which the Test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business, and shall be sufficiently long and difficult to test the ability of the candidate to translate accurately and rapidly.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up :—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, Uriya and Tulu.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The examination shall comprise :—

(1) The translation of an ordinary official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and

(2) The translation of an ordinary official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers set for the Lower Grade shall be of less difficulty than those for the Higher Grade, and shall be such as persons filling the posts for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up :—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, Uriya and Tulu.

ACCOUNT TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Civil Account Code, Volume I, 5th Edition.

(2) The Civil Service Regulations, 2nd Edition, Chapters III, IV, V (Sections i and iii), VI (Sections i and vii), IX, X, XI (Sections i and iv), XII (Section ii), XIV (Sections i and ii), XXXIX (Section ii), XL (Sections i and ii), XLVII and LIII.

ACCOUNT TEST, LOWER GRADE.

1. The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 5th Edition, Chapters 1 to 6, 10, 15, 17 and 18.

2. Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

K. Subramania Aiyar's "The Principles and Practice of Book-keeping"—Chapters I to XIII and XXI, XXII and XXVI, or corresponding portions in any similar work.

CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure.
(2) The Indian Evidence Act.
(3) The Limitation Act.
(4) The Stamp Act.
(5) The Transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.
(6) The Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.

The paper on the Indian Evidence Act shall be the same as the paper for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and, generally, the papers for this test shall be of the Lower Grade standard.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

Candidates shall be expected to have read Cunningham's Commentaries, or any similar work.

(2) The Indian Penal Code. (Acts XLV of 1860, XXVII of 1870, and VIII of 1882).

Candidates shall be expected to have read Mayne's Commentaries, or any similar work.

(3) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).

(4) Medical Jurisprudence.

Gribble and Hehir's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 3rd edition, omitting Chapter 5 of Section I, Chapter 1 of Section IV, and Chapters 6 and 7 of Section V.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects of this Test shall be the same as those for the Criminal Higher Grade, but candidates shall not be expected to have read any Commentaries on the Acts and Codes prescribed, and the papers set shall be of an easier description than those set for the Higher Grade.

In Medical Jurisprudence, the text book and portions prescribed are "Gribble and Hehir's Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," Chapters 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Section I; Chapters 1, 2 and 3 of Section II; Chapters 1 and 3 of Section III; Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Section V.

REVENUE TEST HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) Revenue Regulations and Acts applicable to the various Branches of the Revenue, except Stamps.

(2) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.
(The revised edition of the Board's Standing Orders.)

(3) The Stamp Law and Rules.
(The Stamp Manual published under the authority of the Board of Revenue.)

(4) The Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.

REVENUE TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects for the Lower Grade of this Test shall be the same as the subjects for the Higher Grade, omitting "Stamp Law and Rules;" but the papers set shall be easier than those for the Higher Grade, and shall refer only to those portions of the Regulations and Board's Standing Orders, a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices to which this Test is made applicable.

SEA CUSTOMS TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) Sea Customs Law—
1. Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs Act).
2. Act XI of 1882 (Indian Tariff Act).
3. Act V of 1883 (Merchant Shipping Act).
4. Act X of 1889 (Indian Ports Act).
5. Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks Act).
6. Act XI of 1878 (Indian Arms Act).
7. Act IV of 1884 (Indian Explosives Act).
8. Act XII of 1886 (Indian Petroleum Act).

(2) Rules under the Sea Customs Act—
1. Rules and notifications issued under the Sea Customs Act as collected and published by the Board of Revenue.
2. Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Chapter III, on Customs), including the rules under the Explosive, Arms and other Acts.
3. Directions for the use of tables for ascertaining strength of spirits by L. Casella.

JAIL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IX and X.
(2) Criminal Procedure Code, Parts I and IV, and Chapters XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX and XLIII.

SALT AND ABKARI TESTS.

Test A.—Criminal Law.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Indian Penal Code.
(2) The Indian Evidence Act.
(3) The Criminal Procedure Code.

This test shall be in two grades, Higher and Lower, corresponding, so far as the subjects go, with the Higher and Lower Grades of the Criminal Judicial Test.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows :—

	Higher Grade.	Lower Grade.
Penal Code	30	25
Evidence Act	25	20
Criminal Procedure Code	30	25

Test B.—Salt.

The following are the branches of this test in each of the grades of which a separate aper shall be set :—

(i) The Salt Laws, and the Rules passed thereunder having the force of law.

