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Provincial Civil Service

Recording letter from
the Govt of India ex-
plaining the contradiction
referred to in earlier
passages in its letter
regarding the appoint-
ment of members of
the — to posts in
— period from the Civil
Service of India —

10/6/02

22-8-03 ✓

25-5-14 ✓

24-4-18 ✓

Read again 600. *12.10.1893*

3RD AUGUST 1893, Nos. 600, 601, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., dated 6th April 1893, Mis. Nos. 271, 272, Public.

Read—the following letter from T. W. RAWLINS, Esq., Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 19th January 1893, No. 102 :—

With reference to paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 877, Public, dated the 16th of December 1892, requesting me to report what plan I would propose to ensure that the claims of officers of the Madras Provincial Civil Service to listed posts hitherto reserved for members of the Civil Service of India may not be overlooked, I have the honour to observe that, under Government of India letter, dated 8th August 1890, No. 1543, the claims of all Civilians who passed the competitive examination in or before 1879 must be satisfied before any Provincial officer can be appointed to a listed post. Accordingly, I would suggest that after the name of Mr. M. D. Bell, the last such Civilian, a note should be made, or a reference letter inserted, to indicate that in making the next six promotions to appointments of the class of the listed posts, the claims of one Statutory Civilian or Provincial officer may be considered. When any such officer is appointed to a listed post the note would be removed to below the name of the fifth officer junior to Mr. Bell. If none of the six vacancies are actually filled by the appointment of Statutory or Provincial officers, a note might be made after the name of the last officer promoted that the claims of a Statutory or Provincial officer might be considered in making the next appointment.

2. I would also suggest that after the distribution list of Civilians and Statutory Civilians in the civil list a statement should be inserted showing the eight listed posts with their incumbents, thus—

District and Sessions Judges—

1. A B.
2. C.D.
3. } Occupied by Covenanted Civilians.
4. }

Collectors—

1. E.F.
2. Occupied by a Covenanted Civilian.

Secretary to the Board of Revenue—

1. G.H.

Under Secretary to Government—

1. I.K.

This would serve as a check on the appointment of Provincial officers in excess of the number of posts listed as open to them.

The instructions contained in paragraph 6 (1) of Government of India letter No. 2194, dated 10th November 1892, have been complied with in the Civil List for January 1893. The instructions in the succeeding sub-paragraphs will be complied with when the changes referred to are carried out.

Order—dated 6th April 1893, Mis. No. 271, Public.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Letter—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 6th April 1893, Mis. No. 272, Public.

In communicating Home Department letter, dated 10th November 1892, No. 2194, to the Accountant-General for the necessary action with reference to the mode of exhibiting Statutory Civilians and Provincial Service officers in the Civil List, that officer was requested to report what plan he would propose to ensure that the claims of officers of the Provincial Service to listed posts are not overlooked. It was explained that the instructions in clause (i) of paragraph (6) of the above letter provided, in this respect, for the case of Statutory Civilians, but as Provincial Service officers would be shown in a list distinct from that of Indian Civilians, some notes in the latter seemed necessary as to the number of appointments open to the Provincial and Statutory Services combined after the claims of Indian Civilians of different years have been satisfied.

2. A copy of that officer's reply * is annexed and it will be seen that he considers that it will be necessary to consider the claims of one Provincial Service officer

or Statutory Civilian to a listed post after those of each fifth Indian Civilian, irrespective of the year of his appointment, counting from the last officer who arrived in 1881, have been considered or satisfied.

3. From the example given under the fourth condition in paragraph 2 of Home Department letter, dated 27th May 1892, No. 1535, it would, however, appear to be the intention of the Government of India that *the officers of each year are to be taken separately* and that the appointment of members of the Provincial Service to listed posts is not to be delayed longer than the claims of Indian Civilians of each year, taken as they were admitted, demand.

