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ORDINANCE

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Provincial service

Recording, pending
a further communi-
cation, resolution
of the Govt of India
regarding appoint-
ments ⁱⁿ ~~under~~ the

18/1
3-7-06

17/12

14/6/03

10-11-10

19-2-12

3-12-12

26/2/13

25-5-14

9-12-15

13-8-17

24-4-18

25-4-21

1-1-24

17-3-23

24-11-25

14-12-26

19-10-28

2-8-28

18-12-33

27-10-36

24-1-34

3-6-34

9-11-34

CURRENT NO. 1167



No. 9 Public
1344-1352

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 21st April 1892.

READ—

- The Report of the Public Service Commission and the opinions expressed thereon by Local Governments and Administrations.
- The Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 58, dated the 9th October 1888, reviewing and stating its conclusions on the principal questions discussed in the Report.
- The Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 104, dated the 12th September 1889, communicating His Lordship's decision upon the recommendations made in the Report and by the Government of India, so far as they deal with the higher branches of Executive and Judicial work throughout India.
- Letters to Local Governments and Administrations, dated the 14th February 1890, forwarding a copy of the Secretary of State's Despatch, and making suggestions as to the manner in which its decisions may best be given effect to.
- Replies from the Local Governments and Administrations consulted.
- The Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 9, dated the 10th February 1892, stating the conclusions arrived at by the Governor General in Council on the subject.
- The reply of the Secretary of State, No. 30, dated the 24th March 1892, concurring in the conclusions set forth by the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

In his Despatch No. 104, dated 12th September 1889, the Secretary of State for India in Council announced the decision at which he had arrived on the recommendations made in the Report of the Commission appointed in 1886 to consider the question of the admission of Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Civil administration of the country.

2. The Secretary of State's Despatch having been communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations for consideration, and their replies having been received, the Governor General in Council is now in a position to pass orders upon the most important points calling for determination.

3. The following appointments in each province shall for the present be entered in the list as open to the Provincial Service:—

	Mal.	Ass.		
Heads of Districts	...	...	...	2
District Judges	...	...	...	4
Sub-Collectors, Head Assistants, and Assistant Collectors	...	...	...	7
Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1	...	...	1
Under Secretary to Government	3	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	15

Bombay.

Heads of Districts...	...	...	...	2
Judges	...	...	...	2
Joint Judge	...	...	...	1
Assistant Judges	...	...	...	2
Assistant Collectors	...	...	...	9
Talukdari Settlement Officer	...	...	...	1
Registrar of the High Court	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	18

Bengal.

Heads of Districts	...	...	...	4
District Judges	...	...	...	6
Joint and Assistant Magistrates	...	...	...	8
Secretary to the Board of Revenue	...	...	...	1
Under Secretary to Government	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	20

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Heads of Districts	...	...	...	2
District and Sessions Judges	...	...	...	4
Joint and Assistant Magistrates	...	...	...	9
Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	1
Assistant Settlement Officers	...	...	...	2
Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture	...	...	...	1
Small Cause Court Judges, Allahabad and Lucknow	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	21

Punjab.

Heads of Districts	...	...	...	2
Divisional Judges	...	...	...	2
District Judges	...	...	...	2
Assistant Commissioners	...	...	...	3
Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner	...	...	...	1
Settlement Collectorships	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	12

4. Before passing orders as to the Central Provinces, His Excellency will await a further expression of Mr. MacDonnell's views on the question. And the Government of India is constrained to agree in the opinion expressed by successive Chief Commissioners of Assam, that that province is not yet ripe for the admission of provincial officers to any of the reserved posts. It appears that the Provincial Service in Assam is largely recruited from Bengal, and that it would be almost if not quite impossible, in view of the progress in education and the administrative aptitudes of the people, to find within any time which can now be foreseen an indigenous officer who could be utilized in one of these posts. Assam must therefore, like Burma, for the present remain outside the scope of the present orders.

5. Dealing in the first instance only with the superior appointments, and reserving for the next paragraph the case of Joint and Assistant Magistrates and

Collectors, the following are the rates of pay for officers of the Provincial Service in each Grade, which the Secretary of State has sanctioned:—

EXECUTIVE.

