

Public (1895) Department.

ORDINANCE PRINTED.

G.O., No.

869

Dated 26-10-93

[Despatch Abstract.]

Provincial Secretary

Communications

Veracruz

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Referring, with
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regarding the
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FURTHER PAPERS.

No.

Department.

Date.

26TH OCTOBER 1893, No. 860, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., dated 24th August 1892, Nos. 584, 585, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the proposed revision of the rules in force for the examination in the vernacular languages of Southern India of European and Eurasian Uncovenanted officers, and directing that the Government of India be addressed.

G.O., dated 16th December 1892, Nos. 875, 876, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Directing that a letter be addressed to the Government of India forwarding replies of Statutory Civilians in this Presidency who have been requested to reconsider their former decisions in regard to retaining their present positions, together with the draft rules for regulating admission into the service, and requesting early orders on certain proposals.

Letter, dated 13th May 1893, No. 386, Public.

Read—the following papers :—

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 Calcutta, the 9th March 1893, No. 271.

I am directed to reply to your letter, No. 876, dated the 16th December last, on the subject of the constitution of the Provincial Service in the Madras Presidency.

2. With reference to the enquiry made in paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to say that, as the Governor in Council correctly infers, the instructions contained in paragraph 2 of my letter of the 27th May last as to the consideration of the claims of officers of the Indian Civil Service and others were intended to apply to the case of acting as well as of permanent vacancies.

3. It is intimated in paragraph 3 of your letter that Mr. C. Ramachandra Aiyar, one of the Statutory Civilians in the Madras Presidency, has now elected to join the Provincial Service. From the Madras Civil List corrected up to the 1st January 1893 it appears that he holds the substantive rank of a first-grade Judge on a salary of Rs. 1,493-5-4; and, so far as the Government of India can form an opinion, he may now suitably be transferred to one of the District Judgeships of that grade which have been declared open to the Madras Provincial Civil Service on a pay of Rs. 1,600.

4. The Government of India accept the view of the Governor in Council that Tahsildars should be excluded from the Provincial Service. This view is in accordance with the system of classifying these officers which has now received the approval of the Governor-General in Council in respect of other provinces.

5. The arrangements which are in force in the Madras Presidency (referred to in paragraph 5 of your letter) for testing the attainments of candidates for the public service, and which in the opinion of the Government of Madras sufficiently guarantee uniformity of test and an adequate standard of proficiency, are approved by the Government of India.

6. The draft rules for admission to the Provincial Service forwarded with your letter also meet with the approval of the Government of India subject to the following remarks.

7. *Rule I.*—With reference to the proposal to include the Third and Fourth

Presidency Magistrates in the Provincial Service, I am to forward a copy of a correspondence* with the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that His Lordship considers it desirable that the office of Presidency Magistrate should continue to be treated as entirely outside the Provincial Service, though an officer of that service may properly be appointed to it if such appointment happens to be desirable in the public interests.

8. As regards the proposed inclusion in the Provincial Service of Registrars and Assistants in the Secretariat offices and in the office of the Board of Revenue, I am to say that as these officers fill ministerial appointments (which are not usually treated as gazetted offices) and do not exercise any judicial or executive functions, it would not, in the opinion of the Government of India, be proper to include them in the Provincial Civil Service. Their exclusion from that service, however, will not necessarily involve their inclusion in the Subordinate Service. Their service is in fact a special one; and though the offices which they hold are not suitable for inclusion in the Provincial Service, the Government of India recognize that they may in many cases be persons of high qualifications who may fitly be employed in that service when occasion arises.

9. *Rule II.*—For the reasons given in paragraph 7 of your letter, the Government of India accept the conclusion of the Governor in Council that one Deputy Collectorship should be thrown open in each of the next seven years to candidates selected by competitive examination.

The Governor-General in Council has no objection to the extra recruitment in the Rs. 250 grade of Deputy Collectors proposed in paragraph 8 of your letter as modified by your letter, No. 137, dated the 18th February 1893. This extra recruitment, I am to say, is within the powers of sanction of the Government of Madras.

10. *Rule X.*—I am to suggest that this rule should be modified so as to be brought into agreement with the recent orders of the Secretary of State, communicated to the Government of Madras with my letter, No. 2194, dated the 10th November last, under which Europeans can in future be appointed, with the sanction of the Government of India, to posts in the Provincial Service other than the listed appointments declared open to the Provincial Service by notification, in regard to which appointments alone His Lordship's sanction will be required in their case.

11. *Rule XV.*—This rule will also need some alteration in accordance with orders which will shortly issue in reply to your letter, No. 585, dated the 24th August last, regarding the revision of the rules for the examination in the Vernacular languages of European and Eurasian uncovenanted officers. Europeans and Eurasians should be required to pass a test in the Vernacular before appointment to the Provincial Service in accordance with condition I (b) of the conditions of recruitment for that service set forth in paragraph 9 of my letter of 27th May last.

12. Subject to the above observations the Draft Rules for admission to the Madras Provincial Civil Service forwarded with your letter are approved by the Government of India. I am to request that a copy of them as finally revised and issued may be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

13. The Government of India will postpone the reply to the inquiry made in paragraph 9 of your letter regarding the transfer to the Provincial Service of Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao, the Statutory Civilian who elected in 1890 to join that service, pending final orders on the report of the Commission held under Act XXXVII of 1850 on this officer, which was forwarded with your letter, No. 69 (Confidential), dated 31st January last.

14. The proposal made in paragraph 10 of your letter regarding the appointment of Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao to the Rs. 300 grade of Deputy Collectors was sanctioned in the telegram from this department, No. 1, dated the 3rd ultimo.

ENCLOSURES.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 12th July 1892, No. 48.

We have the honour to address Your Lordship in continuation of the Government of Bombay's Judicial despatch No. 7, dated the 14th June 1892, with which was transmitted a memorial from the Advocate-General and other practising European members of the Bombay Bar, setting forth their objections to the application of any rules that may be passed regarding the Provincial Service, in pursuance of paragraph 32 of your despatch No. 104, dated the 12th September 1889, to the offices of Presidency Magistrate and Judge of the Presidency Courts of Small Causes.

2. We consider it desirable to inform Your Lordship that we concur generally in the objections urged by the memorialists, so far as the offices in question are concerned. We are, however, inclined to think that paragraph 32 of Your Lordship's despatch of the 12th September 1889 was not intended to apply to these particular offices in Presidency towns. In accordance with the views expressed in paragraphs 17 to 19 of your despatch, we understand that the Provincial Services will include the offices which are now held by members of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in their higher grades, together with such appointments ordinarily reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service as may from time to time be placed on the lists of appointments thrown open to the Provincial Service in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 17 of the despatch. It has been the practice hitherto to treat the offices of Presidency Magistrate and Judge of the Presidency Courts of Small Causes as entirely outside the Provincial (Subordinate Executive and Judicial) Services; though there is, and in our opinion should be, nothing to prevent an officer of the Provincial Civil Service from being appointed to them if it is otherwise considered desirable to appoint him. We trust that Your Lordship will concur in our view that these offices should not be amalgamated with the Provincial Service.

3. We may add that, in view of the remarks contained in paragraph 2 of Your Lordship's despatch No. 38 (Public), dated the 5th May 1892, we have requested the Government of Bombay to consider whether the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate should not be removed from the cadre of that Presidency for which Indian Civilians are recruited.

Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 25th August 1892, No. 35 (Judicial).

[Provincial Service Rules not to apply to Presidency Magistrates or Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.]

I have considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency in Council, No. 48, dated the 12th ultimo, in continuation of the letter (which has been duly received) from the Bombay Government, No. 7, dated 14th June last, transmitting a memorial from members of the Bombay Bar stating objections to any rules regarding the Provincial Service being applied to the offices of Presidency Magistrate and Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes.

2. The orders contained in paragraph 32 of my predecessor's despatch, No. 104, dated 12th September 1889, were not intended to apply to these particular offices in Presidency towns.

3. Your Lordship is correct in understanding the effect of the views expressed in that despatch to be that the Provincial Services will include the offices now held by members of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in their higher grades, together with such appointments ordinarily reserved for members of the Civil Services of India as may from time to time be placed on the list of offices declared by notification in the official gazette to be specially suitable for the appointment thereto of Natives of India who are members of the Provincial Service. It has been the practice hitherto to treat the offices of Presidency Magistrate and Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Courts as entirely outside the Provincial (Subordinate Executive and Judicial) Services, and it is desirable that that practice should be continued, though of course an officer of the Provincial Service may properly be appointed to them if such appointment happens to be desirable in the public interest.

From C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Examinations), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, the 10th March 1893, No. 12-C.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 585, dated the 24th August last, submitting a revised set of rules for the examination in the vernacular

languages of European and Eurasian civil officers, other than members of the Indian Civil Service, in the Madras Presidency, and to convey the following observations on them.

2. *Revised Rule 1.*—I am to suggest that the term "Uncovenanted" should be eliminated from the rules, the heading being revised either in the terms of the preceding paragraph or in such other terms as the Governor in Council may think suitable.

3. *Revised Rule 6.*—It is considered that the note to this rule, relating to officers of the Public Works Department, should simply state that they come wholly under the rules of the Public Works Code as regards the vernacular tests.

4. *Revised Rule 12.*—This rule is not very clear, but the Government of India understand that the condition as to time stated in it has reference to the one year's, and not the two years' limit mentioned in Rule 9. It would, in their opinion, be inconsistent to grant the munshi allowance provided for in the rule to an officer whose promotion had previously been stopped for failure to pass the prescribed test within one year. I am to suggest that the rule should be altered so as to explain its meaning more clearly.

5. It is observed that the present revised rules and those for the examinations of Deputy Collectors, published in the Madras Government's Notification of the 26th January 1891, provide only for the language tests to be passed by Europeans and Eurasians after their admission to the Provincial Service. Condition I (b) of the conditions of recruitment for the Provincial Service, set forth in paragraph 9 of my letter, No. 1535, dated the 27th May last, however, contemplates that they should also be required to pass a test in the vernacular previous to their appointment to that service. The rules to be made by the Government of Madras in regard to this test might conveniently be inserted in the present rules, and I am to request that this may be done before they are finally issued.

6. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the proposed rules are sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. I am to request that a copy of them, as finally revised, may, with the permission of the Governor in Council, be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

Letter—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 13th May 1893, No. 386, Public.

With reference to paragraphs 11 and 5 of your letters, dated 9th March 1893, No. 271 (Public), and 10th March 1893, No. 126 (Examinations), respectively, in which you point out the necessity for prescribing a test in the vernacular to be passed by Europeans and Eurasians before appointment to the Provincial Service, I am directed to request that the Government of India will be pleased to relax this condition in the cases of officers appointed to the posts of District Munsif and Subordinate Judge. These officers, I am to say, will in future be required to pass within two years of appointment the second-class test specified in the revised notification appended to my letter of the 24th August last, No. 585, and, considering the nature of their duties, His Excellency the Governor in Council is disposed to think that this condition will be sufficient. The present rules, under which these officers are required to pass a vernacular examination after appointment, have, I am to add, been found to work satisfactorily in the past, and this Government trusts that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will agree with it in considering that no change in this direction is now required.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

READ—also the following papers:—

From the President, Board of Examiners, dated 19th May 1893, No. 240.

No. 1155.

MEMORANDUM.

The Judicial Department is requested to furnish, at an early date, a statement of the tests required to be passed by Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs before appointment.

It is also requested that a statement showing the tests passed by each of the Subordinate Judges at present in the service may be furnished.

OOTACAMUND,
30th June 1893.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Judicial Department.

Proceedings of the Revenue Department, dated 5th July 1893, No. 593.

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 3rd July 1893, No. 922.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 386, dated the 13th May 1893, recommending that the requirement embodied in condition I (b) of the conditions of recruitment for the Provincial Service set forth in paragraph 9 of my letter, No. 1535, dated the 27th May 1892, that Europeans and Eurasians must pass an examination in the vernacular previous to their appointment to that service, should be relaxed in the case of candidates for the Judicial branch of the Madras Provincial Civil Service.

2. In reply I am to say that the requirement in question was advisedly adopted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State as one of the conditions which must be satisfied by every person, not already in Government service, who is a candidate for admission into the Provincial Civil Service; and it is believed that a competent knowledge of the vernacular is indispensable for every Subordinate Judge or District Munsif in the Madras Presidency, with, perhaps, the single exception of the Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund. Unless, therefore, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that there are strong objections of an exceptional kind to the application of this condition to the Madras Presidency, the Government of India would prefer that it should be enforced there as in other Provinces. I am to add, however, that the Governor-General in Council would be prepared, on the application of the Government of Madras, to sanction a special relaxation of the condition in the case of an officer selected for the post of Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund, and to allow him, if necessary, two years' time to pass the required examination.

G.O., dated 3rd August 1893, No. 1548, Judicial.

Read—the following letter from H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 25th July 1893, No. 1929:—

With reference to your letter, dated the 7th instant, Judicial, No. 1198, I have the honour to state that the following classes of persons alone are now considered eligible for the office of District Munsif:—

(i) Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court and persons duly qualified for admission as Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court.

- (ii) Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws of one of the Universities of Madras, Calcutta or Bombay.
- (iii) Persons who have passed the First-grade Pleadership examination.

Exceptional Classes.

(i) Persons who, before the 1st January 1885, completed the Special Tests at that time required to qualify for the office of District Munsif.

(ii) Persons already in the service of Government in the Judicial Department who may have passed the tests required under the old rules, dated 29th July 1869, to qualify for a Munsifship at any of the Special Test examinations held up to and including the year 1889.

2. In the case of persons nominated by the High Court for the office of Subordinate Judge, the same rules as to qualifications are invariably observed.

3. A list is appended showing the tests actually passed by each of the Subordinate Judges now in the service.

ENCLOSURE.

List.

Grade.	Name.	Station.	Tests passed.
I	1. W. E. T. Clarke, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) [on other duty].	Ootacamund ..	B.A.; Student of Civil Law.
	2. C. Venkoba Chariyar.	Tanjore ..	District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866.
	3. E. K. Krishnan ..	Palghat ..	B.L., 1869; District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866.
II	1. T. Ramaswami Aiyan- gar.	Negapatam ..	District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866, and Revenue (Higher).
	2. S. Gopala Chariyar ..	Tinnevely ..	B.A., 1870; B.L., 1876.
	3. C. V. Gopalan Nayar.	Madura (East) ..	Matriculation and the District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866.
III	4. V. Srinivasa Charlu ..	Kumbakonam ..	B.A., 1865; District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 18th November 1862.
	5. S. Subbaiyar ..	Tellicherry ..	District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866.
	1. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar.	Madura (West) ..	Do. do. 18th November 1862.
	2. M. B. Sundara Rao Pantulu.	Ellore ..	General Test; Court Sheristadar's Test; District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866.
	3. C. Suri Aiyar ..	Cocanada ..	Matriculation; District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866.
	4. P. Doraiswami Aiyar.	Bellary and Salem.	Court Sheristadar's Test and the District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866.
	5. A. Venkataramana Poi	Calicut ..	District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 29th July 1869.
	6. O. Chandu Menon ..	Mangalore ..	General Test and District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 29th July 1869.
	N. Swaminatha Aiyar ..	Vizagapatam (temporary).	District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 18th November 1862.
	Mr. A. F. Elliot (Acting).	Ootacamund ..	Matriculation; District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 29th July 1869, and High Proficiency Test in Telugu.

Order—dated 3rd August 1893, No. 1548, Judicial.

Communicated to the Public Department with reference to the memorandum, No. 1155, dated 30th June 1893, from that department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Department.

ORDER—dated 26th October 1893, No. 869, Public.

The papers read above, together with copies of the marginally-noted proceedings, will be referred to the Honorable the Judges of the High Court.

G.O., dated 4th June 1890, No. 401.
" " 18th May 1892, " 342.
" " 16th December " " 875-76.
" " 3rd August 1893, " 877.
" " 3rd August 1893, " 600.