4. The recruitment of Indian Civilians for this Presidency since 1880 is shown in the second column of the following statement, and if the correct interpretation of the orders of the Government of India is as stated in the preceding paragraph, the number of Provincial and Statutory officers whose claims should be considered after those of Indian Civilians of each year have been satisfied will apparently be as shown in column 3.

Year (of arrival).	Recruitment in England.	Number of Provincial Service and Statutory officers to be considered after claims of those in column 2 have been satisfied.
1882	3	1
1883	4	1
1884	6	1
1885	6	1
1886	7	1
1887	9	2
1888	5	1
1889	6	1
1890	8	2
1891	8	2
1892	6	1
Total	68	14

5. As the question involves some doubt and as it is absolutely necessary for the proper working of the Civil List that some such provision as that indicated in paragraph 1 *supra* should be made, I am directed to request the early orders of the Government of India on the point.

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

READ—also the following paper :—

From C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 29th May 1893, No. 746.

I am directed to reply to your letter, No. 272, dated 6th April 1893, in which you make certain inquiries with reference to the mode of exhibiting in the Civil Lists the posts to be transferred from the Civil Service of India to the Provincial Civil Service.

2. The Government of India, for the reasons given at length below, do not approve the suggestion of the Accountant-General, Madras, that the claims of one Provincial Service officer or Statutory Civilian to a listed post should be considered after those of each fifth Indian Civilian, irrespective of the year of his appointment, counting from the last officer who arrived in 1881, have been considered or satisfied.

3. The Government of Madras, I am to say, are correct in the view that it is the intention of the Government of India that the appointment of members of the Provincial Service to listed posts is not to be delayed longer than the claims of Indian Civilians recruited in each year after 1879–81 demand. But I am to explain that it was not intended in the fourth head of paragraph 2 of my letter, No. 1535, dated the 27th May 1892, to decide that the number of posts available for transfer to the Provincial Service in any year after 1881 should be calculated on the recruitment of Indian Civilians for that year, *taken separately*. Such a calculation would either remove from the Indian Civil Service more than one-sixth or give to the Provincial Service less than one-sixth of the posts to which recruitment for each year had reference. What was intended was that one-sixth of the posts to be recruited for after 1879–81, taken together, should be available for the Provincial Service (including Statutory Civilians), the claims of the Indian Civilians of each year being satisfied before any of the available posts were actually made over to the Provincial Service.

4. In order to make this quite clear, it will be convenient to sum up briefly the history of the question. As the Governor in Council is aware, a reduction of one-sixth in the recruitment of Indian Civilians in England was commenced in 1879 to make room for the appointment in India of Natives of India to reserved posts under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 6. It will be in the recollection of His Excellency in Council that the Public Service Commission, in proposing the transfer of certain scheduled posts to the Provincial Service, recommended that a reservation should be made in favour of Civilians recruited in or before 1870 (appointed to the service in or before 1872), but that Civilians recruited after that year should not have any absolute claim to the transferred posts in preference to members of the Provincial Service. The Commission's recommendation was based on the ground that although Natives of India were not actually recruited in this country till 1879, and the reduction in the recruitment of the Indian Civil Service to make room for them was not actually effected till 1879, the Statute under which their appointment to reserved posts was permitted was passed in 1870. The Government of India and the Secretary of State, however, decided that the line should be drawn below the Civilians recruited in or before 1879–81 (*i.e.*, before the recruitment for the Civil Service had actually been reduced), who should be regarded as having an absolute claim over members of the Provincial Service to reserved posts (save in exceptional circumstances, such as those under which Mr. C. Ramachandra Aiyar was appointed a District Judge), and

that Civilians recruited after 1879-81 should have their claims to the posts listed as open to the Provincial Service considered to the extent of five-sixths of the total number of posts for which recruitment was or might have been made in each year. In other words, the principle adopted was that the claims of Indian Civilians of any year after 1879-81 to the one-sixth of the reserved posts intended for transfer to the Provincial Service ceased to the extent to which recruitment for the Indian Civil Service had actually been reduced in the year in which they were recruited.