JUDICIAL.

Madras.

	Rs.		Rs.
Judge, 1st Grade	1,600	Collector, 1st Grade	1,600
Judge, 2nd Grade	1,200	Collector, 2nd Grade	1,200
		Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1,000
		Under Secretary to Government	700

Notes: These were the rates of pay suggested in the 7th letter of 1890. 4th June 1890

Bombay.

Judge, 1st Grade	1,600	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade	1,600
Judge, 2nd Grade	1,200	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade	1,200
Judge, 3rd Grade	1,000	Talukdari Settlement Officer	800
Joint Judge	800		
1st Grade Assistant Judge	600		
2nd Grade Assistant Judge	500		
Registrar, High Court	1,200		

Bengal.

District and Sessions Judge, 1st Grade	1,600	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade	1,600
District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade	1,200	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade	1,200
		Magistrate and Collector, 3rd Grade	1,000
		Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1,200
		Under Secretary to Government	700

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

	Rs.		Rs.
District and Sessions Judge, 1st Grade	2,000	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade	1,600
District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade	1,600	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade	1,200
District and Sessions Judge, 3rd Grade	1,200	Magistrate and Collector, 3rd Grade	1,000
District and Sessions Judge, 4th Grade	1,000	Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue,	
Small Cause Court Judge	800—1,000	grade pay plus	150
		Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st Grade	700
		Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade	500
		Assistant Director, Department of Land	
		Records and Agriculture	400—500

Punjab.

Divisional Judge, 1st Grade	1,600	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade	1,600
Divisional Judge, 2nd Grade	1,400	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade	1,200
Divisional Judge, 3rd Grade	1,200	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade	1,000
District Judge, 1st Grade	1,000	Settlement Collector, 1st Grade	1,000
District Judge, 2nd Grade	800	Settlement Collector, 2nd Grade	800
		Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner	600

These rates of pay will of course be liable to alteration at any time should the interests of the Public Service require it.

6. The Government of India have determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to amalgamate the scheduled posts on the Executive side subordinate to the headship of a district, with the existing grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors.

These posts are the following:—

Madras	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	9
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	3

In all these Provinces the majority of them are at present held by Statutory Civilians appointed under the rules of 1879, while in some they are still occupied by officers of the Civil Service of India or Commissions appointed before 1882. Until these Statutory Civil Servants are provided for, either by promotion or by amalgamation with the new Provincial Service, the posts which they hold cannot be thrown into the general cadre of the latter service; but when that happens, and when the prior claims of officers of the Civil Service of India and Commissions have been satisfied, the posts now specified should be distributed as follows among the existing grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners:—

Madras.

	Rs.
2 posts in the 1st Grade on (corresponding to Sub-Collector.)	200
4 posts in the 3rd Grade on (corresponding to Head Assistant.)	500
1 post in the 5th Grade on (corresponding to passed Assistant.)	350

Bengal.

2 posts in the 3rd Grade on (corresponding to Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade.)	60
2 posts in the 4th Grade on (corresponding to Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade.)	50
2 posts in the 5th Grade on	50
2 posts in the 6th Grade on (corresponding to Assistant Magistrates on Rs. 500 and Rs. 450, respectively.)	50

Bombay.

3 posts in the 3rd Grade on (corresponding to First Assistant.)	50
4 posts in the 4th Grade on (corresponding to Second Assistant.)	50
2 posts in the 6th Grade on (corresponding to passed Assistant.)	50

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

	Rs.
4 posts in the 5th Grade on (corresponding to Joint Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade.)	600
5 posts in the 3rd Grade on (corresponding to Joint Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade.)	400

Punjab.

1 post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, on (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.)	600
1 post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade, on (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.)	400
1 post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade, on (corresponding to Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.)	300

7. The addition of these posts to the cadre of the Provincial Service will necessitate recruitment in the lower grades to supply the place of those who will be moved up to fill them; and this can take place at once where the condition of the Service demands it. Those Statutory Civilians who were appointed in the various provinces in 1889 and 1890, on the understanding that they would be transferred to the Provincial Service when it was constituted, should now be gazetted to their appropriate places in that Service. In accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State they will, like other

Statutory Civil Servants who join the Provincial Service, be understood to have a preferential claim for promotion to the scheduled posts (subject of course to the special claims of members of the Civil Service of India and officers of the Commissions appointed before 1882) over the other members of that Service.