(ii) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue relating to Salt, and also those falling under the heads of Government Law Suits, Treasury and Finance, Contingencies, Office Routine, Public Servants, and Weights and Measures, with the corresponding appendices, so far as applicable to the Salt and Abkári department; the Circular Orders of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, and the practice of the department in cases not specially provided for by Standing or Circular Orders or by Rules.

(iii) The Report of the Salt Commission, 1876.

(iv) Dr. Ratton's Hand-book of Common Salt.

(v) The Manufacture and Chemistry of Saltpetre.

The several Branches of this Test may be passed at separate examinations. Branches (i) and (ii) will be in two Grades, the Higher in Branch (i) including the Salt Laws in force throughout India, as well as the Laws and Rules in force in the Madras Presidency. There will be no examination according to a Lower Grade in Branches (iii), (iv), and (v) of this Test.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows :—

	Higher Grade.	Lower Grade.
Branch (i)	50	33
Do. (ii)	50	33
Do. (iii)	30	..
Do. (iv)	40	..
Do. (v)	40	..

Test C.—Accounts.

The following are the Branches of this Test, in each of the grades of which a spearate paper shall be set :—

(i) The Civil Service Regulations, so far as they relate to Uncovenanted Officers employed in the Salt and Abkári Department; and the Civil Account Code, Chapters 1—6, 10 and 17, 3rd Edition, or the corresponding portions in the 5th Edition.

(ii) The method of keeping the Accounts and rendering the returns as required in the Salt and Abkári Department.

The several Branches of this Test may be passed at separate examinations.

There will be no examination according to a Lower Grade in Branch (i) of this Test.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows :—

	Higher Grade.	Lower Grade.
Branch (i)	30	..
Do. (ii)	50	25

Test D.—Engineering.

The following are the branches of this Test in each of which a separate paper shall be set :—

(i) Surveying with chain and compass; keeping a field-book; and plotting an ordinary survey of fairly-level country to a simple scale.

(ii) The theory and practice of levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Dumpy level; also keeping a field-book, and drawing sections to simple scales.

(iii) The mensuration of planes and solids.

(iv) The preparation of plans and estimates for, and the execution of simple construction and repair works of the following descriptions, such as are in ordinary use in the department :—

(*a*) Roads including small bridges.
(*b*) Offices, peons' lines, &c.
(*c*) Embankments and channels.

The several branches of this Test may be passed at separate examinations.

There shall be no examination according to a Lower Grade in Branch (ii) of this Test.

The Text-books to be studied for Test D are :—

Notes on Building and Road-Making. } Published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co.
Schoury's Text-book on Estimating. }

Catechism on Surveying and Levelling, by Mr. D'Cruz for Branches (i) and (ii)—Surveying and Levelling; and the College of Engineering Manual on Mensuration for Branch (iii).

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows :—

	Higher Grade.	Lower Grade.
Branch (i)	40	25
Do. (ii)	40	..
Do. (iii)	50	30
Do. (iv)	60	40

Test F.—Abkári.

The following are the Branches of this Test in each of the grades of which a separate paper shall be set :—

(i) The Abkári Act, and the Rules passed thereunder having the force of Law.
(ii) The Standing Orders and Rules of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) relating to Abkári.
(iii) The Opium Act, with the rules framed thereunder and the Departmental Orders.

The several Branches of this Test may be passed at separate examinations.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows :—

	Higher Grade.	Lower Grade.
Branch (i)	50	33
Do. (ii)	50	33
Do. (iii)	50	33

In what language to be held.

6. The examination in each Test, which shall be by means of printed papers, shall be conducted entirely in the English language.

Changes in the laws and regulations prescribed as subjects of a test.

7. The Regulations, Codes, and Acts prescribed under any Test shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may from time to time be made, according as the law may be changed or as Government may direct, and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations, provided they have been published or notified not later than six months from the date of the examination.

Number of tests that may be brought up at a time.

8. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Commissioner in a time-table to be published annually, candidates shall be at liberty to come up for any one or more of the Tests at the same examination.

Higher and Lower Grades.

9. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any Test without first passing the Lower Grade, but no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same Test at the same examination.

Failure in Higher Grade.

10. No candidate who elects to appear for the Higher Grade of any Test without first passing the Lower Grade, and who fails to pass the former, shall be entitled to have his name included in the pass-list for the Lower Grade Test, however well he may have acquitted himself.

Duration of examination and maximum marks.

11. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of examination under each Test, the time allowed to answer each paper, and the maximum marks assigned to each.

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Précis-writing	Précis-writing	Three hours ..	100
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Three hours ..	100
	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Three hours ..	100
Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Two hours ..	100
	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Two hours ..	100
Account Test, Higher Grade.	The Civil Account Code, Volume I ..	Two hours ..	60
	The Civil Service Regulations ..	Two hours ..	60
Account Test, Lower Grade.	The Civil Account Code	Two hours ..	60
	Book-keeping	Two hours ..	60
Civil Judicial Test ..	The Civil Procedure Code	Three hours ..	120
	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours ..	120
	The Limitation Act	One hour and a half.	60
	The Stamp Act	One hour and a half.	60
	The Transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.	One hour and a half.	60
	The Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.	One hour and a half.	60
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours ..	120
	The Indian Penal Code	Three hours ..	120
	The Code of Criminal Procedure .	Three hours ..	120
	Medical Jurisprudence	Three hours ..	100
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours ..	120
	The Indian Penal Code	Three hours ..	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code . .	Three hours ..	120
	Medical Jurisprudence	Three hours ..	100
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	Revenue Regulations and Acts ..	Three hours ..	120
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	Three hours ..	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.	Three hours ..	100
	Stamp Law and Rules	Two hours ..	90
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Revenue Regulations and Acts ..	Three hours ..	120
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	Three hours ..	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.	Three hours ..	100
Sea Customs Test ..	Sea Customs Law	Two hours ..	100
	Rules under the Sea Customs Act ..	Two hours ..	100
Jail Test	The Indian Penal Code	Two hours ..	100
	The Criminal Procedure Code.. ..	Two hours ..	100

Salt and Abkári Tests.

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Test A. Criminal ..	The Indian Penal Code	Three hours ..	120
Law (Higher and Lower Grades).	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours ..	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code ..	Three hours ..	120
Test B. Salt	i. Salt Laws and Rules	Two hours ..	100
	ii. The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).	Three hours ..	100
	iii. Report of the Salt Commission ..	One hour and a half.	100
	iv. Dr. Ratton's Hand-book of Common Salt	One hour ..	100
	v. The manufacture and Chemistry of Common Salt	Half hour ..	100
Test C. Accounts ..	i. The Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code ..	Two hours ..	100
	ii. Method of keeping Accounts ..	Three hours ..	100
Test D. Engineering ..	i. Surveying	Two hours ..	100
	ii. Levelling	Two hours ..	100
	iii. Mensuration	One hour ..	100
	iv. Plan Drawing and Estimating ..	Three hours ..	100
Test F. Abkári	i. Abkári Act and Rules	Two hours ..	100
	ii. Standing Orders relating to Abkári.	Two hours ..	100
	iii. Opium Act, and Rules and orders.	Two hours ..	100

Minima for passing.

12. The minima for passing in the several Tests shall be as follows :—

In the Prècis-writing Test, 50 per cent. of the maximum marks;

In the Translation Test, Higher and Lower Grades,—50 per cent. of the marks for each of the two papers;

In the Salt and Abkári Tests, as specified under each separate Test;

In all the other Tests, one-third of the maximum marks in each subject, and two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

Classification of passed candidates.

13. Successful candidates in all tests except the Salt and Abkári Tests shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks, the second of all others.

Publication of results.

14. The names of successful candidates in each Test or Grade of Test, shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the First Class.

Issue of certificates.

15. To each successful candidate in each Separate Test or Grade of Test,—the Salt and Abkári Tests expected,—a certificate shall be issued specifying the Test and Grade passed by him, and the class in which he was placed.

Form, time and mode of application.

16. Application for admission to the examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government Treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st July.

Fees.

17. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examinations :—

Name of Test.	Fee prescribed.
1. The Précis-writing Test	Rs. 4
2. The Translation Test, Higher Grade	„ 6
3. The Translation Test, Lower Grade	„ 4
4. The Account Test, Higher Grade	„ 6
5. The Account Test, Lower Grade	„ 4
6. The Civil Judicial Test	„ 8
7. The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade	„ 10
8. The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade	„ 8
9. The Revenue Test, Higher Grade	„ 10
10. The Revenue Test, Lower Grade	„ 8
11. The Sea Customs Test	„ 5
12. The Jail Test	„ 7
13. The Salt and Abkári Test	„ 7 for each test or branch of test according to the Higher Grade. Rs. 5 for each test or branch of test according to the Lower Grade.