5. This, then, is the principle of the scheme. Its practical application no doubt involves a system which is somewhat complicated owing to various degrees of prior claims on the part of Indian Civilians and also of Statutory Civilians appointed before the Provincial Service scheme was instituted. In the introduction of the new arrangements the Governor-General in Council must necessarily leave a good deal to the discretion of Local Governments. The statement enclosed with this letter will, however, give the Madras Government a general idea of the time after which, and the extent to which, the claims of Indian Civilians in the Madras Presidency appointed after 1879-81 will cease to the one-sixth of the posts which has been removed from the scale of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service. Altogether 15 reserved posts have been listed as open to the Madras Provincial Civil Service. A reference to the statement will show that all these fifteen posts may be permanently appropriated to the Provincial Service when the claims of the Civilians of 1896 (or possibly of 1897) have been exhausted. Six superior posts—viz., two headships of districts and four district judgeships—have been listed; the claims of Civilians recruited down to 1887 or 1888 must be exhausted before all these become available for members of the Provincial Service, save in cases of exceptional appointments, such as that held by Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar.

6. It will be observed that the enclosed statement differs from that given in paragraph 4 of your letter. It has been thought convenient to show Statutory Civilians who elect to remain in their present position in a separate column, as their relative position for promotion as compared with Indian Civilians is governed by different considerations from those applicable to the case of Provincial Service men [*vide* paragraph 6 (1) of Home Department letter, No. 2194, dated 10th November 1892, and the previous orders cited therein]. This, however, is merely a difference of detail.

7. The important differences are (1) that the one-sixth of the posts which will become available for transfer to the Provincial Service has been calculated on the recruitment after 1879-81, taken as a whole, fractions being carried down from year to year; and (2) that the rate at which the listed posts may be made over to the Provincial Service has been calculated not on the total number of Civilians recruited in each year, but on the number of actual or sanctioned posts to fill which they were recruited. The total strength of the Civil Service, as the Madras Government are aware, is made up of (1) officers to fill actual posts, (2) officers required as a reserve to fill leave vacancies—27·39 per cent. on the number of actual posts, and (3) junior officers who are merely in training—10·58 per cent. on the number of actual posts. The excess under heads (2) and (3) amounts to nearly 38 per cent. calculated on the number of actual posts and 27·5 per cent. on the total strength of the service. The recruitment of Statutory Civilians was regulated with reference to the total recruitment of Indian Civilians because their body, like that of the Indian Civil Service, included the leave reserve and an allowance for officers in training. But in the case of covenanted appointments thrown open to the Provincial Service no excess of *these appointments* is required either on account of men in training or of men to fill leave vacancies, as, from the nature of the case, the members of that service who will be appointed to such posts will already be experienced men who have emerged from the stage of training, and leave vacancies will be filled by other members of the Provincial Service. Suppose, for instance, that after the two district headships and four judgeships have been made over to the Provincial Service, all six officers holding these posts go on leave, the Local Government will be able to appoint six other members of the Provincial Service to act in their absence. Whatever excess of officers over actual posts is required as a leave and training reserve for the covenanted appointments transferred to the Provincial

Service will be supplied by extra recruitment for the Provincial Service generally. The number of listed posts that will become available for the Provincial Service in each year should therefore, in the opinion of the Government of India, be calculated, not on the total number of Indian Civilians annually recruited, but on the number of actual posts to fill which they were recruited, *i.e.*, on the total recruitment *minus* the 27·5 per cent. ($\frac{38}{100}$ ths) representing the leave and training reserve.

8. I am to say, in conclusion, that the Government of India do not think it advisable to show in the Civil List the rate at which it is estimated that the listed posts will become permanently or temporarily available for the Provincial Service, as this would unnecessarily tie the hands of the Local Government in case any change of system or rearrangement of details were found desirable in the future. It is better that the particulars should merely be kept on record in the Secretariat and the Accounts office for the information and guidance of the Madras Government and the Accountant-General.