2. With its letter, dated 16th December 1892, No. 876, this Government forwarded, for the approval of the Government of India, a draft set of rules for regulating admission to the Provincial Service of this Presidency. In intimating the views of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on those rules, Mr. Lyall, in paragraph 11 of his letter of the 9th March 1893, read above, requested that some provision should be made requiring Europeans and Eurasians to pass a test in the vernacular before appointment to the Provincial Service in accordance with condition I (b) of those of recruitment for that service set forth in paragraph 9 of Home department letter, dated 27th May 1892, No. 1535. In paragraph 5 of Mr. Lyall's letter of the 10th March 1893, No. 12 C, read above, in which the sanction of the Government of India was, subject to certain remarks, accorded to the revised rules for the examination in the vernaculars of European and Eurasian civil officers other than members of the Indian Civil Service, the same point was dwelt on and it was suggested that the rules to be made by the Government of Madras in regard to the test to be passed prior to appointment to the Provincial Service might conveniently be inserted in those for the examinations in the vernaculars. In Public letter, dated 13th May 1893, No. 386, the Government of India was requested to relax the condition rendering the passing of a vernacular test compulsory on Europeans and Eurasians prior to admission to the Provincial Service in the cases of officers appointed to the judicial branch of that service. It was pointed out that District Munsifs and Sub-Judges would, in future, be required to pass within two years of appointment the present high proficiency test (to be styled hereafter the second-class test) and it was intimated that, in view of the nature of their duties, His Excellency in Council was disposed to consider that this condition would be sufficient. The present rules under which these officers are required to pass a vernacular examination after appointment had, moreover, been found to work satisfactorily in the past and no change in this direction appeared to be required. In reply the Government of India has intimated in Home department letter of the 3rd July 1893, No. 922, read above, that unless there are strong objections of an exceptional kind to the application of the condition in question to the Madras Presidency, it should be enforced here as in other provinces.

G.O., dated 16th December 1892, Nos. 875-76.
G.O., dated 24th August 1892, Nos. 584-85.

G.O., dated 24th August 1892, No. 584, paragraph 9.

3. The draft rules for admission to the Provincial Service, and the notification regarding the examination of European and Eurasian officers in the vernaculars, revised with reference to the remarks in Home department letters of the 9th March 1893, No. 271, and of the 10th idem, No. 12 C, are printed as appendices to these proceedings.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the third-class vernacular test should be prescribed as that to be passed prior to admission to the Provincial Service, graduates in a vernacular being exempted and the Honorable the Judges of the High Court will be requested to state whether they have any objections to the adoption of this test in the case of District Munsifs. The attention of the Honorable the Judges will also be invited to rule VI in appendix A to this order, which prescribes a period of probation in the case of officers first appointed to the Provincial Service, and they will be invited to indicate whether the rules generally meet with their approval.

5. In connection with the subject of the Provincial Service, the Honorable the Judges will be requested to favour Government with their views on the best means of training District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in criminal work.

In paragraph 15 of Mr. MacDonnell's letter of the 14th February 1890, No. 300,

G.O., dated 4th June 1890, No. 401.

* *Port St. George Gazette*, Part I, page 1585, Notification No. 483, dated 16th December 1892.

the members of that service. This Government

Paragraph 17 of Public letter, dated 4th June 1890, No. 401.

or by the appointment of all Sub-Judges

G.O., dated 16th December 1892, Nos. 875-76.

against this proposal and considers that the desired result might be attained by transferring temporarily a Subordinate Judge who gave promise of becoming an efficient District and Sessions Judge to the executive line and employing him upon ordinary criminal work as a Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is aware that it would not be possible, considering the present pressure of civil judicial work on Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, to invest these officers with criminal in addition to civil powers. The only practical plan appears to be to provide for their training in criminal work by temporary transfers to the executive branch of the service.

From the letter of the Registrar of the High Court, dated 25th July 1893, No. 1929, read above, it appears that Sub-Judges and District Munsifs are not now required to pass any special tests prior to appointment, and that of the present Sub-Judges only one has passed a revenue test, the majority having qualified by the District Munsif's test prescribed in G.O., dated 3rd January 1866, No. 1, which included examination in civil and criminal law, but no revenue subjects. The tests required of Deputy Collectors are summarized in rule XIII of appendix A to this order.

In order to permit of the system being efficiently worked, it would appear necessary that a test in criminal law should be required to be passed prior to appointment as District Munsif or Subordinate Judge by all persons who have not taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or qualified as First-grade Pleaders or Vakils of the High Court. As moreover some guarantee of fitness for revenue duties would be needed before the transfer of a Subordinate Judge or District Munsif to the executive line, it would apparently be essential to prescribe the Revenue Test (Higher) as one of those to be passed by these officers prior to first appointment.

Another method, and probably the best, of securing the training of Sub-Judges in criminal work would be to appoint these officers to be Assistant Sessions Judges to try sessions cases referred to them by the Sessions Judges, who being thus relieved of sessions work might to an equal extent take the civil appeals and suits now falling on Sub-Judges. In view of the ample judicial training and the high capacity of these officers as a class, there would seem to be no objection to entrusting them with such powers.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Honorable the Judges of the High Court, with C.L.

Copy to Revenue Department.

To the Educational Department.

Appendix A to G.O., dated 26th October 1893, No. 869.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The following appointments, to fill which members of the Civil Service of India have hitherto been recruited, are open to members of the Provincial Service subject to the rules for the time being in force under 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Sec. 6:—

District and Sessions Judges (4)	1st Grade	Rs. 1,600
Collectors and Magistrates of Districts (2)	2nd "	1,200
Secretary to the Board of Revenue (1)		1,000
Under Secretary to Government (1)		700
Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, 1st Grade [corresponding to Sub-Collectors] (2)		700
Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, 3rd Grade [corresponding to Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate] (4)		500
Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 5th Grade [corresponding to passed Assistant Collector] (1)		300

The Provincial Service shall consist of two branches—(1) Executive, (2) Judicial—and shall include the following appointments:—

[A = Executive. B = Judicial.]

I.		Rs.
B. Subordinate Judges (3)		800
II.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (1)		700
III.		
B. Subordinate Judges (5)		650
IV.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (5)		600
V.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (11)		500
B. Subordinate Judges (6)		500
VI.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (22)		400
B. District Munsifs (30)		400
VII.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (16)		300
B. District Munsifs (30)		300
VIII.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (14)		250
B. District Munsifs (30)		250
IX.		
B. District Munsifs (24)		200

* *NOTE*.—These appointments are subject to the claims of officers in the Indian Civil Service appointed before 1880. If no fit and competent member of the Provincial Service is available, or if the preponderant administrative needs of the Province require it, an Indian Civil Servant may be appointed to any of these appointments or to any of the 11 appointments of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in Grade VIII.

II. Vacancies among the present sanctioned scale of Deputy Collectors shall be filled during the next seven years, as heretofore, mainly by selection from the subordinate service of persons who have passed the examinations prescribed for those posts. To provide, however, for the 15 listed appointments declared open to the

Provincial Service in Government of India Home department resolution, of 21st April 1892, No. 9, 1342—52, Public, the following appointments by recruitment will be annually added to the present sanctioned scale of Deputy Collectors and will be thrown open at the end of each of the undermentioned years to competition under the rules governing such examinations :—

1894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

At the end of the seven years two-thirds of the vacancies in the whole enlarged list of Deputy Collectors will be filled by recruits who have been successful at the competitive examinations, the remaining one-third being retained for appointment by selection from the subordinate service and from persons, whether in the service of Government or not, of proved merit and ability. Provided that, if in any one year there are only two vacancies, one shall be filled by competition and the other by selection.

III. The appointments of Sub-Judges shall be made entirely by selection, but only Barristers, Advocates, High Court Vakils and District Munsifs shall be eligible for these posts.

IV. The appointment of District Munsifs lies, under Act III of 1873, in the hands of the High Court, the qualifications required being regulated by rules made by the Honorable the Judges subject to the approval of Government. The latest rules as published on page 260 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 14th April 1885, limit the choice to—

- (i) Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court and persons duly qualified for admission as Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court;
- (ii) Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws at one of the Universities of Madras, Calcutta or Bombay;
- (iii) Persons who have passed the First-grade Pleaders examination.

V. Every candidate for appointment by recruitment must furnish satisfactory evidence—

- (a) that he is not over 25 years, except in the case of Barristers, Advocates, or Pleaders appointed to the Judicial branch otherwise than by competition. In these excepted cases article 63 of the Civil Service Regulations fixes the maximum age at 30;
- (b) that he fulfils the conditions prescribed in the rules for admission to the Public Service;
- (c) that he is of sound health, good physique, and active habits;
- (d) that he is of good character; and
- (e) that he has passed the third-class vernacular test specified in Notification No. on page of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1893, or has graduated in a vernacular.

VI. Every person appointed to the Provincial Service by recruitment shall be subject to probation for a period of two years, unless in special cases the Government declares such probation to be unnecessary. During this period he must complete the vernacular and other tests prescribed for the appointment which he may hold and his appointment shall be probationary only. His confirmation shall be conditional on his passing the prescribed examinations and giving satisfaction in the performance of his duties during the term of probation.

VII. The subjects of Native Princes in alliance with Her Majesty shall be eligible for appointment to the Provincial Service provided they are qualified in other respects.

VIII. Recent residence of at least three years in the Presidency shall in all cases be an essential condition of admission, and no Barrister, Advocate or Pleader shall be appointed as such unless he has been at least three years practising his profession in India.

IX. Europeans, who are not Statutory Natives of India, shall, if qualified by the above conditions, be eligible with the sanction of the Government of India for appointment to posts in the Provincial Service other than the listed appointments declared open to the Provincial Service by notification, in regard to which the sanction of the Secretary of State will be required.

X. No member of the Provincial Service shall be dismissed otherwise than on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry.

XI. Government reserves to itself the right to make promotions to the superior grades of the Provincial Service carrying salaries of Rs. 500 per mensem and above without reference to any claim of seniority.

XII. The following are the regulations in regard to the competitive examination referred to in Rule II *supra* :—

An examination for admission to the Provincial Civil Service shall be held in Madras once a year in the month of August, commencing on a day to be fixed from time to time by Government.

2. The examination shall be conducted by a Board appointed by Government, consisting of a President, three members and a Secretary. The Board shall have the power of appointing additional examiners to assist in the examination, if necessary.

3. The examination shall be open to all persons being British subjects or the subjects of Native Princes in alliance with Her Majesty who have (i) qualified for the degree of Master of Arts in the Madras University, or (ii) have qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Madras University, having passed either (a) in the first class in either the English Language division or in the Science division, or (b) in the second class in both these divisions: provided that they furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, physique, moral character and knowledge of a vernacular and succeed in passing a Medical Board as hereinafter laid down.

4. Applications for admission to the examination in the form prescribed must reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than the 30th April preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application the following :—

- (i) a certificate that his age will be under 25 and over 20 years on the day preceding that fixed for the commencement of the examination;
- (ii) a certificate from a gazetted medical officer "that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for Government service," and that he has been vaccinated or has had small-pox;
- (iii) a certificate from the head or heads of the college or colleges in which he studied for his degree to the effect that he has borne a good moral character;
- (iv) satisfactory proof that he has either passed the third-class test prescribed for European and Eurasian civil officers other than members of the Indian Civil Service, or graduated in a vernacular.

5. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of 25 rupees. The fee should be paid into a Government treasury and the fee receipt must be forwarded with the application for admission to the examination. The fee of candidates who fail to pass the Medical Board shall be returned to them.

6. Candidates whose certificates are satisfactory will be required to appear before a Medical Board to be assembled by the Surgeon-General at such time and place as Government may direct. Only such candidates as are certified by the Medical Board to be possessed of an exceptionally good physique and to be specially fitted for the active duties of a Revenue officer shall be admitted to the examination.

7. Candidates who have passed the Medical Board shall be informed of the fact by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and shall be furnished in due course with a time-table of the examination.

8. The following shall be the scheme of the examination :—

				Time.	Marks.	
					Paper.	Viva voce.
English Language	..	..	..	3 hours	150	50
Do. Literature	..	..	..	3 "	250	50
Essay on one of three specified subjects	..	..	..	4 "	200	..
Total	..	..	..		700	

Optional Branches.

	Time.	Marks.	
		Paper.	Fixed vocs.
(1) Mathematics—			
Pure Mathematics	3 hours	250	..
Mixed do.	3 „	250	..
(2) Physical Science—			
Either—			
Physics, first paper	3 „	150	..
Do. second paper	3 „	150	..
Practical examination	..	200	..
or—			
Chemistry, first paper	3 hours	150	..
Do. second paper	3 „	150	..
Practical examination	..	200	..
(3) Natural Science—			
General Biology	3 hours	150	..
And either—			
Botany or Animal Physiology or Zoology or			
Geology	3 „	150	..
Practical examination	..	200	..
(4) Mental and Moral Science—			
Psychology and General Philosophy	3 hours	200	50
Logic and Ethics	3 „	200	50
(5) History—			
History of England and India	3 „	200	50
Political Economy	3 „	200	50

9. No candidate shall be permitted to bring up more than one Optional branch.

10. No candidate who fails to obtain one-fourth of the total number of marks assigned to the Compulsory branch shall be permitted to appear for examination in an Optional branch.

11. If a candidate fail to obtain one-fourth of the marks assigned to the Optional branch selected by him, such marks shall not be counted in the total number of marks obtained by him.

12. A candidate who fails to obtain one-third of the total number of marks assigned to the whole examination shall not be deemed qualified for an appointment.

13. The Board shall submit to Government a tabular statement showing the marks obtained by the candidates, arranged in order of merit. Only so many of the candidates at the top of the list as Government may direct shall be mentioned by name, the remainder being indicated by their register numbers only.

14. The following rules shall be observed by the Board of Examiners:—

- Each paper in the compulsory subjects shall be drawn up by two members of the Board to be appointed by the President and shall be finally accepted by the Board. Answer-papers will be valued in the first instance by the examining members, but the valuation shall be accepted by the whole Board in Session or Council.
- The papers set in the optional branches shall be submitted to the Boards for approval. Answer-papers will be valued by the respective Examiners, the valuation being subject to acceptance by the Board, which is empowered to make a percentage deduction from the total marks awarded for any branch on being satisfied, after communication with the Examiners concerned, that the marking has been on too liberal a scale as compared with other branches.
- The *viva voce* examinations in each of the compulsory subjects shall be conducted by the President and at least two members of the Board, and in the optional subjects by the Chairman or a member of the Board deputed by him and all the Examiners appointed for the branch.
- In the compulsory subjects, style, accuracy of expression and command of language generally will be taken into consideration when assigning marks.
- The questions in the various papers will be expressly framed to test the wide knowledge and culture to be expected from a University man, and not merely an accurate acquaintance with facts or sets of facts, names, dates and the opinions of authorities.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for the Provincial Service.

Name (in full) _____

Name and occupation of father or guardian _____

Age and date of birth _____

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.) _____

Religion _____

Place of birth—Town or village and district _____

Date of passing M.A. Degree examination _____

Date of passing the B.A. Degree examination if prior to 1886-87 _____

If after 1886-87, the Language Branch _____

the Optional Branch _____

If after 1891-92, the English Language Division _____

the Second do. do. _____

the Science do. _____

Present position or occupation _____

College or Colleges in which educated _____

Optional branch in which the applicant desires to be examined _____

Special tests passed by the applicant, if any _____

Present residence and address _____

XIII. Deputy Collectors are required to pass the following tests:—

(i) Before appointment—

- Revenue Higher, including Account Code.
- Criminal Higher.
- Translation Lower.

NOTE.—Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose optional language in the B.A. Degree examination was the vernacular of the district in which they seek employment are exempt from this test.

(4) Précis-writing, Higher.

NOTE.—Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempt from this test.

Full particulars regarding the above tests will be found under Tests II-A, III-A, VII-B and VIII-A in the Appendix to Board's Standing Order, No. 251.

(ii) After appointment—

(5) The compulsory vernacular test in two languages.

The following is the test:—

i. Reading aloud fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil	1 The first three books of Panchatantram.
„ Telugu	2 The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose).
„ Canarese	1 Panchatantram.
„ Malayalam	2 Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
„ Uriya	1 Panchatantram.
	2 Bhagavat Gita.
	1 Vetala Charitram.
	2 Keralapazhama.
	3 Keralolpati, first half.
	1 Hitopadesha.
	2 Batris Singhasana.
	3 Ramayana, Sundara Kanda.

ii. Translating in writing into English, with accuracy, a passage from some tolerably difficult work, not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which the officer belongs.

iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

v. Reading aloud fluently, and translating correctly and readily, two or three manuscripts written in the language in which the examination is held, in a plain, running office-hand.

vi. Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards scholarlike expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

NOTE.—Graduates and Under-Graduates of the Madras University who have taken up one of the vernaculars specified as their optional language in the University examination have to pass in only one vernacular other than the optional language of their examination; but they will not be declared to have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the Examiner that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing.