Examinations in Native States.

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it, provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations. A list of places at which it is desired that the examinations should be held, shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examinations.

[The first examinations under this Notification will be held in October 1894.]

SCHEDULE showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Précis-writing Test ..	All appointments in any office or department not falling under Article 4 of the Public Service Notification which carry a salary of not less than Rs. 60 per mensem.	Graduates shall be exempted from passing this test.
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	1. Translators and Interpreters in the High Court. 2. Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, in the Office of the Commissioner of Police, and in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts. 3. Translators in District Courts.* 4. Sheristadar, English Head Accountant and Vernacular Head Clerk in Collectors' Offices.*	*Candidates for these offices must pass as under :— *Districts.* — *Languages.* Ganjám .. Uriya. Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool .. Telugu. Bellary and Anantapur .. Do. Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem.. Tamil. Coimbatore .. Do. North and South Malabar .. Malayalam. South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly .. Tamil. South Canara .. Kanarese. No person shall be appointed to any of the posts for which this test is prescribed, unless he first satisfies the head of the office in which he seeks employment that he can interpret fairly and readily and can read Arzis in manuscript, badly written and badly spelt.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Translation Test, Lower Grade.	1. Subordinate Judge. 2. District Munsif. 3. Sheristadar in District Courts, and in Subordinate Judges' Courts. 4. Head Clerks, District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts. 5. Translators in District Courts.* 6. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards. 7. Head Clerk, Small Cause Courts. 8. Head Clerk in the City Civil Court. 9. Deputy Collector and Magistrate and Second-class Magistrate. 10. Translators in Offices of Government, Board of Revenue, Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement, and Collectors' Offices. 11. Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue. 12. All appointments in the Revenue Department, including Forest, carrying a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards, and those of Revenue Inspector and Head Clerk in the District Forest Offices. 13. Uncovenanted Assistant, Revenue Settlement. 14. Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras. 15. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore and Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Courts. 16. Head Clerks in Police Courts and Assistant Head Clerk, Egmore Police Court. 17. Income-tax Manager, Madras. 18. All Stationary Magistrates. 19. Tahsildars. 20. Deputy Tahsildars. 21. Sheristadar and Vernacular Head Clerk in the Collector's Office.* 22. English Head Clerk, Collector's Office. 23. English Head Accountant. 24. Magisterial Clerk, District Magistrates' Offices. 25. English Record-keeper in Collectors' Offices.	* Candidates for these offices in the undermentioned districts must, in addition to passing the Higher Grade Test as above, pass the Lower Grade Test as under :— Ganjám .. Telugu. Bellary and Anantapur .. Kanarese. Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem .. Telugu. Coimbatore .. Kanarese. South Canara .. Tulu.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Translation Test, Lower Grade—*cont.*	26. Vernacular Head Accountant in Collectors' Offices. 27. All Clerks in the Vernacular Correspondence Department of a Collector's Office drawing Rs. 30 and upwards. 28. Sub-Collector's Head Clerk. 29. Second Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office. 30. Head Assistant Collector's Head Clerk. 31. Second Clerk, Head Assistant Collector's Office. 32. Taluk Sheristadar and Head Accountant. 33. Head Clerk in General Charge Deputy Collector's Office. 34. All other appointments in the Customs Department carrying salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards per mensem. 35. Police Inspector.	
Account Test, Higher Grade.	1. Uncovenanted Assistant, Revenue Settlement Office. 2. Deputy Collectors and Magistrates and Second-class Magistrates. 3. Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras. 4. Huzur Sheristadars. 5. Tahsildars. 6. Deputy Tahsildars. 7. English Head Clerk 8. Head English Accountant 9. Vernacular Head Accountant } in Collectors' Offices. 10. Manager, Office of the Examiner of Forest Accounts, and Accountants on Rs. 40 and upwards per mensem. 11. All officers drawing more than Rs. 100 in Controlling Offices such as those of— (*a*) The Secretariats. (*b*) The High Court. (*c*) The Board of Revenue. (*d*) The Educational Department. (*e*) The Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations. (*f*) The Inspector-General of Jails. (*g*) The Inspector-General of Police. (*h*) The Inspector-General of Registration.	