8. The Statutory rules of 1879 now require the approval and sanction of the Governor General in Council to all nominations made by Local Governments. These nominations are at present ordinarily to offices in the subordinate ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service. The subordinate posts included in the list being thrown open to the Provincial Service, the Local Government will no longer require the sanction of the Government of India to appointments to them. His Excellency in Council, however, thinks that for the present it will be necessary to retain the rule requiring such sanction in the case of appointments (whether permanent or officiating for a period exceeding three months) under the Statute to Headships of Districts and District Judgeships in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to Headships of Districts, Divisional Judgeships and Settlement Collectorships in the Punjab. He is willing that in the case of all other scheduled appointments the Local Government should nominate without reference to him. He is also willing that in the case of officiating appointments of Provincial Officers for short vacancies, not exceeding three months at a time, to Headships of Districts and the other posts mentioned above, such reference should be dispensed with. Such short vacancies will afford the means of testing an officer's fitness for more extended employment in those posts: and in reporting for sanction nominations for longer periods it should always be stated whether an officer has been tried in this manner, and with what result. As a general rule the Governor General in Council thinks that it will be prudent to take every suitable opportunity of thus ascertaining an officer's capacity before proposing to employ him permanently in these important and responsible posts. His Excellency in Council also desires to correct the impression which appears to have prevailed in some quarters, that it will be necessary for a Provincial Civil Servant to go through the whole succession of subordinate grades in the Executive or Judicial Service before he can be selected for a scheduled post. On the contrary, it will always be desirable to select persons for higher executive office who, while they have given proof of distinguished ability by sufficiently long service, are still comparatively young, and possess that bodily activity which is a *sine qua non* for such employment. Every appointment of the kind must be based wholly upon fitness and merit, seniority being regarded only when the claims of two or more officers who are equally fit come into competition. Nor does the Governor General in Council intend that selection should be less absolute, or more restricted to the higher grades of the Provincial Service, in the case of judicial appointments. It has been too much the custom to regard promotion from grade to grade of the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services as a mere matter of seniority; and it should be made publicly known that every Government and Administration reserves liberty to make promotions in these grades without regard to seniority.

9. In Appendix A attached to this Resolution will be found an example of the form in which the Government of India think that the list of appointments open to the Provincial Service should be published by the Local

Government. Each Local Government should frame and issue its list accordingly. In the Quarterly Provincial Civil List this form should, with the omission of the last paragraph, be prefixed to that division of the list which exhibits the appointments held by members of the Provincial Service. In lieu of the last paragraph a note should be entered in the list of subordinate offices, against each grade to which additions have been made, referring to the notification, and stating that "To this grade 'appointments have been added as representing the same number of 'appointments of , now treated as open to the Civil 'Service."

10. The Government of India recently directed that each Statutory Civilian appointed before the close of 1889 might be called upon to choose whether he would retain his present position, or be transferred to the Provincial Service with an acknowledgment of his preferential claims to promotion to scheduled appointments before other members of the Provincial Service. As regards Bengal, Madras, the North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces, only one Statutory Civilian has elected to enter the Provincial Service. In Bombay and the Punjab they have not yet made their election. But as it is not improbable that some obscurity may still remain in the minds of the officers who were called upon to make their election, in regard to the advantages and disadvantages to them of the transfer, a further opportunity ought to be afforded these gentlemen of reconsidering the decision at which they have provisionally arrived. The Governor General in Council will address Local Governments and Administrations again on this subject in a separate communication.

11. The present Uncovenanted Service, Leave and Pension Rules, or, in other words, the provisions of Part III, Chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations, regarding leave, and of Part IV, Chapters XV to XIX, regarding pension, will be applied to the Provincial Service. But the present Statutory Civilians, whether they enter that Service or not, will continue to be governed by the Leave and Pension Rules now applicable to them.

