

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	<u>1195</u> 1197	Press Mis.
Dated	24. 11.	1866.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
21st November 1866.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 136. From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George ; dated Simla, 9th August 1866, No. 3501.

Home Department.

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the correspondence noted on the margin, regarding a proposal to admit Uncovenanted Officers to the benefit of the Rules of the Military Department for the grant of rewards for proficiency in the languages, and to request that a report on the subject may be submitted, showing the opinion of the Governor in Council as to the steps which it will be expedient to take in this matter, with a Statement showing what classes of Uncovenanted Officers (if any) already receive pecuniary donations for passing in the languages, and to what extent, and under what rules.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 20th June 1866, No. 1194.

Read the following letter from J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Accountant General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay ; dated 13th June 1866, No. 649.

Referring to the Notification of Government, dated 1st February 1865, published at page 178 of the *Government Gazette*, dated 2nd idem, declaring the new Rules for the examination of Military Officers published in the Government Order, No. 734, dated the 9th September 1864, to be applicable to the Uncovenanted Servants of Government and to Medical Officers, I have the honor to inquire whether the rules in question are to be applied in their entirety to Officers of the Uncovenanted Service.

2. By these rules successful candidates may claim donations for passing in the languages varying from Rupees 500 to Rupees 5000. Mr. Maury, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has recently passed the Interpreter's test in the Mahratti language, and has preferred a bill for donation, Rupees 500, under Section 10 of the rules ; but, as the Government of India have not issued any orders in the Financial Department on the subject, I do not feel that I am authorized to admit any but a Military Officer's claim to the rewards sanctioned by the rules.

RESOLUTION.—To be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, with an expression of opinion on the part of this Government that Uncovenanted Officers should be allowed the benefit of the rules relating to rewards for proficiency in the languages.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—
The Accountant General.

(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1195 of 1866.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1866.

Submitted to the Government of India.

(Signed) J. KING,
for Chief Secretary to Government.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
21st November 1866.*

From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay ;
dated Simla, 9th August 1866, No. 3500.
Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1195, dated the 20th June, submitting for orders an extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, with an expression of opinion that the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, dated the 9th September 1864, No. 734, should be made applicable to Uncovenanted Officers, so as to admit of their claiming the rewards granted to Military Officers under that Order for proficiency in the languages.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, that the Governor General in Council considers it extremely doubtful whether it is expedient to extend the Order in question to Uncovenanted Servants. Uncovenanted Civil Servants, His Excellency in Council observes, are as a rule restricted to a narrower sphere of employment and of responsibility than Covenanted Civil Servants and Military Officers are, and there is not, therefore, the same object in encouraging great and varied linguistic attainments in their case, which exists in the case of the latter Officers. Moreover, it would be very difficult to draw a line defining *what* Uncovenanted Servants should be allowed to take prizes for linguistic proficiency. Possibly it might be said that a reasonable line would be drawn if European Uncovenanted Servants in Civil employment proper, were alone to have the privilege of going up for these examinations ; for it is obvious that the State could not offer generally prizes to all Uncovenanted Servants, including Natives, nor does it seem at all needful to do so to Officers employed in the Post Office, or the Telegraph, or the Sea Customs Departments, or other such branches of the public service, for attaining a knowledge of any of the numerous languages mentioned in the General Order of September 1864.

3. But again, the order in question, it must be remembered, is not applicable to Covenanted Civilians. For this class of public servants there are special rules applicable to each Presidency, offering prizes for proficiency in those languages only the acquirement of which is calculated to make a Civil Servant more valuable in the Presidency to which he belongs. These prizes, too, are given only for the attainment of a specially high knowledge of a language, for with Civil Servants, both Covenanted and Uncovenanted, it is a part of the condition of service that they shall pass examinations in the languages of the Province where they are employed, which examinations correspond very nearly to those for which prizes are offered to Military Officers by Rule 10 of the General Order of September 1864. And there would seem to be no more ground for giving prizes for such examinations to Civil Servants, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted, now, than has existed hitherto.

4. On this brief review of the system as at present applicable to Civil Servants, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, and to Military Officers, respectively, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that, whatever is done in the matter as regards Uncovenanted Civil Servants should be confined to the language or languages of the Province or Provinces under the Government to which they belong, and should also be confined to the donations offered for Certificates of High Proficiency* or Degrees of Honor, as is the case with regard to Covenanted Civil Servants. His Excellency in Council will be glad, however, to have the further opinion of the Government of Bombay after consideration of the question in its general bearing, and would wish also to be furnished with a statement showing what classes of Uncovenanted Officers at present (if any) now receive pecuniary rewards in the Presidency of Bombay for passing in the languages, and to what extent, and under what rules.

No. 137. From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George ; dated Simla, 24th October 1866, No. 5749.

Home Department.

I am directed to invite your attention to the letter from this Department, No. 3501, dated 9th August last, regarding the proposal to admit Uncovenanted

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
21st November 1866.*

Officers to the benefit of the rules of the Military Department for the grant of rewards for proficiency in the languages, and I am to request an early reply thereto.

No. 138. To E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort Saint George, 21st November 1866, No. 1197.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th August last, No. 3501, with the correspondence which accompanied it, and to state that the Governor in Council considers it inexpedient to admit Uncovenanted Officers to the benefit of the Rules of the Military Department for the grant of rewards for proficiency in the languages. In this Presidency Uncovenanted Servants now have to pass examinations in the Vernacular languages before they can be employed in any important offices. These examinations ensure such proficiency as is requisite for all practical purposes, while the desire of obtaining employment in the Public Service affords sufficient stimulus for the study of the Vernaculars. The Government do not consider that any public advantage, commensurate with the expense, would be gained by holding out large pecuniary inducements to Uncovenanted Officers to acquire great and varied linguistic attainments, nor do they see how such rewards could be offered only to certain classes of the Service. The study of English is making rapid progress in this Presidency, and the number of Natives well versed in it, as well as their own languages, is so large as to render it superfluous specially to encourage the acquisition by Europeans or East Indians of a deeper knowledge of the Vernaculars than is requisite for the transaction of business and facile communication with the people, and this much, as already stated, is ensured by the Special Test Examinations in force here.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

N^o 5449.