STATEMENT referred to in paragraph 4 of the letter.

Year (of arrival).	(a) Number of Civilians recruited in England.	Number of actual posts for which Civilians recruited, i.e., column 2 minus 27.5 per cent., leave and training reserve.	Maximum number of appointments that become available to Provincial Service, i.e., one-fifth of column 3.	Number of Statutories appointed according to the date of their confirmation and their names.	Whether to be transferred to the Provincial Service or not.	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1882	3	2-175	435	2	K. C. Manavedan Raja	Elects to remain in present position.	...	...	...
1883	4	2-9	58	1	Muhammad Raza Khan	Do.	2	...	...
1884	6	4-35	87	1	C. Venkata Jagga Rao	Left the service.	...	...	...
1885	6	4-35	87	2	Mir Shujaat Ali Khan	Elects to remain in present position.	1	...	...
1886	7	5-075	1-015	2	P. Ramachandra Rao	To leave the service.	...	...	...
1887	9	6-525	1-305	2	T. M. A. Swaminatha Aiyar	Elects to remain in present position.	1	...	...
1888	5	3-625	725	2	C. Ramachandra Aiyar (a District Judge).	To be transferred to the Provincial Service.	...	1	...
1889	6	4-35	87	2	T. Varada Rao	Elects to remain in present position.	1	...	...
1890	8	5-8	1-16	2	P. Rajagopala Chari	Elects to remain in present position.	1	...	...
1891	8	5-8	1-16	2	R. R. Ramachandra Rao	Transferred to the Provincial Service.	...	...	...
1892	6	4-35	87	2	...	...	...	...	...
1893	9	6-525	1-305	2	...	...	...	...	...
1894	7	5-075	1-015	2	...	...	...	...	...
1895	8	5-8	1-16	2	...	...	...	...	...
1896	7	5-075	1-015	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	99	71-775	14-355	2	...	...	6	8 (or 9)	...

(a) According to the figures given in page 4 of the Madras letter No. 272, dated 6th April 1893.
 (b) According to the estimate made in 1890, Home Department letter to Government of Madras, No. 42, dated 30th January 1893. Recruitment not yet definitely settled.

* Appointed to the Statutory Service on the understanding that he would be included in the Provincial Service when created.

ORDER—dated 3rd August 1893, No. 600, Public.

Recorded.

2. With reference to the statement appended to the letter read above, it is observed that the claims of Statutory Civilians who elect to retain their present positions are, under the * orders noted in the margin, to be taken into consideration after those of the last of the Indian Civilians whose covenants bear date previous to their confirmation. The date of confirmation of the Statutory Civilians of this Presidency are as shown below :—

Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja		26th Aug. 1882.
Muhammad Raza Khan		30th Nov. "
Mir Shujaat Ali Khan		27th Aug. 1884.
T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar		27th Jan. 1886.
T. Varada Rao		17th Aug. 1887.
P. Rajagopala Chari		2nd May 1890.

It will be seen by reference to the Civil List that the date of Mr. Manavedan Raja's confirmation is earlier than that of the covenant of any of the Indian Civilians who arrived in the year 1882 and that the same remark applies to Messrs. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan, T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar, T. Varada Rao and P. Rajagopala Chari with reference to the Indian Civilians of 1884, 1886, 1887 and 1890, respectively. These Statutory Civilians should therefore be shown in column 6 of the statement before the Indian Civilians of the years mentioned, Mr. Manavedan Raja being shown before the Indian Civilians of 1882; Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan before those of 1884, i.e., against those of 1883; Mr. T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar before those of 1886, i.e., against those of 1885; Mr. T. Varada Rao before those of 1887, i.e., against those of 1886; Mr. P. Rajagopala Chari before those of 1890, i.e., against those of 1889.