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Account Test, Higher Grade—*cont.*	(*i*) Superintendent of Survey. (*j*) Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. (*k*) Superintendent of Marine Office.	
Account Test, Lower Grade.	1. Accountants in the English Department of Collectors' Offices in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards. 2. Taluk Sheristadar and Taluk Head Accountant. 3. Sub-Collectors' Head Clerks. 4. Second and Third Class Sub-Magistrates. 5. Deputy Tahsildars. 6. Revenue Inspector. 7. Income-tax Manager, Madras. 8. Head Clerk and Second Clerk in District Forest Offices and Accountants in the Forest Department on less than Rs. 40 per mensem. 9. Vernacular Head Clerk, Collectors' Offices. 10. Head Assistant Collectors' Head Clerks. 11. Head Clerks in General Charge Deputy Collectors' Offices. 12. Accountant in the Office of the Deputy Collector of Sea Customs. 13. Manager or Chief Clerk, Egmore and Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Courts. 14. Jailors and Deputy Jailors. 15. Clerks and Accountants drawing salaries over Rs. 50 in Controlling Offices such as those of— (*a*) The Secretariats. (*b*) The High Court. (*c*) The Board of Revenue. (*d*) The Educational Department. (*e*) The Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations. (*f*) The Inspector-General of Jails. (*g*) The Inspector-General of Police. (*h*) The Inspector-General of Registration. (*i*) The Superintendent of Survey. (*j*) The Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Account Test, Lower Grade—*cont.*	(*k*) The Superintendent of Marine office. (*l*) District Court. (*m*) District Jails. (*n*) Government Press. (*o*) Superintendents of Police. (*p*) The Director of Cinchona Plantations.	
Civil Judicial Test ..	1. Sheristadar District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts. 2. Head Clerk in District Courts, Subordinates' Judges' Courts, District Munsifs' Courts, City Civil Court and the Court of Small Causes. 3. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore and Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Second Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which the latter is prescribed.
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	1. Deputy Collector and Magistrate and Second-class Magistrates. 2. Magisterial Clerk, District Magistrates' offices. 3. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore and Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Courts. 4. All Stationery Sub-Magistrates. 5. Sub-Collector's Head Clerk.	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the First Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	1. Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Taluk Sheristadars who are also Magistrates of the Second or Third Class. 2. Taluk Head Accountants. 3. Other Magistrates of the second class. 4. Sheristadar in District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts. 5. Head Clerk in District Courts. 6. Second Clerk, Sub-Collector's office. 7. Head Clerk and Second Clerk, Head Assistant Collector's office. 8. Police Inspector.	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Second Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	1. Deputy Collector and Magistrate and Second-class Magistrate. 2. Uncovenanted Assistant in the office of the Board of Revenue. 3. Huzur Sheristadar. 4. English Head Clerk, Collectors office. 5. Uncovenanted Assistant, Revenue Settlement.	

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	1. Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar. 2. Head Clerk in Divisional offices. 3. Head Clerk in General Charge Deputy Collector's office. 4. Taluk Sheristadar and Taluk Head Accountant. 5. Second and Third Class Sub-Magistrates. 6. Vernacular Head Clerk 7. English Head Accountant } in Collectors' offices. 8. Vernacular Head Accountant 9. Revenue Inspector.* 10. Income-Tax Manager, Madras.	* Under G.O., dated 25th March 1885, No. 369, Revenue, Revenue Inspectors are required to pass in addition an Elementary Test in Surveying conducted by the Deputy Superintendents, Revenue Survey.
Sea Customs Test ..	Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras. All other appointments in the Customs department carrying salaries of Rs. 50 or upwards per mensem.	
Jail Test	1. Jailor. 2. Deputy Jailor.	Candidates who have passed the Juducial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade, and also the Account Test, Lower Grade, shall not be required to pass this test to qualify for the post, for which it is prescribed.
Salt and Abkári Tests.		
A (H), B (H), C (H), D (H) E† and F (H).	Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue.	† In the language of the district in which employed and in a second language.
A (L); B i (L), ii (L), iii, iv and v; C i, and ii (L); D i (L), ii, iii (L) and iv (L); E ‡ and F iv (L).	Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue.	‡ In one language other than the candidate's Vernacular.
A (L); B i (L), ii (L), iii, iv and v; C i, and ii (L), E § and F.	Sub-Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue and all other officers in the Salt and Abkári Department drawing a salary of Rs. 50 or upwards per mensem.	§ In one language other than the candidate's Vernacular. Candidates below the rank of Assistant Inspector may pass the prescribed examination in a Vernacular.
B i (H) and F i (H).	Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.	