From

A. P. Howell Esq^r.
Under Secy to the Gov^t of India

To

The Secretary to Government
Madras

Quinta 24th October 1866.

Military Department. Sir.

I am directed to invite
your attention to the letter from this
Department N^o 3501 dated 9th August last,
regarding the proposal to admit Uncon-
-nected Officers to the benefit of the rules
of the Military Department for the grant
of rewards for proficiency in the languages,
and I am to request an early reply
therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs.

Your Most Obedt. Servant

Arthur Mordaunt
Under Secy to the Gov^t of India

No. 3501.

FROM
E. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To
*The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George*

Home Department.

Simla, the 9th August 1866.

SIR,

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of
the correspondence noted on the margin,
regarding a proposal to admit Uncove-
nanted Officers to the benefit of the

From the Government of Bombay, No. 1195,
dated 20th June 1866.
To the Government of Bombay, No. 3500,
dated 9th August 1866.

Rules of the Military Department for the grant of rewards for proficiency in
the languages, and to request that a report on the subject may be submitted
showing *the* opinion of the Governor in Council as to the
steps which it will be expedient to take in this matter, with a Statement
shewing what classes of Uncovenanted Officers (if any) already receive
pecuniary donations for passing in the languages, and to what extent, and
under what rules.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. Bayley
Secretary to the Government of India.

Public Works Dept
Home Dept
225749
Request early reply to
the reference from Secy
Dept regarding the grant
of reward to Unc. Servts
for proficiency in
languages

have to pass ~~certain linguistic~~
~~and other~~ examinations in the vernacular language
 before they can be employed
 in any important office
~~that~~ these examinations
 ensure ~~all that is needed~~ such proficiency as
~~is~~ is requisite for all
~~practical purposes.~~
 while the desire
 of obtaining em-
 ployment in the
 public service affords
 a sufficient stimulus
 to the study of the
 Vernacular and other languages
 without any money rewards.
 Entertaining therefore these
 views, the Government is
 quite opposed to the extension
 of the rules in question
 to the class of servants
 referred to.

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 Entertaining therefore these
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 quite opposed to the extension
 of the rules in question
 to the class of servants
 referred to.

For Order.
 The Military Rewards
 are

1. Colloquial in Hindustani — 180
2. Staff in do. 360 if passed in ~~the~~ 180
3. do. in other languages { Arabic or Sanscrit - 800
 other languages - 500
4. High Proficiency { Arabic or Sanscrit - 2000
 other languages - 1500
5. Degree of Honor { Arabic or Sanscrit - 5000
 Persian - 4000

The Board for the
 these rewards extended
 to the commissioned
 officers.

The Board for the
 the Education, for
 reason, it is stated that
 any reward should be
 for the language 4 &
 5 for the languages of
 the Province to which
 the officer belongs.
 men in the province

The Uncrewed
Service is for the
most part composed
of natives of the
country - and for the
strains reasons of
Expense ~~such~~ such
an arrangement
as the Bombay gov.
has been out
of the question. Yet,
if the European or
East Indian is to
be thus rewarded,
the native may truly
claim similar en-
couragement for
English or the language
of Europe. And as
a general rule, I
doubt very much
whether these rewards
really do much good.

15
a fair colloquial know-
ledge of the vernacular
is the sufficient ground
of every appointment:
and generally some
thing more is requisite
as in the case of deep
clerics. As a general
rule those who go be-
yond this are mere
walking dictionaries -
useless for all prac-
tical work.

I do not think
it is worth the while
of putting in such
an expense as will
be inevitable if either
the Bombay or Sepoy
plan be adopted -
when we have so
many urgent calls
for money for far more
pressing wants. High
scholastic attainments
never to be supposed a

high standard
 of general educa-
 -tion among the Com-
 munity - and the
 health which pre-
 -sents for ab-
 -preciating such
 a luxury - and
 be are far behind
 in all this -

L O L

I am quite opposed to giving any kind of
 -wards. Unnecessary and unnecessary to have
 to pay certain linguistic and other ex-
 -penses before they can be employed.
 Many important officers - there are
 -before us all that is needed and
 depth of a sufficient list - the demand of
 employment is a public service point
 a sufficient number of men like that of
 a command and other purposes
 without any money reward.

I am quite of the above
 opinion & should not object to the annulment
 of those rules under which the colored Civil Service
 now obtain money rewards - W.D.

great and varied
 linguistic attain-
 -ments - ~~but~~ nor do
 they see how such
 rewards could be
 offered only to certain
 classes of the Service.
 The study of English
 is making ~~such~~ rapid
 progress in the Pacific
 every ~~that~~ and
 the ^{number} ~~class~~ of natives
 well versed in it
 as well as their
 own language as to
 it is for persons ^{special} to
 encourage ^{by special}
~~measures~~ the acqui-
 -sition by Europeans
 or East Indians
 of ~~such~~ a deeper
 knowledge of the
 Service as has been
 is requisite for the
 transaction of business
 and facile com-
 -munication with
 the people - and this
 much - as already stated
 is required by the
 special tests
 examined

Fort St. George
 21st Nov 1886

There is force
 in this