Mr. C. Ramachandra Aiyar was confirmed on the 26th March 1887 and, though he belongs to the Provincial Service, his name should be shown as in the Government of India statement immediately above that of Mr. Varada Rao.

3. The Government considers that it will also be more convenient if, for the entries in column 5 of the statement forwarded by the Government of India, the progressive totals of column 4 are substituted and if Statutory Civilians who are no longer in the service are omitted.

4. The statement, as thus revised, is printed as an appendix to these Proceedings. Its usefulness would be enhanced if a table were added showing the number and classes of listed posts and the number of these held, permanently and acting, by officers of the Provincial Service. The Accountant-General will be requested to make this addition and to keep the statement corrected to date. He should arrange for its revision monthly and furnish the Superintendent of the Government Press with corrected proofs so as to admit of that officer making the following distribution by the 5th of each month :—

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor		2 copies.
Honorable Members of Government		1 copy each.
Chief Secretary		4 copies.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Accountant-General.
 „ Superintendent, Government Press.
 Copy to Revenue Department.

[Appendix.]

APPENDIX.

Year (of arrival).	Number of Civilians recruited in England.	Number of actual posts for which Civilians recruited, i.e., column 2 minus 27.5 per cent., leave and training reserve.	Maximum number of appointments that become available to Provincial Service, i.e., one-fifth of column 3.	Pro- gressive total of column 4.	Number of Statutories appointed and at present in the service according to the date of their confirmation and their names.	Whether transferred to the Provincial Service or not.	Number of existing Statutories who elect to remain in their present position and whose claims must be considered before posts can be transferred to Provincial Service.	Number of appointments that can be made from Provincial Service (excluding Statutory Civilians shown in column 8 but including the ex-Statutories transferred to Provincial Service) to listed posts after the claims of Civilians in column 3 and of existing Statutories in column 7 have been satisfied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1882	..	2-175	435	..	K. C. Manavedan Raja ..	Elects to remain in present position.	...	...	
1883	..	2-9	58	1-015	Muhammad Raza Khan ..	Do. do.	2	...	
1884	..	4-35	87	1-895	Mir Shujaat Ali Khan ..	Do. do.	1	...	
1885	..	4-35	87	2-755	T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar ..	Elects to remain in present position.	...	...	
1886	..	5-075	1-015	3-770	C. Ramachandra Aiyar ..	Elects to remain in present position.	1	...	
1887	..	6-525	1-305	5-075	T. Varada Rao ..	Elects to remain in present position.	...	...	
1888	..	3-625	725	6-800	...	...	...	...	
1889	..	4-35	87	6-670	P. Rajagopala Chari ..	Elects to remain in present position.	1	...	
1890	..	5-8	1-16	7-830	R. R. Ramachandra Rao ..	Elects to remain in present position.	...	1	
1891	..	5-8	1-16	8-990	...	...	...	1	
1892	..	4-35	87	9-860	...	...	...	1	
1893	..	6-525	1-305	11-165	...	...	...	1	
1894	..	5-075	1-015	12-180	...	...	...	1	
1895	..	5-8	1-16	13-340	...	...	...	1	
1896	..	5-075	1-015	14-355	...	...	...	1	
Total	99	71-775	14-355	..	...	...	6	8 (or 9)	

LETTER—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Ootacamund, 3rd August 1893, No. 601, Public.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th May 1893, No. 746, Public, regarding the appointment of members of the Provincial Service to the posts transferred from the Civil Service of India and, in reply, to forward copy of the Proceedings of this Government of to-day's date, No. 600, from which it will be seen that it has been considered necessary to make some slight alterations in the statement appended to your letter showing the rate at which these posts will become available.

2. In paragraph 7 of your letter under reply it is stated that

“in the case of covenanted appointments thrown open to the Provincial Service
“no excess of *these appointments* is required either on account of men in
“training or of men to fill leave vacancies, as, from the nature of the case,
“the members of that service who will be appointed to such posts will
“already be experienced men who have emerged from the stage of training, and leave vacancies will be filled by other members of the Provincial
“Service”

and a little further on that

“whatever excess of officers over actual posts is required as a leave and training reserve for the covenanted appointments transferred to the Provincial
“Service will be supplied by extra recruitment for the Provincial Service
“generally.”