The vernacular examination is conducted by the Board of Examiners and is held half-yearly at Madras on the 3rd Wednesday of January and on the 3rd Monday of July, or at such time as the Board of Examiners may direct. Officers are required to pass the test within a year from the date of the half-yearly examination next succeeding their appointment, an additional year being allowed to those who have to pass in two languages. An officer failing to pass the examination within the prescribed time has to vacate his appointment in the grade unless the period is specially extended by Government.

XIV. European and Eurasian Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs are required to pass, in the language of the district in which they are employed, the second-class test specified in Notification No. , on page of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1893.

The following is the test :—

i. Reading aloud fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works :—

In Tamil	..	..	{ 1. The first three books of the Panchatantram. 2. The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose).
„ Telugu	..	..	{ 1. Panchatantram. 2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
„ Canarese	..	..	{ 1. Panchatantram. 2. Udyogaparva (the first three sandhis).
„ Malayalam	..	..	{ 1. Vetala Charitram. 2. Keralapazhama. 3. Keralolpati.

ii. Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

v. Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in a plain, running, office-hand in the language in which the examination is held.

vi. Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards correct expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

This test must be passed by the officers mentioned above either before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter on pain of loss of promotion, or within two years thereafter on pain of loss of appointment. It is not, however, incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognised as the language of a district. The examination is conducted by the Board of Examiners and is held twice a year in January and July.

NOTIFICATION.

The following rules are prescribed for the examination in the vernacular * languages of Southern India of European and Eurasian civil officers, other than members of the Indian Civil Service, in the Madras Presidency, to whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties; provided that these rules, so far as the compulsory examinations are concerned, shall not be held to apply to the case of an officer of more than twelve years' standing, who, for special reasons, has been transferred from one class to another or has been transferred into a class covered by the rules from one not so covered, and who has passed the examination previously compulsory on him.

2. The officers concerned shall be divided into three classes.

3. The first class shall consist of officers holding appointments usually filled by officers of the Indian Civil Service.

4. The rules for the examination of these officers shall be the same as those for the Indian Civil Service.

5. The second class shall consist of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.

NOTE.—The examinations for Deputy Collectors are separately laid down.

6. The third class shall consist of the following officers and others not being in the service of Government :—

- (a) Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police.
- (b) Superintendents of Central Jails, Superintendents of District Jails not being Medical Officers, Jailors and Deputy Jailors.
- (c) Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
- (d) Superintendents, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Assistants, and Surveyors of the Revenue Survey.
- (e) Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Revenue Settlement.
- (f) Deputy Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture (Agricultural Branch), Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Inspectors.
- (g) Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.
- (h) Superintendents of Government Cinchona Estates.
- (i) Conservators, Deputy, Assistant and Extra Assistant Conservators, and Rangers of Forests.
- (j) Assistant Surgeons, Civil Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants.
- (k) Chief Clerk, President Magistrates' Court, Egmore.
- (l) Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town.
- (m) All other officers holding corresponding positions in other departments and to whom a knowledge of vernacular is essential for the performance of their duties, excepting officers in the Account and Paper Currency, Archaeological Survey, Geological, Madras Port, Marine, Survey, Postal, Press, Telegraph, Trigonometrical and Topographical Departments.
- (n) Officers of the subordinate service who may be desirous of entering the Provincial Service and are not otherwise qualified by having taken a University Degree in a vernacular.
- (o) Persons not in the service of Government on payment of a fee of Rupees fifteen.

NOTE.—The examinations for officers of the Educational, Salt and Abkari and Civil Veterinary Departments are separately laid down. Officers of the Public Works Department come wholly under the rules of the Public Works Code as regards Vernacular tests.

7. The following is the second-class test :—

i. Reading aloud fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works :—

In Tamil	..	..	{ 1. The first three books of the Panchatantram. 2. The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose).
„ Telugu	..	..	{ 1. Panchatantram 2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
„ Canarese	..	..	{ 1. Panchatantram. 2. Udyogaparva (the first three sandhis).
„ Malayalam	..	..	{ 1. Vetala Charitram. 2. Keralapazhama. 3. Keralolpati.

ii. Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively

to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

- iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.
- v. Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in a plain, running office-hand in the language in which the examination is held.
- vi. Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards correct expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

8. The following is the third-class test :—

- i. Reading fairly and translating with accuracy an original native letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.
- ii. Dictating an order.
- iii. Rendering into English a vernacular report read out.
- iv. Conversing with the Examiner or with natives of India on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of every-day life. If the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

9. Officers of the second and third classes shall be required to pass the respective tests in the language of the district to which they may be appointed either before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter on pain of loss of promotion, or within two years thereafter on pain of loss of appointment. It shall not, however, be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognized as the languages of a district. Nothing in this rule shall be held to prohibit European and Eurasian candidates from being admitted to the Special Test Examinations.

10. It shall be open to an officer in the second or third class, after passing the compulsory examination, to pass an equivalent test in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

11. For the purposes of the compulsory examination, an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

12. A munshi allowance of Rs. 240 to defray the cost of teachers will be given to all officers of the third class whose salary is not more than Rs. 200 per mensem on their passing the compulsory test within one year after appointment.

13. A reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted to an officer of the second class who may, within eight years from the date of joining his department, pass the Honours test for Covenanted Civilians in the vernacular of the district in which he is or has been employed, and a reward of Rs. 500 will be granted to an officer of the third class who may, within five years from the date of joining his department, pass the second-class test in the vernacular of the district in which he is or has been employed. The grant of this reward is subject to the proviso that the officer concerned has not received a reward under the Military Examination rules for passing in the same language by the Military High Proficiency Test, and does not pass in the language of the district in which he was born or brought up, or in the language which was optional for him in the University examinations. No officer shall be permitted to appear more than twice for the Reward examinations except under the special recommendation of the Examiners, when he shall be allowed a third trial.

NOTE.—Under this rule Deputy Collectors, Officers of the Educational Department, and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenue, whose compulsory examination is conducted departmentally, may come up for examination, and will be entitled to the reward on passing.

14. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for examination for the reward. He shall be entitled to his pay for the period of his absence from duty, which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, and he shall be entitled to travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

15. The above examinations shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners, who shall furnish such papers as may be required aided by district officers, and shall be held twice a year in January and July, the actual dates thereof being fixed by the President of the Board. Ordinarily all officers shall appear for examination at Madras.

16. The periods allowed in Rules 9 and 13 shall be held to extend to and include the last day of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the limits prescribed.

17. The case of an officer failing to pass the compulsory examination within the limits prescribed shall be reported by the head of the department concerned for the orders of Government.

18. All applications for examination shall be forwarded through the various heads of departments to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, who will submit a report of the results to the heads of departments concerned. The President of the Board shall communicate to Government the result of every examination when an officer shall have passed for reward.

19. These rules shall come into force from the _____ and they shall be binding on all officers appointed to the departments concerned from and after that date.

10 7.56 v J

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

PUBLIC

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 26th October 1893, No. 869.

OCTOBER.

**Provincial Service and Vernacular
Examination Rules.**

Referring, with remarks, to the Honorable the Judges of the High Court certain papers regarding the —; inquiring whether there is any objection to the adoption of the third-class vernacular test in the case of District Munsifs and requesting their views on the best means of training them and Subordinate Judges in criminal work.

FROM
C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Home Department.
Examinations.

Calcutta, the March 1893.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 585, dated the 24th August last, submitting a revised set of rules for the examination in the vernacular languages of European and Eurasian civil officers, other than members of the Indian Civil Service, in the Madras Presidency, and to convey the following observations on them.

2. *Revised Rule 1.*—I am to suggest that the term "Uncovenanted" should be eliminated from the rules, the heading being revised either in the terms of the preceding paragraph, or in such other terms as the Governor in Council may think suitable.

3. *Revised Rule 6.*—It is considered that the note to this rule, relating to officers of the Public Works Department, should simply state that they come wholly under the rules of the Public Works Code as regards the vernacular tests.

4. *Revised Rule 12.*—This rule is not very clear, but the Government of India understand that the condition as to time stated in it has reference to the one year's, and not the two years', limit mentioned in Rule 9. It would, in their opinion, be inconsistent to grant the munshi allowance provided for in the rule to an officer whose promotion had previously been stopped for failure to pass the prescribed test within one year. I am to suggest that the rule should be altered so as to explain its meaning more clearly.

5. It is observed that the present revised rules and those for the examinations of Deputy Collectors, published in the Madras Government's Notification of the 26th January 1891, provide only for the language tests to be passed by Europeans and Eurasians after their admission to the Provincial Service. Condition I(b) of the conditions of recruitment for the Provincial Service, set forth in paragraph 9 of my letter No. 1535, dated the 27th May last, however, contemplates that they should also be required to pass a test in the vernacular previous to their appointment to that service. The rules to be made by the Government of Madras in regard to this test might conveniently be inserted in the present rules, and I am to request that this may be done before they are finally issued.

6. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the proposed rules are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. I am to request that a copy of them, as finally revised, may, with the permission of the Governor in Council, be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Lyall
Secretary to the Government of India.

21

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
17 MAR 93

Ref go 585 24-8-92
 875-76 24-12-92 S.C.
 Est. 500 22-7-91 2m

P.R.H.

Trini 87-1.

Date 10th } March 1893
 Recd 17th }
 Est: 7-1-12 126

Sanctioning with remarks the 1st
 of rules proposed for the Ex. in
 Vernacular languages of European
 & Eurasian Civil Officers.

APPENDIX TO LETTER DATED 24TH AUGUST 1892, No. 585, P.O. 1892

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 11, 1879.

No. —The following rules are prescribed for the examination in the vernacular * languages of Southern India of officers in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of Government who are Europeans and Eurasians, and to whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties, provided that these rules, so far as the compulsory examinations are concerned, shall not be held to apply to the case of an officer of more than twelve years' standing who, for special reasons, has been transferred from one class to another and who has passed the examination previously compulsory on him.

2. The officers concerned shall be divided into three classes.

3. The first class shall consist of officers holding appointments usually held by officers of the Covenanted Civil Service.

4. The rules for the examination of these officers shall be the same as those for the Covenanted Civil Service as contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.

5. The second class shall consist of Subordinate Judges, Deputy Collectors, and District Munsifs, and they shall have the option of passing the test for the second class, which shall be a compulsory one, and in the language of the district before entering on their duties after appointment or within one year thereafter, provided that it shall not be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another or when two vernaculars are recognised as the languages of a district. Nothing in this rule shall prevent European and Eurasian candidates from being admitted to the Special Test Examinations.

6. The following is the test:—
 i. Reading fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an ordinary page of—

In Tamil	.. Kathamanjeri.
In Telugu	.. Morris' Selections, excluding Vemana Verses.
In Canarese	.. 1. Selections, New Edition.
	.. 2. Kathamanjeri.
In Malayalam	.. 1. Pathamala, Part I, pages 1 to 72 inclusive.
	.. 2. Panchatantram, Book I.

ii. Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary page of plain English into the language of examination.

iii. Translating from English into the language of examination a paper of short sentences, the greater part on professional subjects. The sentences must be rendered accurately and idiomatically.

iv. Reading manuscripts in the language of examination and translating readily and accurately.

v. Conversing with natives with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible, and in like manner to understand readily all that the natives say.

REVISED NOTIFICATION.

The following rules are prescribed for the examination in the vernacular * languages of Southern India of officers in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of Government who are Europeans and Eurasians, and to whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties; provided that these rules, so far as the compulsory examinations are concerned, shall not be held to apply to the case of an officer of more than twelve years' standing, who, for special reasons, has been transferred from one class to another or has been transferred into a class covered by the rules from one not so covered, and who has passed the examination previously compulsory on him.

2. The officers concerned shall be divided into three classes.

3. The first class shall consist of officers holding appointments usually filled by officers of the Indian Civil Service.

4. The rules for the examination of these officers shall be the same as those for the Indian Civil Service.

5. The second class shall consist of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.

NOTE.—The examinations for Deputy Collectors are separately laid down.

6. The third class shall consist of the following officers:—

(a) Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police.

(b) Superintendents of Central Jails, Superintendents of District Jails not being Medical Officers, Jailors and Deputy Jailors.

(c) Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

(d) Superintendents, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Assistants, and Surveyors of the Revenue Survey.

(e) Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Revenue Settlement.

(f) Deputy Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture (Agricultural Branch), Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Agricultural and Stock Inspectors.

(g) Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

(h) Superintendents of Government Cinchona Estates.

(i) Conservators, Deputy, Assistant and Extra Assistant Conservators, and Rangers of Forests.

(j) Assistant Surgeons, Civil Apothecaries, and Hospital Assistants.

(k) Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore.

(l) Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town.

(m) All other officers holding corresponding positions in other departments and to whom a knowledge of vernacular is essential for the performance of their duties, excepting officers in the Account and Paper Currency, Archaeological Survey, Geological, Madras Port, Marine Survey, Postal, Press, Telegraph, Trigonometrical and Topographical Departments.

NOTE.—The examinations for officers of the Educational and Salt and Abkari Departments are separately laid down. The third-class test is compulsory on officers of the Public Works Department only for promotion to Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, and it is a voluntary test for upper subordinates of that department.

7. It shall be open to an officer in the second class, after passing the compulsory examination, to pass a test equivalent to the above in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

8. No pecuniary encouragement will be given for passing either the compulsory or voluntary test as above, but a reward of Rs. 1,000 will be given to an officer who may pass the High Proficiency Test in the vernacular language of his district in which he is, or has been, employed within eight years from the date of his joining a department. An officer will not be allowed to do up more than twice for the High Proficiency Examination except under the special recommendation of the Examiners, when he shall be allowed a third trial.

9. The following is the High Proficiency Test:—
i. Reading aloud fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil	1. The first three books of the Panchatantram. 2. The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose).
Telugu	1. Panchatantram. 2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
Canarese	1. Panchatantram. 2. Bhagavat Gita.
Malayalam	1. Vetala Charitram. 2. Keralapazhama. 3. Keralolpati, first half.

ii. Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

iv. Translating, in like manner, a paper of English sentences.

v. Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in the language in which the examination is held in a plain running office-hand.

vi. Conversing with the Examiners or with natives of India on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards scholarly expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

10. The examination for the High Proficiency Standard shall be a voluntary and not a compulsory examination, and such examination shall be open to Europeans and Eurasians whether educated in the country or not.

11. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for examination by the High Proficiency Test. He shall be entitled to his pay for the period of his absence from duty, which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, but he shall be entitled to travelling allowance for a journey more than five miles each way only on the occasion when he is declared to have passed the examination.

12. For the purposes of the compulsory examination an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance, the latter when he has to travel more than five miles

7. The following is the second-class test:—

i. Reading aloud fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil	1. The first three books of the Panchatantram. 2. The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose).
Telugu	1. Panchatantram. 2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
Canarese	1. Panchatantram. 2. Udyogaparva (the first three sandhis).
Malayalam	1. Vetala Charitram. 2. Keralapazhama. 3. Keralolpati.

ii. Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

v. Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in a plain running office-hand in the language in which the examination is held.

vi. Conversing with the Examiners or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards correct expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

8. The following is the third-class test:—
i. Reading fairly and translating with accuracy an original native letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.

ii. Dictating an order.
iii. Rendering into English a vernacular report read out.

iv. Conversing with the Examiner or with natives of India on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of everyday life. If the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

9. Officers of the second and third classes shall be required to pass the respective tests in the language of the district to which they may be appointed either before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter on pain of loss of promotion, or within two years thereafter on pain of loss of appointment. It shall not, however, be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognised as the languages of a district. Nothing in this rule shall be held to prohibit European and Eurasian candidates from being admitted to the Special Test Examinations.

10. It shall be open to an officer in the second or third class, after passing the compulsory examination, to pass an equivalent test in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

11. For the purposes of the compulsory examination, an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

each way; but, except where such a course is impracticable, an officer shall always be examined at his station.