ORDER—dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational.

The revised Public Service Notification and the draft notification regarding the Special Tests will be referred to all Departments of the Secretariat and all Heads of Departments and to the Honorable the Judges of the High Court for such remarks as may seem necessary. As the notifications should be issued before the close of the year the departments and officers consulted will be requested to treat the matter as a very urgent one and to furnish their views to Government on or before the 30th November.

2. In their present stage the notifications call for the following remarks:—

Public Service Notification.

(1) The following should be substituted for the note to the preamble:—

"*Note.*—The rules contained in this notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who hold permanent appointments on the 1st January 1894, but persons who hold only acting appointments on that date shall not be eligible for confirmation in the appointments in which they are acting unless they qualify according to these rules."

(2) It is observed that there is nothing in Article 1 to show that the 5th and 6th Standard examinations, when conducted by Boards appointed by Government, can be accepted as equivalent to the Primary examination; indeed, in none of Dr. Duncan's revised notifications has any provision been made for conducting the 5th and 6th Standard examinations by means of Boards, though such an arrangement is in vogue at present. For the fifth item in the Note to Article 1 should be substituted the words "(5) Any standard or examination higher than the Upper Primary."

(3) At the end of clause (4) of Article 2 the words "and that they have received the sanction of the heads of the departments concerned" should be added; and, between the words "establishments" and "that," the words "in Zamindari villages and similar appointments in Government villages" might be inserted in order to give effect to G.O., dated 6th February 1892, No. 120, Educational.

(4) In clause (5) (*b*) of Article 2 for the word "less" should be substituted the words "not more."

(5) In Article 3 for the words "(beginning with the examination held in December 1892)" should be substituted the words "in or after December 1892."

(6) In view of Dr. Duncan's remarks the Government has no objection to the omission of the second part of Note 2 to Article 3.

(7) At the end of clause (2) of Article 4 should be added the words "and that they have received the sanction of the heads of the departments concerned."

(8) It will be necessary to add to Article 4 a clause (corresponding with that in the existing notification) empowering the Board of Revenue, when circumstances require, to appoint unpassed men to posts in the Forest Department carrying a salary of Rs. 15.

(9) The Board of Revenue will be asked for its views on the test required for the post of Deputy Collector of Sea Customs. The Government is disposed to think that the Sea Customs test in addition to the ordinary tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors will be sufficient.

The Special Test Examinations Notification.

Dr. Duncan has largely increased the lists of appointments to which the various Special Tests apply, on the recommendation no doubt of heads of departments. This he had no authority to do and he has in no case given any reasons for the alterations he proposes. It is impossible to notify such extensive changes to have effect at the next examinations or to deal with proposals of this character *en bloc*. The old lists must therefore be restored, offices no longer in existence being omitted and designations of appointments being altered where necessary. Heads of departments will therefore confine themselves to revising the lists of appointments at present subject to

the various tests; if any extension of the scope of the tests is considered expedient, recommendations on the subject may be made separately to Government. The following further remarks are called for in connection with this notification:—

(1) Dr. Duncan proposes to leave the Criminal Lower open for a further period of years to Matriculates and Upper Secondary men. All heads of departments will report whether they foresee any serious difficulty in working the present rule which closes the Criminal Lower to persons who have not passed at least the F.A. examination.

(2) The last sentence of Note (2) to Article 4 may be omitted.

(3) The Government approves of the proposal to apply the Précis-writing test to posts carrying Rs. 60 and upwards, but the classes of appointments should be specified, as there will be some posts of a non-ministerial character (*e.g.*, Superintendentships of Jails) to which it would be improper to apply the test. The Government further accepts Dr. Duncan's suggestion that Graduates also should in future be required to pass in Précis-writing.

(4) The proposed additions to the list of appointments subject to the Translation Higher seem to Government quite uncalled for and, as remarked above, the list will be restored to its original dimensions. Uriya should be added as an alternative language in which a pass at the Higher Test is required in Vizagapatam. There is no necessity to provide for a Higher Test in Tulu.

(5) The wholesale extension of the Translation Lower, which is effected in the draft notification is strangely inconsistent with the view expressed by Dr. Duncan that the educational qualifications demanded in the subordinate service are already too high. The Government cannot approve of the new list, but desires to be informed of the reasons which led the Board to propose so great an extension of the scope of the examination.