As there appears to be a contradiction in these two statements, I am to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be informed as to the proper construction to be placed on them.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Gobt. of {1893} Madras.
PUBLIC.

No. 1315.

FROM

C. J. LYALL, ESQ., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
MADRAS.

Home Department.
Public.

Simla, the 14th September 1893.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 601 (Public), dated the 3rd ultimo, regarding the appointment of members of the Provincial Service to the posts transferred from the Civil Service of India.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to say that the two passages quoted therein from paragraph 7 of my letter of the 29th May last do not appear to the Government of India to be contradictory, it being understood that the term "Provincial Service" in the second passage includes not only the officers holding "listed" posts, but also the general body of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Munsiffs. The first passage was intended to convey that it is not necessary to "list" any number of covenanted posts in excess of the actual number to be filled by members of the Provincial Service. The second passage went on to explain that whatever excess of officers over sanctioned posts might be required for continuously filling these listed offices would be provided, not from officers holding the "listed" posts, but from officers holding posts in the general body of the Provincial Civil Service. For instance, the general body of Deputy Collectors and Subordinate Judges would form the leave reserve for filling vacancies in the posts of Magistrate and Collector or District and Sessions Judge listed as open to the Provincial Service.

3. Altogether fifteen covenanted posts have been listed for transfer to the Madras Provincial Service. If an increase of more than fifteen officers is required in the Provincial Civil Service in order to fill these posts continuously (after the posts have all been actually transferred under the prescribed conditions) the excess will be provided by extra recruitment for the general body of the Provincial Service, i.e. by extra appointments, permanent or officiating as the case may be, in the regular way to the lowest grades of that service (vide paragraph 7 of Resolution No. 9 -1342-52 dated 21st April 1892).

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. Lyall
Secretary to the Government of India.

Issued

Read.

Encl.

G.O., &c., 3rd August 1893,
Nos. 600, 601.

AUGUST.

Provincial Civil Service.

Recording, with remarks, letter from the Government of India regarding the appointment of members of the ~~to~~ to posts transferred from the Civil Service of India, and making certain alterations in the statement appended thereto showing the rate at which these posts will become available.

⑤
I think it will be as the note says -
we shall have to fill up vacancies from
the bottom - and the extra recruits required
will be as they are now - only officiating
Officers, & liable to desert. When they do
desert, they will be no longer members
of the Provincial Service.

W I think upon this, or that
as C.W. will be recruited in addition
to the cadre of S.W.
as proposed some long as we retain
the power of app. S. p. t. or temp.
recruitment, it will mean that it is stated
in the note.

I don't see any difficulty

Resubmitted to Hon'ble Members
with reference to H. E. the Governor's note.

It is thought that the Dy. Comm.
appointed temporarily to supply the places
of Post. Service officers temporarily appointed
to listed posts would be in the same position
as the sub. pro tem & Acting Dy. Collector
at present entertained to fill vacancies
caused by the deputation of Dy. Comm.
on special duty & ^{by} absence on leave.

C.B.
5/10

6/10/93

④ 7 Oct
The dispatch says most clearly
"the general body of Dy. Comm. shall
be kept out of the line of
the filing vacancies in the posts
of Dy. Comm. & Dist. Comm.
Judge later on question of the
line."
The main time given was -
The Dy. Comm. Judge when
is the chance given. Then
we go on line for 6 months,
under the dispatch and then
to add step going to the District
level. Then going to the District
level it must go to some other
body or Dy. Comm. substitute
from the Post. Service. I
cannot see the question
justice of his arrangement

4/10/93

⑥
I do not think this need occur. For it is
always open to us to ask India to allow our
Statisticians to be put into these vacancies.
The Statisticians were, it will be remembered,
warned that if they did not elect for
the Provincial Service, they would not
expect to go up as a matter of course,
as they might would, if they joined the
Provincial Service.