12. After considering the suggestions made by the Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor General in Council has prepared a revised draft of Rules for the appointment of Natives of India to offices reserved under the Statute of 1861, which will be submitted in due course for the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and if approved by him will be published for general information.

13. As regards the rules for admission to the Provincial Service in each Province, and the precise place where the line should be drawn between the Provincial and Subordinate Services, the Government of India propose to address the Local Governments and Administrations separately, as there are great differences in the circumstances of the several Provinces and the classes from which the local officials must be drawn.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)



Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in paragraph 9.)

With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the verner in Council is pleased to notify that the following appointments in Madras Presidency, to fill which members of the Civil Service of India have hitherto been recruited, shall be appointments to which members of Madras Civil Service can properly be appointed, subject to the rules for time being in force under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, Section 6:—

- 4 posts of District and Sessions Judge.
- 2 posts of Collector and Magistrate of a District.
- 1 post of Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
- 1 post of Under Secretary to Government.

2. When these posts are held by members of the Madras Civil Service their pay shall be as follows:—

				Rs.
District and Sessions Judge—				
If in the 1st Grade	...	...	...	1,600
If in the 2nd Grade	...	...	...	1,200
Collector and Magistrate—				
If in the 1st Grade	...	...	...	1,600
If in the 2nd Grade	...	...	...	1,200
Secretary to the Board of Revenue	...	...	...	1,000
Under Secretary to Government	...	...	...	700

3. In addition to these appointments the following appointments, for which recruitment has hitherto been made in the Civil Service of India, have been thrown open to the Madras Civil Service and added to the existing grades of that Service:—

				Rs.
2 posts of Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate ...	converted into	2 posts of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, on ...	...	700
4 posts of Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate ...		4 posts of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 3rd Grade, on ...	...	500
1 post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate ...		1 post of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 5th Grade, on ...	...	300

To
The Govt of Madras

CURRENT No 1167

[9]

Public DEPARTMENT.

From The Govt. of India.
Home Dept.



No. 9 Pub.
1341-1352

Dated 21st } April 1892
Received 26th }
by 2/5/92
Enclosures 7 cc

SUBJECT.

Passing orders on the
question of the admission of natives
of India to higher and more extensive
employment in the Civil Administration
of the Country.

I don't suppose any orders need go out, till
we get the further communications provided
by India

14 Apr
1892

Order 18 May 92 N 342

Recorded pending receipt
of the further communication
referred to in para 10 of the G.O.I.
Resolution.

Copy to
Revenue Dept. } Despatch 3/6/92

Note: This seems the only possible
disposal at present.

18TH MAY 1892, No. 342, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 21st April 1892, No. 9, Public—1342-1352.

Read—

The Report of the Public Service Commission and the opinions expressed thereon by Local Governments and Administrations.

The Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 58, dated the 9th October 1888, reviewing and stating its conclusions on the principal questions discussed in the report.

The Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 104, dated the 12th September 1889, communicating His Lordship's decision upon the recommendations made in the report and by the Government of India, so far as they deal with the higher branches of Executive and Judicial work throughout India.

Letters to Local Governments and Administrations, dated the 14th February 1890, forwarding a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch, and making suggestions as to the manner in which its decisions may best be given effect to.

Replies from the Local Governments and Administrations consulted.

The Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 9, dated the 10th February 1892, stating the conclusions arrived at by the Governor-General in Council on the subject.

The reply of the Secretary of State, No. 30, dated the 24th March 1892, concurring in the conclusions set forth by the Government of India.

Resolution—

In his despatch, No. 104, dated 12th September 1889, the Secretary of State for India in Council announced the decision at which he had arrived on the recommendations made in the report of the Commission appointed in 1886 to consider the question of the admission of Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Civil administration of the country.

2. The Secretary of State's despatch having been communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations for consideration, and their replies having been received, the Governor-General in Council is now in a position to pass orders upon the most important points calling for determination.