13. For the High Proficiency Examination an officer must attend at Madras.

14. The third class shall consist of the following officers:—

- (a) Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Police.
- (b) Superintendents of Central and other Jails.
- (c) Superintendents, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Assistants, and Surveyors of the Revenue Survey.
- (d) Directors, Deputy and Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement.
- (e) Officers of the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department.
- (f) Conservators, Deputy, Assistant, and Sub-Assistant Conservators, and Rangers of Forests.
- (g) Deputy Commissioners of Salt Revenue.
- (h) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Government Farms.

(i) All other officers holding corresponding positions in other departments and to whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is essential for the performance of their duties, excepting officers in the Postal, Telegraph, Trigonometrical, Topographical, Geological, Marine Survey, and Account and Paper Currency Departments.

And they shall have the option of passing the test for the third class, which shall be a compulsory one, and in the language of the district, before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter, provided that it shall not be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular language either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognised as the languages of a district. Nothing in this rule shall prevent European and Eurasian candidates from being admitted to the Special Test Examinations.

15. The following is the test:—
i. Reading fairly and translating with accuracy an original native letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.

ii. Dictating an order.
iii. Rendering into English a vernacular report read out.

iv. Conversing with the Examiner or with natives of India on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty in the transaction of ordinary business or in the course of everyday life. If the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

16. It shall be open to an officer after passing in the compulsory language to pass a test equivalent to the above in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

17. A munshi allowance of Rs. 240 to defray the cost of teachers will be given to all officers of the third class whose salary is not more than Rs. 200 per mensem, on their passing the compulsory test under the condition as to time in rule 9.

18. A reward of Rs. 500 will be given to an officer who may, within five years from the date of joining a department, pass the compulsory examination for the second class in the vernacular of the district in which he is, or has been, employed, provided such officer has not received a reward under the Military Examination rules for passing in the same language by the Higher Standard Test. The examination shall be purely voluntary, and it shall be open to Europeans and Eurasians

12. A munshi allowance of Rs. 240 to defray the cost of teachers will be given to all officers of the third class whose salary is not more than Rs. 200 per mensem on their passing the compulsory test under the condition as to time in rule 9.

13. A reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted to an officer of the second class who may, within eight years from the date of joining his department, pass the Honours' test for Covenanted Civilians in the vernacular of the district in which he is or has been employed, and a reward of Rs. 500 will be granted to an officer of the third class who may, within five years from the date of joining his department, pass the second-class test in the vernacular of the district in which he is or has been

whether educated in the country or not. No officer shall be permitted to appear more than twice for the Reward Examination except under the special recommendation of the Examiners, when he shall be allowed a third trial.

employed. The grant of this reward is subject to the proviso that the officer concerned has not received a reward under the Military Examination rules for passing in the same language by the Military High Proficiency Test, and does not pass in the language of the district in which he was born or brought up, or in the language which was optional for him in the University examinations. No officer shall be permitted to appear more than twice for the Reward Examinations except under the special recommendation of the Examiners, when he shall be allowed a third trial.

NOTE.—Under this rule Deputy Collectors, Officers of the Educational Department, and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenue, whose compulsory examination is conducted departmentally, may come up for examination, and will be entitled to the reward on passing.

19. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for examination for the reward. He shall be entitled to his pay for the period of his absence from duty, which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, but he shall be entitled to travelling allowance for a journey more than five miles each way only on the occasion when he is declared to have passed the examination.

14. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for examination for the reward. He shall be entitled to his pay for the period of his absence from duty, which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, and he shall be entitled to travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

20. For the purposes of the compulsory examination an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance, the latter when he has to travel more than five miles each way; but except where such a course is impracticable, an officer of the third class shall be examined under both the compulsory and voluntary standards at his station.

21. The whole of the above examinations shall be conducted by the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, who shall furnish such papers as may be required, aided by officers serving in the districts, and the examinations shall be held twice a year in January and July, the actual dates thereof being fixed by the President of the Committee, and the year of indulgence allowed shall be held to terminate on the date of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the year.

15. The above examinations shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners, who shall furnish such papers as may be required aided by district officers, and shall be held twice a year in January and July, the actual dates thereof being fixed by the President of the Board.

16. The periods allowed in rules 9 and 13 shall be held to extend to and include the last day of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the limits prescribed.

22. The case of an officer failing to pass the compulsory examination within the limits prescribed shall be reported by the heads of the departments concerned for the orders of Government.

17. The case of an officer failing to pass the compulsory examination within the limits prescribed shall be reported by the head of the department concerned for the orders of Government.

23. All applications for examination shall be forwarded through the various heads of departments to the Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, who shall, when necessary, submit them to Government under the sanction of the President.

18. All applications for examination shall be forwarded through the various heads of departments to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, who will submit a report of the results to the heads of departments concerned. The President of the Board shall communicate to Government the result of every examination when an officer shall have passed for reward.

24. A report of the results of all examinations shall be made by the Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants to the various heads of the departments concerned; and in addition thereto the Secretary, under the orders of the President, shall communicate to Government the result of every examination when an officer shall have passed for a reward.

25. These rules shall come into force from the 1st February 1880, and they shall bind all officers appointed to the departments concerned from and after that date.

19. These rules shall come into force from the 1st January 1893, and they shall be binding on all officers appointed to the departments concerned from and after that date.

Read again G.O. of 24. 8. 92, No 584/5
" C. M. 819.

Memorandum 13th May 1893 No 568.

In G.O. of 24. August 1892, No 584, the Govt. approved of certain alterations in the rules for the examination in the vernacular languages of European & Eurasian Civil officers other than members of the Indian Civil Service. The draft rules, as thus revised, were submitted for the approval of H.E. the Governor General in Council and in the letter read above they have, subject to certain modifications, been sanctioned by the Govt. of India. The accompanying draft notification, in which the suggestions of that Govt. have been carried out, is forwarded to the President of the Board of Examiners for final check before issue.

2. With reference to para 5 of the Home Dept. letter read above, the President Board of Examiners is informed that the Govt. has decided that no one shall in future be appointed from the Subordinate service to the Provincial service as a Dy. Collector & be admitted

Note Para 2 expresses, it is believed, the decision arrived at. please see p. 3 of the Note for Orders and the Chief Secy's Note from Council on p. 10.

It is not. Persons appointed from the subordinate service will have passed the test which includes transmission list.

Circulate

II

See 11
1 April

admitted to the competitive exam^s
 for entry into ~~that~~ service unless he
 shall have passed the third class
 test or have taken a University
 degree in a vernacular. It will
 accordingly be necessary to throw
 open the third class test to officers
~~in the subordinate service & to~~
 persons not in the service of
 Govt., the latter being admitted
 to it on payment of a heavy
 fee. The Presdt. is requested
 to submit a draft rule on this
 point for inclusion in the
 notification and to state the
 amount at which he would
 place the fee.

C.S.
 8/5

HP
 215743

President, Board of Ex^s
 with C.N. 219 & draft
 notified SE 96th
 283-2792

NOTIFICATION.

The following rules are prescribed for the examination in the vernacular * languages
 of Southern India of European and Eurasian
 Civil officers, other than members of the Indian
 Civil Service, in the Madras Presidency, to
 whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is necessary for the efficient performance of their
 duties; provided that these rules, so far as the compulsory examinations are concerned, shall not
 be held to apply to the case of an officer of more than twelve years' standing, who, for special
 reasons, has been transferred from one class to another or has been transferred into a class covered
 by the rules from one not so covered, and who has passed the examination previously compulsory
 on him.

2. The officers concerned shall be divided into three classes.
 3. The first class shall consist of officers holding appointments usually filled by officers of the Indian Civil Service.
 4. The rules for the examination of these officers shall be the same as those for the Indian Civil Service.
 5. The second class shall consist of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.
- NOTE.—The examinations for Deputy Collectors are separately laid down.
6. The third class shall consist of the following officers:—
 - (a) Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police.
 - (b) Superintendents of Central Jails, Superintendents of District Jails not being Medical Officers, Jailors and Deputy Jailors.
 - (c) Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
 - (d) Superintendents, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Assistants, and Surveyors of the Revenue Survey.
 - (e) Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Revenue Settlement.
 - (f) Deputy Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture (Agricultural Branch), Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Agricultural and Stock Inspectors.
 - (g) Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.
 - (h) Superintendents of Government Cinchona Estates.
 - (i) Conservators, Deputy, Assistant and Extra Assistant Conservators, and Rangers of Forests.
 - (j) Assistant Surgeons, Civil Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants.
 - (k) Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore.
 - (l) Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town.
 - (m) All other officers holding corresponding positions in other departments and to whom a knowledge of vernacular is essential for the performance of their duties, excepting officers in the Account and Paper Currency, Archaeological Survey, Geological, Madras Port, Marine Survey, Postal, Press, Telegraph, Trigonometrical and Topographical Departments.

NOTE.—The examinations for officers of the Educational and Salt and Abkari Departments are separately laid down. Officers of the Public Works Department come wholly under the rules of the Public Works Code as regards Vernacular tests.

7. The following is the second-class test:—
 - i. Reading aloud fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil	.. { 1. The first three books of the Panchatantram.
	2. The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose).
„ Telugu	.. { 1. Panchatantram.
	2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
„ Canarese	.. { 1. Panchatantram.
	2. Udyogaparva (the first three sandhis).
„ Malayalam.	{ 1. Vetala Charitram.
	2. Keralapazhama.
	3. Keralolpati.
 - ii. Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a text-book.
 - iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.
 - iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.
 - v. Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in a plain, running office-hand in the language in which the examination is held.
 - vi. Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards correct expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

35

8. The following is the third-class test:—

i. Reading fairly and translating with accuracy an original native letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.

ii. Dictating an order.

iii. Rendering into English a vernacular report read out.

iv. Conversing with the Examir or with natives of India on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of every-day life. If the candidate proves his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

9. Officers of the second and third classes shall be required to pass the respective tests in the language of the district to which they may be appointed either before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter on pain of loss of promotion, or within two years thereafter on pain of loss of appointment. It shall not, however, be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognized as the languages of a district. Nothing in this rule shall be held to prohibit European and Eurasian candidates from being admitted to the Special Test Examinations.

10. It shall be open to an officer in the second or third class, after passing the compulsory examination, to pass an equivalent test in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

11. For the purposes of the compulsory examination, an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

12. A munshi allowance of Rs. 240 defray the cost of teachers will be given to all officers of the third class whose salary is not more than Rs. 200 per mensem on their passing the compulsory test within one year after appointment.

13. A reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted to an officer of the second class who may, within eight years from the date of joining his department, pass the Honours test for Covenanted Civilians in the vernacular of the district in which he is or has been employed, and a reward of Rs. 500 will be granted to an officer of the third class who may, within five years from the date of joining his department, pass the second class test in the vernacular of the district in which he is or has been employed. The grant of this reward is subject to the proviso that the officer concerned has not received a reward under the Military Examination rules for passing in the same language by the Military High Proficiency Test, and does not pass in the language of the district in which he was born or brought up, or in the language which was optional for him in the University examinations. No officer shall be permitted to appear more than twice for the Reward examinations except under the special recommendation of the Examiners, when he shall be allowed a third trial.

NOTE.—Under this rule Deputy Collectors, Officers of the Educational Department, and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors Salt and Abkari Revenue, whose compulsory examination is conducted departmentally, may come up for examination, and will be entitled to the reward on passing.

14. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for examination for the reward. He shall be entitled to his pay for the period of his absence from duty, which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, and he shall be entitled to travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

15. The above examinations shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners, who shall furnish such papers as may be required aided by district officers, and shall be held twice a year in January and July, the actual dates thereof being fixed by the President of the Board.

16. The periods allowed in Rules 9 and 13 shall be held to extend to and include the last day of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the limits prescribed.

17. The case of an officer failing to pass the compulsory examination within the limits prescribed shall be reported by the head of the department concerned for the orders of Government.

18. All applications for examination shall be forwarded through the various heads of departments to the Secretary to the Board Examiners, who will submit a report of the results to the heads of departments concerned. The President of the Board shall communicate to Government the result of every examination when an officer shall have passed for reward.

19. These rules shall come into force from and after that date, and they shall be binding on all officers appointed to the departments concerned from and after that date.

No. 240.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,
Madras, 19th May 1893.

From

THE PRESIDENT,

BOARD OF EXAMINERS,

MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

With reference to Official Memorandum No. 868, dated 13th May 1893, forwarding for final check before issue a draft notification embodying the rules for the examination in the vernacular languages of European and Eurasian officers other than members of the Indian Civil Service, I have the honor to state that the rules may be adopted, subject to the following modifications:-

Rule 6, line 1, add after the word officers "and others, not being in the service of Government."

— after (iv) add:-

"(v). Officers of the subordinate service who may be desirous of entering the Provincial Service as Deputy Collectors and are not otherwise qualified by having taken a University Degree in a vernacular or passed the Translation test."

(C). Persons

"(O) Persons not in the service of Government on payment of a fee of Rupees fifteen."

2. With reference to Rule 15, which provides for the conduct of these examinations by the Board aided by district officers, I have the honor to suggest for the consideration of Government that, except in the case of officers attached to the now-railway districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and South Canara, all officers should come up for examination at Madras. This suggestion has been approved by Government as regards junior civilians. (para 4. of G. O. dated 6th April 1893, N^o. 275, Public.).

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

H. ibon.

President, Board of Examiners.

19
CURRENT NO

Pub go. 386 2/13-5-93
277-6-4-93
584-857-16-3-92

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

From

THE PRESIDENT,
BOARD OF EXAMINERS,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE
THE CHIEF SECY. TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

No. 240.



Dated 19th } May 1893.
Despd. 19th }
Recd. 22nd }
Reqd 25th }
No.

ENCLOSURE. /

Subject.

Stating that the rules embodied in the draft notification relating to the examination in the vernacular languages of European and Eurasian officers other than members of the Indian Civil Service, may be adopted with certain modifications.

16 4
57
18TH MAY 1893, No. 441, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 13th March 1893, Mis. Nos. 1015, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Addressing Government of India regarding Vernacular examination to be passed by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

READ—again letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 13th March 1893, No. 1016:—

I am directed to draw your attention to rule 6 of the proposed rules for the Civil Veterinary Department, communicated to this Government with your letter No. 33—1-A., dated 27th August 1892, and to represent that the Madras Government feels some difficulty in interpreting the rule in question. The difficulty lies in the interpretation of the term "Vernacular of the Province" which occurs in the rule. It would appear, looking at rule 10, which renders officers of the Civil Veterinary Department liable to a transfer from one province to another, that the language in which the Government of India expects these officers to pass is Hindustani which is the only vernacular in any sense common to all India. It would also seem that the examination rules applicable to officers of the Civil Veterinary Department are intended to be the Military rules, as these officers will retain their rank and commissions in the Army Veterinary Department. On the other hand, the term "Vernacular of the Province" is certainly not applicable in Madras to Hindustani, which is comparatively little spoken in the Madras Presidency and would be of little use colloquially to a Civil Veterinary officer stationed here. The vernaculars chiefly spoken in Madras are Tamil in the southern and Telugu in the northern half of the Presidency, and a knowledge of one, if not both, of these languages is, in the opinion of this Government, essential in such an officer. In view of the ambiguity above pointed out, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires me to ask for definite instructions from the Government of India as to whether officers of the Civil Veterinary Department serving in this Presidency should be required to pass the Lower and Higher Standards in Hindustani according to the Military rules or whether this Government is at liberty to impose on them colloquial tests in Tamil or Telugu or both under rules for the examination of officers in Civil employ.

READ—also the following letter from E. D. MACLAGAN, Esq., C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 3rd May 1893, No. 1003—86:—

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1016 of the 13th March last, asking to be informed of the correct interpretation of rule 6 of the proposed rules of the Civil Veterinary Department, relating to examinations in the vernacular of officers of the department.

2. The standard for examination in the vernacular languages of uncovenanted officers in Madras having already been prescribed in the rules forwarded with Mr. Price's letter, No. 585, Public, of the 24th August 1892, and approved by the Government of India in the Home Department in their letter No. 126 of the 10th March, I

am directed to say that for the present those rules should hold good for the examination of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, but that a three years' term might be allowed them for passing. It is left to the Government of Madras to determine whether Tamil or Telugu should be the language in which the officers of the department should be required to pass.