W
13 Oct.

Provincial Service

The Hon Sir H. Stotes K. C. S. I.

The Hon. Mr. Garton C. S. I.

Resubmitted to H. I. the Governor

C.S.
10/10.

sd
12/10/93

The Hon Mr. Garton C.S.I.

10/10/93

Public Doc.
257

From

The Government of India,
Home Dept.

Civ.
P.S.

Recorded.

22/9/93

C.S.
21/9

Revenue Dept. 21/9/93
Acct. Genl. 21/9/93
The enclosed is a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 14th September 1893, No. 1315:-
The letter is dated 15th Sept. 1893 and is in relation to the Provincial Civil Service. It contains a list of 15 posts which are to be transferred from the Civil Service of India to the Provincial Civil Service. The letter also mentions that the Government of India is desirous of having the Provincial Civil Service filled up with members of the Civil Service of India, and that the Government of Madras should take steps to ensure that the Provincial Civil Service is filled up with members of the Civil Service of India.

No. 1315

Dated 14 September 1893

Recd 20/9/93

S. C. 7

Regarding the appointment of
members of the Provincial
Service to the posts transferred
from the Civil Service of India

4
In reply to a letter from
the Revenue Department, dated 14th Sept. 1893, the
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 17th Sept. 1893, has
been directed to take steps to ensure that the Provincial Civil Service is filled up with members of the Civil Service of India.

As to the hon. Mr. Justice's note, I do not
suppose that if any of the holders of the 15
posts go on leave, that they will be superseded
by the men who are brought in from the main
body of Provincial Civil Service to act for
them for the time.

R 2/10

W. J. 30 Sept

18TH OCTOBER 1893, No. 854, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., dated 3rd August 1893, Nos. 600, 601, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Recording, with remarks, letter from the Government of India regarding the appointment of members of the Provincial Civil Service to posts transferred from the Civil Service of India, and making certain alterations in the statement appended thereto showing the rate at which these posts will become available.

READ—also the following letter from C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 14th September 1893, No. 1315:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 601 (Public), dated the 3rd ultimo, regarding the appointment of members of the Provincial Service to the posts transferred from the Civil Service of India.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to say that the two passages quoted therein from paragraph 7 of my letter of the 29th May last do not appear to the Government of India to be contradictory, it being understood that the term "Provincial Service" in the second passage includes, not only the officers holding "listed" posts, but also the general body of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs. The first passage was intended to convey that it is not necessary to "list" any number of *covenanted* posts in excess of the actual number to be filled by members of the Provincial Service. The second passage went on to explain that whatever excess of officers over sanctioned posts might be required for continuously filling these listed offices would be provided, not from officers holding the "listed" posts, but from officers holding posts in the general body of the Provincial Civil Service. For instance, the general body of Deputy Collectors and Subordinate Judges would form the leave reserve for filling vacancies in the posts of Magistrate and Collector or District and Sessions Judge listed as open to the Provincial Service.

3. Altogether fifteen covenanted posts have been listed for transfer to the Madras Provincial Service. If an increase of more than fifteen officers is required in the Provincial Civil Service in order to fill these posts continuously (after the posts have all been actually transferred under the prescribed conditions), the excess will be provided by extra recruitment for the general body of the Provincial Service, i.e., by extra appointments, permanent or officiating as the case may be, in the regular way to the lowest grades of that service (vide paragraph 7 of Resolution, No. 9—1342-52, dated 21st April 1892).

ORDER—dated 18th October 1893, No. 854, Public.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Accountant-General.

Ed. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 18th October 1893, No. 854.

OCTOBER.

Provincial Civil Service.

Recording letter from the Government of India explaining the contradiction referred to in certain passages in its letter regarding the appointment of members of the — to posts transferred from the Civil Service of India.