3. The following appointments in each province shall for the present be entered in the list as open to the Provincial Service :—

Madras.									
Heads of Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
District Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sub-Collectors, Head Assistants, and Assistant Collectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Secretary to the Board of Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Under Secretary to Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total									15

5. Dealing in the first instance only with the superior appointments, and reserving for the next paragraph the case of Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors,

the following are the rates of pay for officers of the Provincial Service in each grade, which the Secretary of State has sanctioned:—

JUDICIAL.				EXECUTIVE.			
				Madras.			
Judge, 1st Grade	..	..	Rs. 1,600	Collector, 1st Grade	..	..	Rs. 1,600
Do. 2nd do.	..	..	1,200	Do. 2nd do.	..	..	1,200
				Secretary to the Board of Revenue	..	..	1,000
				Under Secretary to Government	..	..	700

These rates of pay will, of course, be liable to alteration at any time should the interests of the Public Service require it.

6. The Government of India have determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to amalgamate the scheduled posts on the Executive side subordinate to the headship of a district, with the existing grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors.

These posts are the following:—

Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

In all these provinces the majority of them are at present held by Statutory Civilians appointed under the rules of 1879, while in some they are still occupied by officers of the Civil Service of India. Commissions appointed before 1882. Until these Statutory Civil Servants are provided for, either by promotion or by amalgamation with the new Provincial Service, the posts which they hold cannot be thrown into the general cadre of the latter service; but when that happens and when the prior claims of officers of the Civil Service of India and Commissions have been satisfied, the posts now specified should be distributed as follows among the existing grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners:—

Madras.				Rs.
2 posts in the 1st Grade on (corresponding to Sub-Collector.)	..	..	..	700
4 posts in the 3rd Grade on (corresponding to Head Assistant.)	..	..	..	500
1 post in the 5th Grade on (corresponding to passed Assistant.)	..	..	..	300

7. The addition of these posts to the cadre of the Provincial Service will necessitate recruitment in the lower grades to supply the place of those who will be moved up to fill them; and this can take place at once where the condition of the Service demands it. Those Statutory Civilians who were appointed in the various provinces in 1889 and 1890, on the understanding that they would be transferred to the Provincial Service when it was constituted, should now be gazetted to their appropriate places in that Service. In accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State they will, like other Statutory Civil Servants who join the Provincial Service, be understood to have a preferential claim for promotion to the scheduled posts (subject, of course, to the special claims of members of the Civil Service of India and officers of the Commissions appointed before 1882) over the other members of that service.

8. The Statutory rules of 1879 now require the approval and sanction of the Governor-General in Council to all nominations made by Local Governments. These nominations are at present ordinarily to offices in the subordinate ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service. The subordinate posts included in the list being thrown open to the Provincial Service, the Local Government will no longer require the sanction of the Government of India to appointments to them. His Excellency in Council, however, thinks that for the present it will be necessary to retain the rule requiring such sanction in the case of appointments (whether permanent or officiating for a period exceeding three months) under the Statute to Headships of Districts and District Judgeships in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces

and Oudh, and to Headships of Districts, Divisional Judgeships and Settlement Collectorships in the Punjab. He is willing that in the case of all other scheduled appointments the Local Government should nominate without reference to him. He is also willing that in the case of officiating appointments of Provincial officers for short vacancies, not exceeding three months at a time, to Headships of Districts and the other posts mentioned above, such reference should be dispensed with. Such short vacancies will afford the means of testing an officer's fitness for more extended employment in those posts; and in reporting for sanction nominations for longer periods it should always be stated whether an officer has been tried in this manner, and with what result. As a general rule the Governor-General in Council thinks that it will be prudent to take every suitable opportunity of thus ascertaining an officer's capacity before proposing to employ him permanently in these important and responsible posts. His Excellency in Council also desires to correct the impression which appears to have prevailed in some quarters, that it will be necessary for a Provincial Civil Servant to go through the whole succession of subordinate grades in the Executive or Judicial Service before he can be selected for a scheduled post. On the contrary, it will always be desirable to select persons for higher executive office who, while they have given proof of distinguished ability by sufficiently long service, are still comparatively young, and possess that bodily activity which is a *sine qua non* for such employment. Every appointment of the kind must be based wholly upon fitness and merit, seniority being regarded only when the claims of two or more officers who are equally fit come into competition. Nor does the Governor-General in Council intend that selection should be less absolute, or more restricted to the higher grades of the Provincial Service, in the case of Judicial appointments. It has been too much the custom to regard promotion from grade to grade of the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services as a mere matter of seniority; and it should be made publicly known that every Government and Administration reserves liberty to make promotions in these grades without regard to seniority.