ORDER—dated 18th May 1893, No. 441, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Public Department and to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for information and guidance.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to prescribe for the present Tamil as the vernacular in which European and Eurasian officers holding the position of Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in this Presidency are required to pass.

(True Extract.)

W. H. P. de Silva
Secretary to Government.

To the Public Department.
„ the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department
of Land Records and Agriculture.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

60 Jopica.

43

Govt. of {1893} Madras.
REVENUE.



Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 18th May 1893, No. 441.

2/1

MAY.

CP

Civil Veterinary Department.

Letter from the Government of India replying to communication regarding the correct interpretation of rule 6 of the proposed rules for the examination in vernaculars of officers of the —, communicated to the Public Department and to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Pathe
J. J. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated

13, No.

Again G.O., dated

18, No.

Current No.

of 18, dated

from

Current No.

of 18, dated

from

172/1

This information is required in connection with the ^{proposed} scheme of training Sub. Judges in Civil Criminal Work, as suggested by the G.O. in the Provincial Service Scheme. The matter is apparently ^{a little} complicated & a reference to the High Ct. will, it is thought, be necessary. This is for Judd. to make.

CP

See also Mr. Davies letter in G.O. 1965 Judd. 7.9.93

Memo. of 30th June 1893 No. 1155.

The Judicial Department is requested to ^{furnish} report, at an early date, the ^{a statement of} facts required to be furnished by Subordinate Judges & District Munsifs before appointment. In the forthcoming paper 1885 of the Civil Digest certain rules are specified as those proposed for these offices, but, as reported that the notification on p 2 of the H. H. George Gazette, 7th April 1885 appears to ~~disparage~~ ^{disparage} with the necessity for these rules as far as the Munsifs are concerned.

It is also requested that a statement showing the rules passed by each of the Subordinate Judges at present in the service may be furnished.

To the Judd. Dept. 30/6/93

29/6/93

Q No. 4215/93

49

The Public Department

Dated 22nd May 1893.FOR ORDERS.

In the order read above messrs Ravi Varma Raja and Raghavayya have been appointed probationary Deputy Collectors, 6th class, and it is stated (in para 2 of the order) that the necessary action will be taken in the Revenue Department. It has, therefore, to be decided now:

- (1) to what districts they should be posted;
- (2) how long they are to be on probation; and
- (3) what conditions they should ~~be~~ fulfil before the expiration of the probationary period, to be entitled to confirmation.

8
4

Letter to Provincial B. O. S. D.

19-5-93 No. 240

605-5-93 No. 593 Per.

As regards the first it is presumed that the two new Deputy Collectors should be posted to districts in which there are no assistant collectors now on duty. The districts so situated appear to be:

1. Anantapur, 6. Kurnool,
2. S. Arcot, 7. Nellore,
3. Chingleput, 8. Nalgonda,
4. Cuddapah, 9. Tanjore, &
5. Q. Nizam, 10. Tirunelveli.

As it seems also desirable that the new Deputy Collectors should, if possible, have good training, it is submitted they may be attached to South Arcot & Tanjore or Tirunelveli.

Orders are requested.

With reference to points 2 & 3 attention is solicited to Rule VII on page 20 of G.O. No 875 Public d. 16.12.92. This rule lays down that every person appointed to the Provincial service by ~~recruitment~~ shall be subject to probation

their case, so as to make it clear that they will also have to submit to a course of probation.

14 June

As I understand Rule 7 it is only recruits for the Provincial Service who have to go through the 2 years of probation. It is only those who are appointed to the Provincial Service from the list of 15 listed posts as the rule of 15 listed posts is not for the Provincial Service - officers promoted to the grade of S. Col. from the ranks of the Subordinate Service will not have to go through this course, but only S. Mansiffs. JH

15/6/93 JH

I think I have rather run off the rails as regards District Mansiffs. I was considering Rule vi to cover all appointments to the Provincial Service - thinking that every new man joining this service was a "recruit". But on further consideration it appears to me that "recruitment" is the term to be applied only to Deputy Collectors (Rule 11). But here I take it that every new Deputy Collector whether selected from the subordinate service - or from outside, as well as those who may be selected by competitive examination as to be a probationer under Rule viii. That is what would appear from Rule II. But Rule vi again mentions "recruitment" to the candidates who come up for selection by competitive examination - therefore candidates from the subordinate service - or from outside cannot when appointed be considered as recruits.

JH Mysore might go to S. Arcot - a man named to Tanjore (Tamil Nadu is too near his own country)

I understand that India has approved our rules - and these two young men will therefore go on probation for two years.

JH They will have to pass the prescribed tests and also give satisfaction to the collectors under whom they serve.

The same rule is to apply in future to every person who joins the Provincial Service. In the case of ordinary S. Col. I think that Govt. should rule that the periods during which they may be acting as S. Col. should be allowed to count towards the period of two years - wh. they will have to pass before being confirmed in the Provincial Service.

I have asked the Chief Secy to look up this point as regards S. Mansiffs who are appointed by the High Court - as the rules will have to be altered in

for a period of two years within which he shall be expected to complete the Vernacular and other tests prescribed for the appointment which he may hold. It is submitted that the above rule may, so far as the probationary period is concerned, be acted on in the present case, though the rules of which it forms one have not yet received the sanction of the Government of India. As regards the conditions to be fulfilled prior to confirmation it seems to be desirable to lay down not only that the nominee should pass all the prescribed tests, but that he should also give satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, to the collector under whom he may serve. Orders are requested. Ahmed Hussain Sahib was first appointed on probation for 2 years.

Christiano

1893

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

53

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read proceedings of the

Public Department dated 22 May 1893
No: 411.

Order thereon: 5 July 1893 No: 593.

With reference to para 2 of the
order read above M R R M Ravi Varma
Raghavayya and M R R. J. Raghavayya
Raghavayya will be posted to Tanjore
and South Arcot respectively. They
will be appointed on probation for
two years and before the expiration
of that period they will have to pass
the Vernacular and other tests prescribed
for Deputy Collectors. Their Confirmation
will further be conditional on their
giving satisfaction in the performance
of their duties during the term of
probation.

The foregoing Conditions will
apply in future in the case of every
person

31

The order is
transmitted to
the Public Dept.
for their consideration
and to be laid before
the Council.
The Public Dept.
29 June 1893
30 June

With reference to the

amended Rule proposed by the

Sanction of 23rd inst. with your letter

note on 24/5
to 2/5
ascertain whether it conflicts in
any way with the definition of

Revenue, as framed by Govt. of

India. The definition was

submitted on 12/5/93

to the Public Dept.

in Council.

3
Puch

1816.

53
person who may be appointed
by the provincial service by
recruitment as Deputy Collector.
True extract

Ch. C. C. C.
Secretary to Govt

To.

The Commr of A.
Public Dept.

with notes of the Hon members

& H. E. the Governor & D. O. from

the private Secy.

Acct General.

d.

1816
 Govt. of {1893} ^{Pub. Deptt} Madras.
 REVENUE.

To

The Public
 Deptt

Dated
 Recd.

7/7

Encl. 2

CHIEF SECRETARY
 18 JUL 93

7. VII. 1893
 G.O. 5 July 1893 No. 573

SUBJECT

Department M.R.R.
 Revenue Department
 M.R.R. 5. Revenue
 as Dy. Collector of
 Tanjore & S. Arcot
 respectively

* files with G.O. 600
 3.8.93

Extract from letter of
 Honble Mr. G. S. (S.)
 dated 3rd July 1893.

Rule II of the Provincial
 Service Rules says that
 recruitment for Deputy
Collector is to be mainly
 by selection from the
 subordinate series during
 the next 7 years, while
 simultaneously one extra
 appointment of Deputy
 Collector is to be annually
 competed for to provide for
 the 15 scheduled appointments.
 What is probably meant is
 that owing to the increase
 of the list of Deputy Collectors
 by 15 appointments (the list
 was) one extra man must

31
annually recruits for 7 years
to meet vacancies in these
extra appointments. The
rule awarded a misinterpretation
of the interpretation that
for the next 7 years the
vacancies occurring in the
15 Schedule posts are to be
filled up from the individual
Deputy Collectors recruited
by competition. The last
sentence of Rule 2, also would
have been clearer if it had
laid down that "at the end
of the 7 years the recruitment
for the whole list of
Deputy Collectors will be
effected by appointing $\frac{2}{3}$
of the number of recruits
required by competition
and the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$
by selection for the last
series &c. which seems to be
what is meant.

F

59

40

Public DEPARTMENT.

Current Nos 1463, 1604, 2057 & 816.

Dated

FOR ORDERS.

The first two cements ~~are~~
have been lying over awaiting the reply
of the Govt. of India to letter of 12.5.92
No. 386. This has now been received.
C. No. 1854. ^{Particulars} Information has been
called from the High Court as regards
the examinations passed by Sub. Judges
& District Munsifs (vide Reference of 7. July
1892 No. 1198), this information being
required for the working out of a
scheme for training these officers in
Criminal work as suggested by the
G.O. in para 8 of Home Dept
letter of 27. May 1892, No. 1535
(page 5 of G.O. of 16. Decr 1892, No.
875).

It is proposed to let these
cements lie over till this information
is received. When the subject can
be dealt with fully

W
24 July
23/7/93
15/7

C.B.

18/7/93

FOR ORDERS.

Provincial Service

Vernacular

Subordinate Judge of Madras

Am

Note for the C.

It is proposed to add

C. No 1816 to the list over the

to take up the revision of the

rules (where required) at the same

time. One point now into another

sub is not easy C. CS.
separate them 28/7

W. H. 17

For the Secy to Govt

For the Secy to Govt

For the Secy to Govt

For the Secy to Govt

CS.

31/7

C 1817
R 2577



No. 922.

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 3rd July 1893.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 386, dated the 13th May 1893, recommending that the requirement embodied in Condition I (b) of the conditions of recruitment for the Provincial Service set forth in paragraph 9 of my letter No. 1535, dated the 27th May 1892, that Europeans and Eurasians must pass an examination in the vernacular previous to their appointment to that service, should be relaxed in the case of candidates for the Judicial Branch of the Madras Provincial Civil Service.

2. In reply I am to say that the requirement in question was advisedly adopted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State as one of the conditions which must be satisfied by every person, not already in Government service, who is a candidate for admission into the Provincial Civil Service; and it is believed that a competent knowledge of the vernacular is indispensable for every Subordinate Judge or District Munsif in the Madras Presidency, with, perhaps, the single exception of the Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund. Unless, therefore, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that there are strong objections of an exceptional kind to the application of this condition to the Madras Presidency, the Government of India would prefer that it should be enforced there as in other Provinces. I am to add, however, that the Governor General in Council would be prepared, on the application of the Government of Madras, to sanction a special relaxation of the condition in the case of an officer selected for the post of Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund, and to allow him, if necessary, two years' time to pass the required examination.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. Lyall

Secretary to the Government of India.

65

1

Pub Deptt.

Pub No. 13-5-93 - 586
" 1-6-93 - 275
" 16-12-92 - 875-76
" 24-8-92 - 584-85

From

The Govt of India
H.D.

No 922.

Dated 3. vii. 93

Recd 10. vii. 93

R. 7. d. c.

Stating that it would
be advisable to enforce
the rule reg. ~~the~~ Europeans
and Eurasians passing
an ~~Ex~~ in Vernacular
previous to their appointment
in the Judd Branch of
the Madras Provincial
Civil Service

1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

File No. 86.
Serial No. 3.

To

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Circular No. $\frac{28}{86}$

Dated Simla, the 5th July 1893.

SUBJECT.

Draft rules for the examination in the vernacular of Officers of the Civil Veterinary
Department.

U 1

**Draft Rules for the Examination of Officers of the Civil Veterinary
Department in the Vernacular.**

1. The lower and higher standards in vernacular to which reference is made in rule 6 of the proposed Civil Veterinary Department rules shall, generally speaking, mean the lower and higher standards in Hindustani prescribed by Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

2. In Madras the lower standard shall mean the 3rd class test prescribed by Government Notification No. * and the higher standard shall mean the 2nd class test prescribed by the same notification, and the language chosen shall be either Tamil or Telugu, as the Local Government thinks fit.

3. In Burma the lower and higher standards shall mean the lower and higher standards respectively in Burmese as laid down in Government Notification No. 201, dated 11th August 1892. (The Burma Gazette, Part I, dated 13th August 1892).

4. An officer who before joining the Civil Veterinary Department has passed by the lower or higher standard in Hindustani as prescribed in the Army Regulations shall be deemed to have passed by the lower or higher standard as the case may be for the purposes of rule 6 of the Civil Veterinary Department rules unless the officer is posted to Burma or Madras.

5. When an officer is transferred from one province to another and the language in which Civil Veterinary Department officers have under these orders to pass is in both provinces Hindustani, the limits of time mentioned in rule 6 of the Civil Veterinary Department rules will run from the date on which the officer was appointed first to a province in which Civil Veterinary Department officers have under these orders to pass in Hindustani; and an officer who has passed by a standard in one such province shall be deemed to have passed by that standard for the purposes of rule 6 of the Civil Veterinary Department rules.

6. When an officer is transferred from a province in which Civil Veterinary Department officers have to pass in Hindustani, to one in which they have to pass in another language, or *vice versa*, the limits of time mentioned in rule 6 shall run from the date of such transfer.

7. If an officer fails to pass the prescribed examination, the Local Government may extend the period during which he must pass.

* Note.—Rules submitted to the Government of India in letter from Government of Madras No. 585, dated 24th August 1892.

Circular No. $\frac{28}{86}$

FROM

E. D. MACLAGAN, ESQ., C.S.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,

5/7/93

TO

The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

*Rev. & Agri. Dept.
Horse-Breeding and Agricultural Stock.*

Simla, the 5th July 1893.

SIR,

WITH reference to my Circular No. 33 of the 27th August 1892, and No. 6 of the proposed Rules for the Civil Veterinary Department enclosed therewith, I am directed to forward, for approval, a draft of rules for the examination of officers of the Department in the vernacular.

2. The Government of India will be glad to be favoured at an early date with any remarks your Government may desire to submit on the draft rules.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TO

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

"	"	"	"	"	Bombay.
"	"	"	"	"	Bengal.
"	"	"	"	"	the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
"	"	"	"	"	the Punjab.
"	"	"	"	"	Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
"	"	"	"	"	Burma.
"	"	"	"	"	ident at Hyderabad.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read *circular from the Government*
of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department dated ^{Similar to} 5th July 1893 no 28/86.
(copy attached)

Order Thereon: - dated 2nd August 1893 no 704.

The Government of India will be informed that this Government accepts the draft rules forwarded with the circular read above, and the rules will be communicated to the Public Department and to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture for information and guidance in supersession of para 1 of Government order no 441 dated 18th May 1893.
(True Extract)

✓
Secretary to Government
To the Public Department
" " Commissioner Revenue Settlement &c
" " Accountant General.

Gobt. of 1893 Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The Public Department

Dated

Recd.

Encl.

Mis. G.O., 2nd Aug 1893, No. 704

SUBJECT.

Communicating Govt. of
India Rules for the examina-
tion in the vernacular
of officers of the Civil
Administrative department
for information and
guidance.

High Court of Judicature,
Madras, 25th July 1893
N^o 1929
From
H. W. Foster Esquire,
Registrar of the High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Madras
To
The Honorable J. A. Price,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the
instant, Judicial N^o 1198, I have the honor to
state that the following classes of persons are
now considered eligible for the office of District
Munsif:-

- i. Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of
High Court and persons duly qualified
for admission as Advocates, Vakils and At-
-torneys of the High Court.
- ii. Persons who have obtained the degree
of Bachelor of Laws of one of the Universities
of Madras, Calcutta or Bombay.
- iii. Persons who have passed the First Grade
Pleadership Examination.

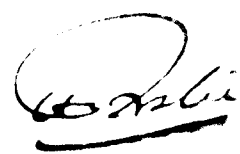
Exceptional classes.

- i. Persons who, before the 1st January 1885,
completed the special Tests at that time required
to qualify for the office of District Munsif.
- ii. Persons already in the service of Govern-
-ment in the judicial Department who may have
passed the tests required under the old Rules dated
29th July 1869 to qualify for a Munsifship at any
of the Special Test Examinations held up to and
including the year 1889.

2. In the case of persons nominated by the High Court for the office of Subordinate Judge, the same rules as to qualifications are invariably observed.