(6) The Account Test has been entirely recast and other important changes have been made in connection with it. It is not right that alterations of this kind should be introduced without due notice and full consideration of their object and effect. If the Accountant-General considers that a higher grade of the Account Test should be prescribed he can address Government separately on the subject. For the present all reference to the higher grade will be omitted from the notification, and, if it is hereafter decided to establish this grade, its scope will be limited to men employed in higher offices of account and audit. The Government would therefore retain the Account Test, Lower, alone and would further restrict its application to the appointments which are at present liable to it and simplify it by omitting Book-keeping from the subjects of the examination. The principles of Book-keeping are not required at all in most of the offices to which the Account Test applies and, in 1891, a majority of the Collectors expressed opposition to its inclusion in the examination. The Government notes that employés of the Accountant-General's office are not required to pass the Account Test; Mr. Rawlins will be requested to report whether in his opinion the time has not come to extend the test to these men; their present exemption is based upon orders passed by the Government of India many years ago.

(7) The Civil Judicial Test has been rendered more difficult than at present and has been made obligatory in respect of certain additional appointments. The Honorable the Judges of the High Court will be requested to state whether these changes meet with their approval. The Chief Presidency Magistrate will report whether there is any necessity to impose the Civil Judicial Test on any of his subordinates.

(8) With reference to recent correspondence regarding the constitution of the Provincial Service it will probably be necessary to require, in future as heretofore, a pass in the Criminal Test, Higher, of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs. This point will be considered in the Public Department. The additions which have been made to the list of appointments liable to the Criminal Test, Higher, will be struck out; they are either unnecessary or improper.

(9) The extension of the list of appointments subject to the Criminal Test, Lower, seems to Government to be ill-considered and the original list will be restored.

(10) The Government does not approve of Dr. Duncan's proposal that qualified Pleaders should be exempted from the necessity of passing the Criminal Tests, Higher and Lower; but there is no reason to withdraw the concession at present enjoyed by Graduates in Law.

(11) Under the Revenue Tests, Higher and Lower, the present lists of appointments will be restored subject to such verbal changes as the course of time may have rendered necessary.

(12) The Board's opinion on the revised Sea Customs Test will be invited. It seems to Government that in the case of subjects 3, 4 and 5 those portions of the Acts and Rules which relate to importation need alone be prescribed.

(13) The proposals to substitute the Account Test, Lower, for the Account portion of the Jail Test and to raise generally the standard of that test can, if the Inspector-General of Jails sees fit, be made the subject of a separate communication. In the present notification no change in the nature of the examination will be made.

(14) In Article 11 of the notification the minimum marks for Higher and Lower grade passes under the Salt and Abkári Tests should be specified. The Board will be asked to supply the omission.

(15) The Inspector-General of Registration will report whether, in his opinion, it is expedient to require Registrars and Sub-Registrars to pass any of the Special Tests.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Hon[illegible]ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.
„ all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments.
„ the Commissioner for the U.C.S. Examinations.

Exd. A. Baitt.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 8th November 1893, No. 818.

Vide Govt. file sent to Hrs. HC on 12.2.94
DP

NOVEMBER. 15-2 94

Vide Bh 499 W & 22.2.94

Public Service and Special Tests.

Referring, for remarks, to all departments of the Secretariat and Heads of Departments, the revised Public Service Notification and the draft Notification regarding the Special Tests.

Judicial Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT. MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following paper :—

From the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated 29th January 1894 No. 17.

In enclosing copy of letter, No. 95, dated 10th instant, received from the Municipality I have the honor to request early sanction for payment of Rupees 90-14-2 to the Municipality for the purchase of a piece of land in front and at the side of the old Royapetta Police Station as per plan enclosed.

2. I also request that the Consulting Architect may be authorised to prepare plans and Estimates either for a new Station House on this site or for enlarging the present Station House if such a course appears to him to be feasible and desirable.

3. The old Royapetah Station House was vacated in July 1890 the accommodation being insufficient and the Police Station was moved into a rented house for which a monthly rent of Rupees 16/- is now paid.

Order, 16th February 1894, No. 374

The payment of Rupees 90. 14. 2 to the

the Madras Municipality being the cost of the land purchased for the Royapetta Police Station is sanctioned.

2. The necessary orders with reference to paragraph 2 of the Commissioner's letter will be issued in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract)

A. Montemuth.
Under Secretary.

To

The Public Works Department (with plan) ✓
" Commissioner of Police.
" Accountant General.