9. In Appendix A attached to this Resolution will be found an example of the form in which the Government of India think that the list of appointments open to the Provincial Service should be published by the Local Government. Each Local Government should frame and issue its list accordingly. In the Quarterly Provincial Civil List this form should, with the omission of the last paragraph, be prefixed to that division of the list which exhibits the appointments held by members of the Provincial Service. In lieu of the last paragraph a note should be entered in the list of subordinate offices, against each grade to which additions have been made, referring to the notification, and stating that "To this grade appointments have been added as representing the same number of appointments of now treated as open to the Civil Service."

10. The Government of India recently directed that each Statutory Civilian appointed before the close of 1889 might be called upon to choose whether he would retain his present position, or be transferred to the Provincial Service with an acknowledgment of his preferential claims to promotion to scheduled appointments before other members of the Provincial Service. As regards Bengal, Madras, the North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces, only one Statutory Civilian has elected to enter the Provincial Service. In Bombay and the Punjab they have not yet made their election. But as it is not improbable that some obscurity may still remain in the minds of the officers who were called upon to make their election, in regard to the advantages and disadvantages to them of the transfer, a further opportunity ought to be afforded these gentlemen of reconsidering the decision at which they have provisionally arrived. The Governor-General in Council will address Local Governments and Administrations again on this subject in a separate communication.

11. The present Uncovenanted Service, Leave and Pension Rules, or, in other words, the provisions of Part III, Chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations, regarding leave, and of Part IV, Chapters XV to XIX, regarding pension, will be applied to the Provincial Service. But the present Statutory Civilians, whether they enter that service or not, will continue to be governed by the Leave and Pension Rules now applicable to them.

12. After considering the suggestions made by the Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor-General in Council has prepared a revised draft of rules for the appointment of Natives of India to offices reserved under the Statute of 1861, which will be submitted in due course for the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and if approved by him will be published for general information.

13. As regards the rules for admission to the Provincial Service in each province and the precise place where the line should be drawn between the Provincial and Subordinate Services the Government of India propose to address the Local Governments and Administrations separately, as there are great differences in the circumstances of the several provinces and the classes from which the local officials must be drawn.

Order—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Government of Madras.

APP

ENDIX A.

(Referred to in paragraph 9.)

With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the following appointments in the Madras Presidency, to fill which members of the Civil Service of India have hitherto been recruited, shall be appointments to which members of the Madras Civil Service can properly be appointed, subject to the rules for the time being in force under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, Section 6:—

- A | 4 posts of District and Sessions Judge.
2 posts of Collector and Magistrate of a district.
1 post of Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
1 post of Under Secretary to Government.

2. When these posts are held by members of the Madras Civil Service, their pay shall be as follows:—

	RS.
District and Sessions Judge—	
If in the 1st Grade	1,600
If in the 2nd Grade	1,200
Collector and Magistrate—	
If in the 1st Grade	1,600
If in the 2nd Grade	1,200
Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1,000
Under Secretary to Government	700

3. In addition to these appointments the following appointments, for which recruitment has hitherto been made in the Civil Service of India, have been thrown open to the Madras Civil Service and added to the existing grades of that Service:—

	converted into	RS.
2 posts of Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate	2 posts of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, on	700
4 posts of Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate	4 posts of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 3rd Grade, on	500
1 post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate	1 post of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 5th Grade, on	300

ORDER—dated 18th May 1892, No. 342, PUBLIC.

Recorded, pending receipt of the further communication referred to in paragraph 10 of the Government of India Resolution.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Copy to the Revenue Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1892} Madras.
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Encl.

G.O., 18th May 1892, No. 342.

MAY.

Provincial Service.

Recording, pending a further communication,
resolution of the Government of India regarding
appointments in the —.