3. A list is appended showing the lists actually passed by each of the Subordinate Judges now in the service.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,


(Registrar)

List.

Grade

Name	Station	Tests passed
I 1 W.E.J. Clarke	Ootaca - B.A.; Esquire. - mund.	Student of Civil Law
	(Barrister-at-Law.) [On other duty]	
2 C. Venkoba Chariyar	Tanjore	District Munsifs Test under Rules dated 3 rd January 1866.
3 E.K. Krishnan	Palghat B.L. 1869;	District Munsifs Test, under Rules dated 3 rd January 1866.
II 1 J. Ramaswami	Negapa. District Munsifs Test, under	
	Aijangar } - tam. Rules dated 3 rd January 1866, and	
		Revenue (Higher).
2 S. Gopalachariyar	Tinnevely B.A., 1870; B.L., 1876.	
3 C. T. Gopalau	Madura Matriculation and the District	
	Nagar } (East) Munsifs Test, under Rules	
		dated 3 rd January 1866.
4 V. Srinivasa	Kumba. B.A., 1865; District Munsifs Test,	
	Charlu } - Konam. under Rules dated 18 th November, 1866.	
5 S. Subbaiyar	Jellichowy District Munsifs Test, under	
		Rules dated 3 rd January 1866.
III 1 P. Narayanaswami	Madura District Munsifs Test, under	
	Aiyar } (West) Rules dated 18 th November, 1866.	
2 M. B. Sundara	Ellore General Test; Court Sheristadar	
	Rao Pantulu } Test; District Munsifs Test,	
		under Rules dated 3 rd January 1866.
3 C. Suri Aiyar	Coanada Matriculation; District Munsifs	
		Test, under Rules dated 3 rd January 1866.
4 P. Doraiswami	Bellary Court Sheristadar's Test	
	Aiyar } Salem and the District Munsifs	
		Test, under Rules dated 3 rd January 1866.

List (continued)

Name. Station. Tests passed

5. A. Venkatarama, Calicut District & Munsif's Test, under
-na Poi. Rules dated 29th July 1869
6. O. Chaudh, Mangalore General Test and District Munsif's
Mluon. Test, under Rules dated 29th July 1869
- N. Swaminathan, Vizagapatam District & Munsif's Test, under
Aligar. (Temporary) the Rules dated 13th November 1862.
- Mrs. A. F. Elliot, Poona Matriculation; District Munsif's
(Acting) Test, under Rules dated 29th July 1869, and High Proficiency
Test in Telugu.

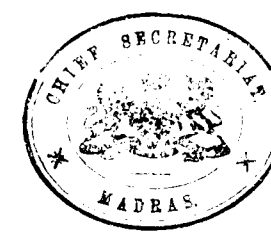
H. R. R.

Registrar,
Appellate Side.

[G.
63]

17

Judicial Department



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

Memorandum from the Public Department, dated
30th June 1893, N. 1155.

Letter from the Registrar of the High Court
of Judicature at Madras, Appellate Side, dated 25th
July 1893, N. 1907.

Order, 3rd August 1893, N. 1540.

Communicated to the Public
Department with reference to the Memorandum N. 1155
dated 30th June 1893 from that Department.
(True Contract)

M. S. S.

Under Secretary, P. M. S.
for Chief Secretary

The Public Department
with letter.

208

61

Circular No.

Public DEPARTMENT.

From

Judicial Department

No. 1548

Dated 3^d aug^t 1893.

Received 10 — " 1893.

Regd 11th "

Enclosure one

SUBJECT.

Communicating letter from the Registrar of the H.C. furnishing information regarding the tests required for the office of the District Munsif & Submitting statement of tests actually passed by the Subjudges in Service.

Optional Branches.

	Time.	Marks.	
		Paper.	Viva voce.
(1) Mathematics—			
Pure Mathematics	3 hours	250	..
Mixed do.	3 "	250	..
(2) Physical Science—			
Either—			
Physics, first paper	3 "	150	..
Do. second paper	3 "	150	..
Practical examination	..	200	..
or—			
Chemistry, first paper	3 "	150	..
Do. second paper	3 "	150	..
Practical examination	..	200	..
(3) Natural Science—			
General Biology	3 "	150	..
And either—			
Botany or Animal Physiology or Zoology or			
Geology	3 "	150	..
Practical examination	..	200	..
(4) Mental and Moral Science—			
Psychology and General Philosophy	3 "	200	50
Logic and Ethics	3 "	200	50
(5) History—			
History of England and India	3 "	200	50
Political Economy	3 "	200	50

9. No candidate shall be permitted to bring up more than one Optional branch.

10. No candidate who fails to obtain one-fourth of the total number of marks assigned to the Compulsory branch shall be permitted to appear for examination in an Optional branch.

11. If a candidate fail to obtain one-fourth of the marks assigned to the Optional branch selected by him, such marks shall not be counted in the total number of marks obtained by him.

12. A candidate who fails to obtain one-third of the total number of marks assigned to the whole examination shall not be deemed qualified for an appointment.

13. The Board shall submit to Government a tabular statement showing the marks obtained by the candidates, arranged in order of merit. Only so many of the candidates at the top of the list as Government may direct shall be mentioned by name, the remainder being indicated by the register numbers only.

14. The following rules shall be observed by the Board of Examiners:—

(a) Each paper in the compulsory subjects shall be drawn up by two members of the Board to be appointed by the President and shall be finally accepted by the Board. Answer-papers will be valued in the first instance by the examining members, but the valuation shall be accepted by the whole Board in Session or Council.

(b) The papers set in the optional branches shall be submitted to the Boards for approval. Answer-papers will be valued by the respective Examiners, the valuation being subject to acceptance by the Board, which is empowered to make a percentage deduction from the total marks awarded for any branch on being satisfied, after communication with the Examiners, concerned, that the marking has been on too liberal a scale as compared with other branches.

(c) The *viva voce* examinations in each of the compulsory subjects shall be conducted by the President and at least two members of the Board, and in the optional subjects by the Chairman or a member of the Board deputed by him and all the Examiners appointed for the branch.

(d) In the compulsory subjects, style, accuracy of expression and command of language generally will be taken into consideration when assigning marks.

(e) The questions in the various papers will be expressly framed to test the wide knowledge and culture to be expected from a University man, and not merely an accurate acquaintance with facts or sets of facts, names, dates and the opinions of authorities.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The following appointments, to fill which members of the Civil Service of India have hitherto been recruited, are open to members of the Provincial Service subject to the rules for the time being in force under 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Sec. 6 :—

District and Sessions Judges (4)	1st Grade	.. ..	RS. 1,600
Collectors and Magistrates of Districts (2)	2nd "	.. ..	1,200
Secretary to the Board of Revenue (1)	.. ..	.. ..	1,000
Under Secretary to Government (1)	.. ..	.. ..	700
Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, 1st Grade [corresponding to Sub-Collectors] (2)	.. ..	.. ..	700
Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, 3rd Grade [corresponding to Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate] (4)	.. ..	.. ..	500
Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 5th Grade [corresponding to Assistant Collector] (1)	.. ..	.. ..	300

The Provincial Service shall consist of two branches—(1) Executive, (2) Judicial—and shall include the following appointments :—

[A = Executive. B = Judicial.]		RS.
I.		
B. Subordinate Judges (3)	.. ..	800
II.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (1)	.. ..	700
III.		
B. Subordinate Judges (5)	.. ..	650
IV.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (5)	.. ..	600
V.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (11)	.. ..	500
B. Subordinate Judges (6)	.. ..	500
VI.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (22)	.. ..	400
B. District Munsifs (30)	.. ..	400
VII.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (16)	.. ..	400
B. District Munsifs (30)	.. ..	300
VIII.		
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (11)	.. ..	250
B. District Munsifs (30)	.. ..	250
IX.		
B. District Munsifs (24)	.. ..	200

* NOTE.—These appointments are subject to the claims of officers in the Indian Civil Service appointed before 1880. If no fit and competent member of the Provincial Service is available, or if the preponderant administrative needs of the Province require it, an Indian Civil Servant may be appointed to any of these appointments or to any of the 11 appointments of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in Grade VIII.

II. Recruitment for the appointments of Deputy Collectors shall be effected for the next seven years, as hitherto, mainly by selection, chiefly from the Subordinate Service, of persons who have passed the examinations prescribed for those posts. To provide, however, for the 15 scheduled appointments declared open to the Provincial

Vacancies to be among the present sanctioned scale of

filled by

Service in Government of India Home Department Resolution, of 21st April 1892, No. 9, 1342—52, Public, the following appointments, which will be annually added to the present sanctioned scale of Deputy Collectors shall be thrown open at the end of each of the undermentioned years to candidates selected by competitive examination.

1893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

At the end of seven years two-thirds of the vacancies in the whole list will be annually filled by ~~similar competitions~~, the remaining one-third being reserved for appointment by selection from the subordinate Service and from persons, whether in the service of Government or not, of proved merit and ability. Provided that, if in any one year there are only two vacancies, one shall be filled by competition and the other by selection.

III. The appointments of Sub-Judges shall be made entirely by selection, but only Barristers, Advocates, High Court Vakils and District Munsifs shall be eligible for these posts.

IV. The appointment of District Munsifs lies, under Act III of 1873, in the hands of the High Court, the qualifications required being regulated by rules made by the Honorable the Judges subject to the approval of Government. The latest rules as published on page 260 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* Part I, dated 14th April 1885, limit the choice to—

- (i) Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court and persons duly qualified for admission as Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court;
- (ii) Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws at one of the Universities of Madras, Calcutta or Bombay;
- (iii) Persons who have passed the First-grade Pleaders examination.

V. Every candidate for appointment by recruitment must furnish satisfactory evidence—

- (a) that he is not over 25 years except in the case of Barristers, Advocates, or Pleaders appointed to the Judicial branch otherwise than by competition. In these excepted cases, article 63 of the Civil Service Regulations fixes the maximum age at 30;
- (b) that he fulfils the conditions prescribed in the rules for admission to the Public Service;
- (c) that he is of sound health, good physique, and active habits; and
- (d) that he is of good character

VI. Every person appointed to the Provincial Service by recruitment shall be subject to probation for a period of two years, within which he shall be expected to complete the vernacular and other tests prescribed for the appointment which he may hold. During this period his appointment shall be probationary only, unless in special cases the Government declares such probation to be unnecessary.

VII. The subjects of Native Provinces in alliance with Her Majesty shall be eligible for appointment to the Provincial Service provided they are qualified in other respects.

VIII. Recent residence of at least three years in the Presidency shall in all cases be an essential condition of admission, and no Barrister, Advocate or Pleader shall be appointed as such unless he has been at least three years practising his profession in India.

IX. Europeans, who are not Natives of India, shall, if qualified by the above conditions, be eligible with the sanction of the Government of India for appointment to posts in the Provincial Service other than the listed appointments declared open to the Provincial Service by notification, in regard to which the sanction of the Secretary of State will be required.

X. No member of the Provincial Service shall be dismissed otherwise than on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry.

XI. Government reserves to itself the right to make promotions to the superior grades of the Provincial Service carrying salaries of Rs. 500 per mensem and above without reference to any claim of seniority.

XII. The following are the regulations regard to the competitive examination referred to in Rule II *supra* :—

An examination for admission to the Provincial Civil Service shall be held in Madras once a year in the month of August commencing on a day to be fixed from time to time by Government.

2. The examination shall be conducted by a Board appointed by Government, consisting of a President, three members and a Secretary. The Board shall have the power of appointing additional examiners to assist in the examination, if necessary.

3. The examination shall be open to persons being British subjects or the subjects of Native Princes in alliance with His Majesty who have (i) qualified for the degree of Master of Arts in the University, or (ii) have qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Madras University, having passed either (a) in the first class in either the English Language division or in the Science division, or (b) in the second class in both these divisions: provided that they furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, physique, moral character and knowledge of a vernacular and succeed in passing a Medical Board as hereinafter laid down.

4. Applications for admission to the examination in the form prescribed must reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than the 30th April preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application the following :—

- (i) a certificate that his age will be under 25 and over 20 years on the day preceding that fixed for the commencement of the examination;
- (ii) a certificate from a gazetted medical officer "that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, which incapacitates or has had small-pox; Government service," and that he has been vaccinated or has had small-pox;
- (iii) a certificate from the head or headmaster of the college or colleges in which he studied for his degree to the effect that he has borne a good moral character.
- (iv) satisfactory proof that he has either passed the third-class test prescribed for European and Eurasian officers of the Indian Civil Service, or graduated in the same.

5. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid a fee of 25 rupees. The fee shall be deposited into a Government treasury and the fee receipt must be forwarded with the application for admission to the examination. The fee of candidates who fail to appear shall be returned to them.

6. Candidates whose certificates are satisfactory will be required to appear before a Medical Board assembled by the Surgeon-General at such time and place as Government may direct. Only such candidates as are certified by the Medical Board to be possessed of an exceptionally good physique and to be specially fitted for the active duties of a Revenue officer shall be admitted to the examination.

7. Candidates who have passed the Medical Board shall be informed of the fact by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners and shall be furnished in due course with a time-table of the examination.

8. The following shall be the scheme of the examination :—

	Compulsory Branch.	Time.	Marks.	
			Paper.	Fixed voc.
English Language		3 hours	150	50
Do. Literature		3 "	250	50
Essay on one of three specified subjects		4 "	200	..
Total			700	

vi. Conversing with the Examiners, or them as are calculated to test colloquial facility and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly

atives of India, on such subjects proposed by both as regards scholarlike expression and by the poorer and uneducated classes.

Note.—Graduates and Under-Graduates of the Madras University who have taken up one of the vernaculars as their optional language in the University Examination; but they will not be allowed to pass in only one vernacular other than the one in which they have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the Examiner that they can read fluently the facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing.

University who have taken up one of the vernaculars have to pass in only one vernacular other than the one in which they have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the Examiner that they can read fluently the facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing.

The vernacular examination is conducted at Madras on the 3rd Wednesday of January as the Board of Examiners may direct. Office required to pass the test within a year from the date of the half-yearly examination next succeeding their appointment, an additional year being allowed to those who have to pass in languages. An officer failing to pass the examination within the prescribed time has to re-take his appointment in the grade unless the period is specially extended by Government.

Board of Examiners and is held half-yearly on the 3rd Monday of July, or at such time as the Board of Examiners may direct. Office required to pass the test within a year from the date of the half-yearly examination next succeeding their appointment, an additional year being allowed to those who have to pass in languages. An officer failing to pass the examination within the prescribed time has to re-take his appointment in the grade unless the period is specially extended by Government.

XIV. European and Eurasian Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs are required to pass, in the language of the district in which they are employed, the second-class test specified in notification, G.O. No. 1893, on page 1 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1893.

The following is the test :—

i. Reading aloud fluently and constructed with readiness and accuracy not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works :—

In Tamil	.. ..	{ 1. The fit three books of the Panchatantram. 2. The whole of Veda Parvam (Prose).
„ Telugu	.. ..	{ 1. Panchatantram. 2. Vemari Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
„ Canarese	.. ..	{ 1. Panchatantram. 2. Udyogirva (the first three sandhis).
„ Malayalam	.. ..	{ 1. Vetala-kirtanam. 2. Kerala-kirtanam. 3. Kerala-kirtanam.

ii. Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English passage of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing on questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

v. Reading aloud fluently and translated correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in a plain, running, office-hand in the language in which the examination is held.

vi. Conversing with the Examiners, or natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards correct expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

This test must be passed by the officers mentioned above either before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year after on pain of loss of promotion, or within two years thereafter on pain of loss of appointment. It is not, however, incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognised as the language of the district. The examination is conducted by the Board of Examiners and is held twice a year in July and July.

FORM of Application for admission to the _____ for the Provincial Service.

Name (in full) _____
 Name and occupation of father or guardian _____
 Age and date of birth _____
 Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.) _____
 Religion _____
 Place of birth—Town or village and district _____
 Date of passing M.A. Degree examination _____
 Date of passing the B.A. Degree examination if p 86-87 _____
 If after 1886-87, the Language Branch _____
 the Optional Branch _____
 If after 1891-92, the English Language Division _____
 the Second do. do. _____
 the Science do. _____
 Present position or occupation _____
 College or Colleges in which educated _____
 Optional branch in which the applicant desires to be _____
 Special tests passed by the applicant, if any _____
 Present residence and address _____

XIII. Deputy Collectors are required to be following tests :—

(i) Before appointment—

- (1) Revenue Higher, including Accounts.
- (2) Criminal Higher.
- (3) Translation Lower.

Note.—Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose language in the B.A. Degree Examination was the vernacular of the district in which they seek employment are exempt from this test.

(4) Précis Writing, Higher.

Note.—Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempt from this test.

Full particulars regarding the above tests will be found under Tests II-A, III-A, VII-B and VIII-A in the Appendix to Board's Standing Orders No. 251.

(ii) After appointment—

- (5) The compulsory vernacular test in languages.

The following is the test :—

- i. Reading aloud fluently, and constructing sentences with fluency and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works :—

In Tamil	..	..	{	1. The first three of Panchatantram.
				2. The whole olda Parvam (Prose).
„ Telugu	..	..	{	1. Panchatantra
				2. Vemana Verses in Telugu Selections.
„ Canarese	..	..	{	1. Panchatantra
				2. Bhagavat Gita
„ Malayalam	..	..	{	1. Vetala Charita
				2. Keralapazhan
				3. Keralolpati, first.
„ Uriya	..	..	{	1. Hitopadesha.
				2. Batris Singha
				3. Ramayana, S. Kanda.

- ii. Translating in writing into English, with accuracy, a passage from some tolerably difficult work, not being a text-book.
- iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which the officer belongs.
- iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.
- v. Reading aloud fluently, and translating correctly and readily, two or three manuscripts written in the language in which the examination is held in a plain, running, office-hand.

C. No. 1463, 1604, 1816, 1867, 2110
+ 2170.

The above currents relate to the rules for the examination of European & Eurasian officers in the vernacular and ^{to those} for admission to the Provincial Service. It has been necessary to keep the two subjects together as the Govt of India (vide para 5 of Home Dept letter of 10. March 1893, No 12-C. - printed copy marked in the file - and para 11 of Home Dept letter of 9. March 1896 No 271 in printed selection -) wished a rule to be inserted in those regarding the Provincial Service requiring European and Eurasian to pass a test in the Vernacular before appointment to that service.

2. It was decided, on receipt of the letter from the G. of I. referring to above, to throw open the 3^d class test ^{to} make the passing

vide notes in
S.O. 386
13.5.97

In the remaining condition of admission to competition for the post of Dy. Collector and to ask the Govt. of India to relax the conditions regarding the passing of a vernacular test previous to appl. in the case of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs. The President of the Board of Examiners was accordingly requested to submit a draft rule on the subject and for inclusion in the rules for the examination of Europeans & Eurasians in the vernacular as approved by the Govt. of India and the Govt. of India was addressed in letter of 13 May 1893, No 356.

3 C. No 1463 is the President's reply. The rules for the vernacular examinations as approved by the Govt. of India are marked 1. The additions proposed by Mr. Gibson have been marked entered in red ink.

The Govt. of India however (vide C. No 1854) is averse to the relaxation of the rules in the case of Sub. Judges and Dist. Munsifs and as unless

there are strong objections of an exceptional kind to the application of the condition to this Presidency, would prefer its enforcement here as in other provinces.

If the rule is to be enforced, the consent of the High Court must apparently be obtained to its application to Dist. Munsifs as the appointment of these officers also, under Act III of 1873, is in the hands of the Hon^{ble} the Judges. It will be seen from C. No 2170 that Dist. Munsifs are not now required to pass any vernacular test before appointment.

With reference to this point it is submitted for consideration whether it would not be more advisable to prescribe the "Translation Test - Lower Grade" as that to be passed prior to admission to the Provincial Service by those who have not already graduated in a vernacular. This test is described at page 41 of the

the Ver. is to English - The examination is 15 3rd class Test & that the 3rd class Test is

It appears to me that the 3rd class test is a very useful one. While the Translation test is too easy. I would like to see the 3rd class test.

I would accept either test.

High up. I don't think the test is high enough. It is an Indian exam. That is 3rd class test at present required under Rules - 1st, 2nd, 3rd Translation Test. Higher grade. It is a very moderately difficult test to any one who knows any thing of the vernacular.

vide rules 6 in

I don't think so. I should say that the 3rd class test was the harder of the two. It does involve (vide 11) translation from Sanskrit into English but Sanskrit, there are besides the reading and translation of an ordinary native letter a much more difficult job than translating a vernacular official paper, and conversation. It can be made altogether a pretty stiff exam.

it conducted by the Commr
for the U.C.B. Exams and
on this account ^{it} would appear
to be ~~on better ground than~~
preferable to the third class test
which is conducted by the
President of the Board of Examiners
who deals with a limited
number of candidates for
Examinations & whose work would
be appreciably increased were
the third-class test thrown
open to the general public,
as it would have to be if ~~it~~
became ^{one of} the recognized tests for
admission to the Provincial
Service. The "Translation Lower"

as will be seen from rule XIII
in D (which contains the draft
of the Prov. Service rules as ^{so far} sanctioned)
is required to be passed by Dy.
Collectors before appointment, graduates
in a vernacular being exempted.
It will be seen also from page 4
of the blue pamphlet that this
test is prescribed for Sub. Judges
and St. Muniffs, but, as reported
by the High Court in C. No. 2170,
^{rules regarding the appt of}
the latter class of officers have
attended - vide G.O. dt 7 August 54

* This would possibly be the case

in a number of candidates passing
from Fanyam & Canara. Hyderabad
- the last of these might be struck out
if the list of exceptions is there a low
passing examination - have to come to
Madras whether many would present
themselves. Those who could go up for the
translation no doubt would both to save
themselves a journey and because it
is easier. I think that the 3rd class
test should be altered to ability to
converse in a vernacular in a good
manner & to be able to write in
vernacular in a good manner.

then also want to enter the 2nd test.
Since Mr. ... is a very good
knowledge of the vernacular - says
to be a really practical man.
I think the translation test - higher
part is the least that should be required
for a 2nd class test as it is found
that the majority are in a good
position to enter the service.

an alternative in 3rd class
to be knowledge of the vernacular.
The same may be applied to the 5th class.

* So it will be if passing the
3rd Cl. test is required. The
1st Cl. test must be considered in
the 1st Cl. test.
There is no comparison between the
knowledge of vernacular required to
take a degree in it & to pass
the 3rd Cl. Translation Test.

183 No. 1965 and 9 April 1885 No. 138
Judicial (in printed file marked
and the examination has is not
now compulsory. As regards
Sub. Judges please see the footnotes
on pages 150 + 151 of "Weir's Civil Digest".
The tests then prescribed ^{with the exception of} do not appear
to have ever been abolished but as
these officers are generally selected
from amongst St. Muniffs the
Examinations have dropped out.
5. If the above proposal to make
the passing of the Translation lower
and taking a University degree in
a vernacular a condition of admission
to the Provincial Service - is ~~considered~~
accepted, it will be necessary to
consult the High Court as regards
St. Muniffs - Meanwhile the
file regarding the rules for ^{the} exams
in the vernaculars can be disposed
of separately. In connection with
this subject Mr. Gibson has suggested
(vide para 2 of C. No. 1463) that
except in the case of officers
attached to the now railway
districts of Fanyam, Vyagapattam
& South Canara the examinations
should be held at Madras as
already approved in para 4 of G.O.

76. April 1893, No. 275 Public
(File) with reference to
the Standard Examinations
of Junior Civilian. There
seems to be no objection to this
proposal.

6. Two other currents in the
file relate to the same subject
- C. No. 1604 and 2111 - Both
deal with
these relate to the examinations
to be passed by officers of the
Civil Veterinary Department
who are entered in rule 5 (f)
in C. In view of the fact that
these officers are required to
pass both the second-class
test (as the higher standard) &
the third class test (as the
lower standard) their designation
might be omitted from rule
5 (f) and the information
regarding them embodied in
a foot-note to rule 5, as is
has been done in the case of
P.W.D., Ed., and Salt Officers.

7. Turning to the Provincial
Service rules, the original draft
forwarded to the Govt. of India
for approval will be found in
Appendix C. to letter of 16.12.93

* Graph that the Railway
Trig being now opened
that Shukla might be
struck out of those included
I hardly think that it is necessary
now to keep up this distinction at all
in regard to the remainder of the
within a year or so. Ganga and will
have military arm as Vignat.
I am sure, before very long, Shukla
will be very much better.

S. (Anura) may get railway accommodation
some day - but all it does, I think it will be
harder to make its inhabitants come all the way
to Madras.

I think the exam for civil test
of a good deal of the nature than that
provided for the test for the high
class. I think it is a good deal of the nature
of the exam for the high class
to Translation Task (higher & lower)
as the standard & the very little
in paper marked (C1) the test will be in
the test (C) as under consideration.
Direct test of the test has to pass
the Translation Low & Translation
High.

* Please see page

Station will make much difference as in
the 7th of which the seven years might stand. In the
year 1900 the allowed from the formation of
the rules of the Constitution of the Provincial Service.
It is intended to meet the claim of the Provincial Service
The period of seven years
which is fixed in this rule might
be reduced to six
years does not much
matter. (The Government has taken place
since 7 years was put in place)

No. 877 (pages 272 et seq of the book
file). India's reply of 9. March 1893,
paras 7-12 of which relate to the
rules, will be found in printed collection
D. Proof of the rules as corrected with
ref. to India's letter and to the notes in G.O. 386
of 13.5.93 will be found in D.
Rule I In accordance with paras 7 & 8
of India's letter, the list of officers
holding ungraded appointments has
been deleted, & the rule now stands as in Draft
D
Rule II The second sentence of this rule
has, in accordance with the decision
on para 3 of the first note for orders in
G.O. 386 of 13.5.93, been revised.
With reference to this rule, attention
is directed to the notes in C. No.
1816 and the copy of the rule recorded
by the Hon'ble Mr. Ganshin in
connection with G.O. 600
of 3.8.93 marked

Recurrent has been confirmed by
the Government of India in its decision
of 13.5.93. The
rule in I has been revised in red
ink and as it now stands appears
to embody the alterations approved
by H.E. the Governor and Honorable
Members. The dates in this rule
have been altered with reference to
the decision in G.O. 572
of 3.7.93 (please

Criminal Higher — 58.

Revenue Higher — 3

Criml. Higher & Rev. Higher — 15

" " + Rev. Lower — 4

Deputy Collectors' List of 1871 —

(These are nominations passed independently of the

With this material it should

be possible to work the scheme of

transferring Sub. Judges & Dist. Murrifs

to the executive branch. The best

method appears to be to promote to

a Sub. Judgeship, when a vacancy

occurs, a District Murrif who

has passed the Criminal &

Revenue Higher and, after he has

had some training, to take the

opportunity of transferring him to

a Dy. Collectorship on equal pay.

It will be seen from rule I in 2^d

that the ~~pay~~ pay attached to

and Dist. Murrifships correspond in

the 250, 300 & 400 grades so that,

with the permission of the High

Court, a District Murrif in one

of these grades might be transferred

to a corresponding Deputy Collector

in the latter office.

or, after some training

appointed a Sub. Judge.

It is submitted however that

though there appears at present to

be more in the best sense, with regard
to qualification for Sub. Judgeship, which must
be the first consideration. This will necessitate

the limitation of the
claim of Sub. Judge, as at
present, to the senior &
most experienced & fit.

but as the Dy. Collectorships & Dist. Murrifships
correspond?

I don't think this plan would do at all.

It is more than making a Sub. Judge
into a Dy. Judge.

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no difficulty in arranging for the
transfer of officers from the Judicial
to the Executive branch, it would be
advisable, in order to ensure the
future working of the system, for Govt
either to

(1) prescribe the Revenue & Criminal
Higher as tests to be passed prior
to appointment to the office of
Sub. Judge

to that of Dist. Murrif
in later date.

or (2) notify to Sub. Judges and District
Murrifs that their chances of
succeeding to listed posts would be
affected by the fact of their not
having qualified by these tests.

This is quite distinct &
noting the above 2 tests
as tests for Dist. Murrifs

The second course would appear
to be preferable as the revenue and
criminal knowledge acquired by the
majority of these officers would be
of little use to them, there being
at present only 4 listed Judgeships
for the entire body of officers in
the judicial branch of the Provincial
Service. In any case it would be
necessary to make exemptions
rather freely at first as the present
Sub. Judges could not well be
expected to go up for examination
now, and if the first alternative

they are. I suggest that
first in in deciding
into or out of
Sub. Judge.

were adopted it would be advisable perhaps to ^{exempt} some of the present ^{Senior} District Murrifs from the rule.

To prevent an over-recruitment of the executive branch and an under-recruitment of the judicial branch, as the extra recruitment for the Provincial Service will take place in the former branch, it will be necessary to arrange also for the transfer of Dy. Collectors to Dist. Murrifships or Sub. Judgeships. To fit a Dy. Collector for such work he must have some knowledge of Civil Law, and this would be insured if he had passed the B.L. or First Grade Pleaderships. The following information has been gathered obtained from the last Revenue Dept. Establishment list regarding the permanent and acting Dy. Collectors mentioned in it:

Passed Civil Higher	7
" " Lower	1
" B.L. Murrifs' test	2
B.L.	8
Passed 1st grade Pleaderships	2

This proposition of B.L. & qualified 1st Grade Pleaders could, it is thought, be always counted on

Another method would be to appoint one of the officers recruited by competition

This method is contemplated at all. The legal powers of the High Court are in many respects details. The whole tendency of the suggestion in this note is to the complete amalgamation of the Executive & judicial branches of the Prov. Service, which is impossible and in my opinion undesirable. At any rate it is now too late in the day to make attempts in that direction. All that we need provide for is the training of sub judges & Dy. Murrifs in Criminal work & before coming to any decision on this matter we must consult the High Court, as to the best means of securing the object in view. It is hardly to be written considering the present pressure of civil judicial work & now abolished on them of officers to give them Criminal powers in addition to civil ones; and the only practicable plan is to provide training by temporary transfer to Executive work & requiring a final test, from those who are not B.Ls. But we can't take them to Executive posts without some guarantee of their fitness for revenue duty, and I don't see how this is to be had without the passing of tests. The whole subject still remains

to a District Murrifships on No 250.

It would be necessary then to notify, previous to the competition, that the object in view and the difficulties one such appointment would be made being stated in full. I am inclined to think that the best way of giving training in Criminal work would be to appoint the sub judges to be add'l Senior Judges to try Senior Cases referred to them by the Dist. Judges - who being thus relieved of Senior work might to an equal extent take the civil appeals & suits now falling on sub judges. The thing could then be arranged for, by a mere transfer of work. Considering the ample judicial training & the high capacity of the Dist Judges as a class they could be safely entrusted with Senior as add'l Senior Judges.

This appears to me the best plan. The Govt. of I. don't think that if we took a sub judge off his bench, & converted him pro tem into a divisional officer, he will pick up sufficient criminal experience - but as most of his time in that capacity is devoted to revenue work he will most likely make a mess of that, and also fail to get experience of criminal work.

It is impracticable & very undesirable to have men ticketed off in this way in a general service. Though so ticketed they may not be the best men.

from the candidates standing highest on the list who fulfilled the conditions in rules IV in D. C. S. was a B.L. or 1st Grade Pleader or ^{was} had qualified for admission as an Advocate Vakil or Attorney of the High Court. The objects to this course are that the competition for one appointment would be very much restricted and it might happen that only one or two candidates fulfilled the conditions named and that one ~~candidate~~ ^{candidate} might be selected one lower in the list than others who had otherwise qualified would. ~~be necessarily~~ ^{be} have to be taken in. This ^{proposal} could only be done out only by an arrangement with the High Court which might not be disposed to give up the patronage which the Law vests in it. It seems necessary that the High Court should in any case be consulted ^{on this question} ~~in any case~~ as soon, leaving aside the question of recruiting Dy. Murrifs by competition, its assent will be required each time

X with the present. The appl. is by law made by the H.C. but then might be arranged by Govt sending a list of Dy. Murrifs from which the H.C. would select

a Deputy Collector is appointed
to be transferred to a District
Munsifs post.

The above are the only methods
which suggest themselves for
carrying out the proposal to transfer
Sub-Judges to the Executive line
for training in ^{general} work, & for
maintaining the proper strength of
the two branches of the Service. It does
not appear feasible to provide on foot
of examinations for admission to the
posts on both the executive and judicial
sides of the Service, for in that case it
would be necessary that Dy. Collectors
should, in addition to having passed
their present tests, be B. L. or have
passed the 1st Grade Pleaderships
Examination, or have qualified for admission
as Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of
the High Court.

Rules III & IV The decision arrived at on
the suggestions made under Rule II
will probably necessitate some alterations
in these rules.

Rule I The Govt. of India having
decided against the inclusion in
the Provincial Service of Presidency
Magistrates and Assistants in
the Secretariat & Boards Offices

I think it is
W?

For. 2nd Division -
because only a certain
number of Dy. Collectors
are appointed to the
Executive line for
training in the
Executive work & the
Judicial work is done
by the Dy. Collectors
of the Judicial
Division.

If rule VI applies to Dt. Munsifs
the High Court should apparently
be asked to agree to it, as the appt. of
these officers lies in its
hands. Yes W?

No attention is necessary, I think
W?

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rule I in Appendix C. to letter of
16. 12. 92, No 876 (page 274 of the
book file) has been deleted and rule
II in that Appendix becomes rule I in 2.
This Clause (b) of this rule has been
slightly modified as directed on para
5 of the ^{first} note for orders in G.O. of 13. 5. 93,
No 186. With reference to the expression
"recruitment" ~~which~~ is used in this rule
following rule, which are based on conditions
I & II of India's letter on pages 259 and 260
of the book file, H. E. the Governor & Honorable
Members are of opinion (vide the letter in
G. No 1816) that "recruitment" is to be
understood as applying to Dy. Collection only
and not to Dt. Munsifs. The Govt. of India
has, however, defined "recruitment" as first
appointment to Govt Service - vide para 24
of its letter on page 136 of the book file. Orders
(I & II) are solicited on this point. If the rules are
to apply only to Dy. Collectors ~~appointed by~~
it would be better perhaps to state make
some alterations ~~the same~~ in the draft, ~~but~~ but it is not
quite clear how this can be done. Rule I
is General application and all first appts.
appear to fall under it and both it and
Rule II follow the wording of India's
conditions. It will be necessary to add a clause

to Rule V specifying the test to be passed prior to admission to the Government.

Rule II has been amended in red ink in order to make it clearer and to embody the addition decided on in C. No. 1516.

Rules VII & VIII have undergone no alteration.

Rule IX has been altered in accordance with para 10. of India's letter in E and para 4 of the first letter in F and para 4 of the first letter in the original of G.O. of 13.8.92 No. 386. The Hon'ble Secy. has objected to the words "who are not natives of India" in the first line of this rule. It is respectfully submitted that this wording follows condition I in India's letter on page 260 of the book file, and that it is possible for a European to be a native of India as defined in article 45 of the C. S. Regs.

Rules X & XI have not been altered.

Rule XII For rule XII in Appendix C. to letter of 16.12.92, No. 876, the regulations approved of in

3rd Class Test
or graduating in a vernacular
Translation Test
or graduating in a vernacular
I submit (1).
I say 3rd cl. test
or Trans. Test
or graduating etc.
I say Translation Test
or graduating etc.
I think the G.S. No. 6 should be the test.

True but
The terms are contradictory in themselves
A person of European parentage may
if he chooses to claim his right to
be a native of India. & I
don't see why he should not
if it is a "Person of European
parentage, who is not a native
of India" -
I think the definition
is all right.

I think it sh^d. stand.

It seems likely that before these awful
rules are settled, the Govt. service may
be at a standstill. To many it be. Amen.
12/9/93

p 323 et seq of book file
G.O. of 3rd July 1893, No. 512, have
been substituted. Clause 4 (iv) of
this rule will require revision if
it is decided to prescribe the
Translation test as that to be
passed prior to admission to the
Provincial Service.

Rule XIII has not undergone any
change.

Rule XIV For the test laid down
in rule XV of appendix C. to letter
of 6.12.92 No. 876 (page 277 of
book-file) that approved of by
the Govt. of India in its letter
of 10. March 1893, No. 126 (under
cover of C. No. 1463) has been
substituted. This is the second class
test in the revised notification
appended to Public letter of
24.8.92 No. 585 (file F).

The plan indicated in P.P.
9.14 of this note is the only
one that I can think of that
is feasible. It seems workable
if the Hs. Ch. will agree to it.
It would not affect in any appreciable
degree the present system of recruitment
of the members.
12/9/93

113

5
Provincial Service

+
Vern. Examination Rules

For Orders

M. L. C.

3^d Class not to be adopted.

Mr. S. S. S. says that what he
meant was, Mr. S. S. S. as
Addl. District Judge. Then Mr. S. S. S.
is doing all right; there will
not be any additional expenses

(in Council) L. D.

Pub. 869-26-10-9

TH OCTOBER 1893, No. 584, 585, Public.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers:—

G.O., dated 24th August, 1892, Nos. 584, 585, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the proposed revision of the rules in force for the examination in the vernacular languages of Southern India of European and Eurasian Uncovenanted officers, and directing that the Government of India be addressed.

G.O., dated 16th December 1892, Nos. 875, 876, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Directing that a letter be addressed to the Government of India forwarding replies of Statutory Civilians in this Presidency who have been requested to reconsider their former decisions in regard to retaining their present positions, together with the draft rules for regulating admission into the service, and requesting early orders on certain proposals.

Letter, dated 13th May 1893, No. 386, Public.

Read—the following papers:—

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 Calcutta, the 9th March 1893, No. 271.

I am directed to reply to your letter, No. 876, dated the 16th December last, on the subject of the constitution of the Provincial Service in the Madras Presidency.

2. With reference to the enquiry made in paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to say that, as the Governor in Council correctly infers, the instructions contained in paragraph 2 of my letter of the 27th May last as to the consideration of the claims of officers of the Indian Civil Service and others were intended to apply to the case of acting as well as of permanent vacancies.

3. It is intimated in paragraph 3 of your letter that Mr. C. Ramachandra Aiyar, one of the Statutory Civilians in the Madras Presidency, has now elected to join the Provincial Service. From the Madras Civil List corrected up to the 1st January 1893 it appears that he holds the substantive rank of a first-grade Judge on a salary of Rs. 1,493-5-4; and, so far as the Government of India can form an opinion, he may now suitably be transferred to one of the District Judgeships of that grade which have been declared open to the Madras Provincial Civil Service on a pay of Rs. 1,600.

4. The Government of India accept the view of the Governor in Council that Tahsildars should be excluded from the Provincial Service. This view is in accordance with the system of classifying these officers which has now received the approval of the Governor-General in Council in respect of other provinces.

5. The arrangements which are in force in the Madras Presidency (referred to in paragraph 5 of your letter) for testing the attainments of candidates for the public service, and which in the opinion of the Government of Madras sufficiently guarantee uniformity of test and an adequate standard of proficiency, are approved by the Government of India.

6. The draft rules for admission to the Provincial Service forwarded with your letter also meet with the approval of the Government of India subject to the following remarks.

7. *Rule I.*—With reference to the proposal to include the Third and Fourth Presidency Magistrates in the Provincial Service, I am to forward a copy of a correspondence with the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that His Lordship considers it desirable that the office of Presidency Magistrate should continue to be treated as entirely outside the Provincial Service, though an officer of that service may properly be appointed to it if such appointment happens to be desirable in the public interests.

8. As regards the proposed inclusion in the Provincial Service of Registrars and Assistants in the Secretariat offices and in the office of the Board of Revenue, I am to say that as these officers fill ministerial appointments (which are not usually treated as gazetted offices) and do not exercise any judicial or executive functions, it would not, in the opinion of the Government of India, be proper to include them in the Provincial Civil Service. Their exclusion from that service, however, will not necessarily involve their inclusion in the Subordinate Service. Their service is in fact a special one; and though the offices which they hold are not suitable for inclusion in the Provincial Service, the Government of India recognize that they may in many cases be persons of high qualifications who may fitly be employed in that service when occasion arises.

9. *Rule II.*—For the reasons given in paragraph 7 of your letter, the Government of India accept the conclusion of the Governor in Council that one Deputy Collector-ship should be thrown open in each of the next seven years to candidates selected by competitive examination.

The Governor-General in Council has no objection to the extra recruitment in the Rs. 250 grade of Deputy Collectors proposed in paragraph 8 of your letter as modified by your letter, No. 137, dated the 18th February 1893. This extra recruitment, I am to say, is within the powers of sanction of the Government of Madras.

10. *Rule X.*—I am to suggest that this rule should be modified so as to be brought into agreement with the recent orders of the Secretary of State, communicated to the Government of Madras with my letter, No. 2194, dated the 10th November last, under which Europeans can in future be appointed, with the sanction of the Government of India, to posts in the Provincial Service other than the listed appointments declared open to the Provincial Service by notification, in regard to which appointments alone His Lordship's sanction will be required in their case.

11. *Rule XV.*—This rule will also need some alteration in accordance with orders which will shortly issue in reply to your letter, No. 585, dated the 24th August last, regarding the revision of the rules for the examination in the Vernacular languages of European and Eurasian uncovenanted officers. Europeans and Eurasians should be required to pass a test in the Vernacular before appointment to the Provincial Service in accordance with condition I (b) of the conditions of recruitment for that service set forth in paragraph 9 of my letter of 27th May last.

12. Subject to the above observations the Draft Rules for admission to the Madras Provincial Civil Service forwarded with your letter are approved by the Government of India. I am to request that a copy of them as finally revised and issued may be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

13. The Government of India will postpone the reply to the inquiry made in paragraph 9 of your letter regarding the transfer to the Provincial Service of Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao, the Statutory Civilian who elected in 1890 to join that service, pending final orders on the report of the Commission held under Act XXXVII of 1850 on this officer, which was forwarded with your letter, No. 69 (Confidential), dated 31st January last.

14. The proposal made in paragraph 10 of your letter regarding the appointment of Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao to the Rs. 300 grade of Deputy Collectors was sanctioned in the telegram from this department, No. 1, dated the 3rd ultimo.

ENCLOSURES.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 12th July 1892, No. 48.

We have the honour to address Your Lordship in continuation of the Government of Bombay's Judicial despatch No. 7, dated the 14th June 1892, with which was transmitted a memorial from the Advocate-General and other practising European members of the Bombay Bar, setting forth their objections to the application of any rules that may be passed regarding the Provincial Service, in pursuance of paragraph 32 of your despatch No. 104, dated the 12th September 1889, to the offices of Presidency Magistrate and Judge of the Presidency Courts of Small Causes.

2. We consider it desirable to inform Your Lordship that we concur generally in the objections urged by the memorialists, so far as the offices in question are concerned. We are, however, inclined to think that paragraph 32 of Your Lordship's despatch of the 12th September 1889 was not intended to apply to these particular offices in Presidency towns. In accordance with the views expressed in paragraphs 17 to 19 of your despatch, we understand that the Provincial Services will include the offices which are now held by members of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in their higher grades, together with such appointments ordinarily reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service as may from time to time be placed on the lists of appointments thrown open to the Provincial Service in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 17 of the despatch. It has been the practice hitherto to treat the offices of Presidency Magistrate and Judge of the Presidency Courts of Small Causes as entirely outside the Provincial (Subordinate Executive and Judicial) Services; though there is, in our opinion, nothing to prevent an officer of the Provincial Civil Service from being appointed to them if it is otherwise considered desirable to appoint him. We trust that Your Lordship will concur in our view that these offices should not be amalgamated with the Provincial Service.

3. We may add that, in view of the remarks contained in paragraph 2 of Your Lordship's despatch No. 38 (Public), dated the 5th May 1892, we have requested the Government of Bombay to consider whether the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate should not be removed from the cadre of that Presidency for which Indian Civilians are recruited.

Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord KIMMERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 25th August 1892, No. 35 (Judicial).

[Provincial Service Rules not to apply to Presidency Magistrates or Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.]

I have considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency in Council, No. 48, dated the 12th ultimo, in continuation of the letter (which has been duly received) from the Bombay Government, No. 7, dated 14th June last, transmitting a memorial from members of the Bombay Bar stating objections to any rules regarding the Provincial Service being applied to the offices of Presidency Magistrate and Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes.

2. The orders contained in paragraph 32 of my predecessor's despatch, No. 104, dated 12th September 1889, were not intended to apply to these particular offices in Presidency towns.

3. Your Lordship is correct in understanding the effect of the views expressed in that despatch to be that the Provincial Services will include the offices now held by members of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in their higher grades, together with such appointments ordinarily reserved for members of the Civil Services of India as may from time to time be placed on the list of offices declared by notification in the official gazette to be specially suitable for the appointment thereto of Natives of India who are members of the Provincial Service. It has been the practice hitherto to treat the offices of Presidency Magistrate and Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Courts as entirely outside the Provincial (Subordinate Executive and Judicial) Services, and it is desirable that that practice should be continued, though of course an officer of the Provincial Service may properly be appointed to them if such appointment happens to be desirable in the public interest.

From C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Examinations), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, the 10th March 1893, No. 12-C.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 585, dated the 24th August last, submitting a revised set of rules for the examination in the vernacular

languages of European and Eurasian civil officers, other than members of the Indian Civil Service, in the Madras Presidency, and to convey the following observations on them.

2. *Revised Rule 1*.—I am to suggest that the term "Uncovenanted" should be eliminated from the rules, the heading being revised either in the terms of the preceding paragraph or in such other terms as the Governor in Council may think suitable.

3. *Revised Rule 6*.—It is considered that the note to this rule, relating to officers of the Public Works Department, should simply state that they come wholly under the rules of the Public Works Code as regards the vernacular tests.

4. *Revised Rule 12*.—This rule is not very clear, but the Government of India understand that the condition as to time stated in it has reference to the one year's, and not the two years', limit mentioned in Rule 9. It would, in their opinion, be inconsistent to grant the munshi allowance provided for in the rule to an officer whose promotion had previously been stopped for failure to pass the prescribed test within one year. I am to suggest that the rule should be altered so as to explain its meaning more clearly.

5. It is observed that the present revised rules and those for the examinations of Deputy Collectors, published in the Madras Government's Notification of the 26th January 1891; provide only for the language tests to be passed by Europeans and Eurasians after their admission to the Provincial Service. Condition I (b) of the conditions of recruitment for the Provincial Service, set forth in paragraph 9 of my letter, No. 1535, dated the 27th May last, however, contemplates that they should also be required to pass a test in the vernacular previous to their appointment to that service. The rules to be made by the Government of Madras in regard to this test might conveniently be inserted in the present rules, and I am to request that this may be done before they are finally issued.

6. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the proposed rules are sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. I am to request that a copy of them, as finally revised, may, with the permission of the Governor in Council, be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

Letter—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 13th May 1893, No. 386, Public.

With reference to paragraphs 11 and 5 of your letters, dated 9th March 1893, No. 271 (Public), and 10th March 1893, No. 126 (Examinations), respectively, in which you point out the necessity for prescribing a test in the vernacular to be passed by Europeans and Eurasians before appointment to the Provincial Service, I am directed to request that the Government of India will be pleased to relax this condition in the cases of officers appointed to the posts of District Munsif and Subordinate Judge. These officers, I am to say, will in future be required to pass within two years of appointment the second-class test specified in the revised notification appended to my letter of the 24th August last, No. 585, and, considering the nature of their duties, His Excellency the Governor in Council is disposed to think that this condition will be sufficient. The present rules, under which these officers are required to pass a vernacular examination after appointment, have, I am to add, been found to work satisfactorily in the past, and this Government trusts that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will agree with it in considering that no change in this direction is now required.

(Signed.) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

READ—also the following papers.

From the President, Board of Examiners, dated 19th May 1893, No. 240.

No. 1155.

MEMORANDUM.

The Judicial Department is requested to furnish, at an early date, a statement of the tests required to be passed by Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs before appointment.

It is also requested that a statement showing the tests passed by each of the Subordinate Judges at present in the service may be furnished.

OOTACAMUND,
30th June 1893.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Judicial Department.

Proceedings of the Revenue Department, dated 5th July 1893, No. 593.

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 3rd July 1893, No. 922.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 386, dated the 13th May 1893, recommending that the requirement embodied in condition I (b) of the conditions of recruitment for the Provincial Service set forth in paragraph 9 of my letter, No. 1535, dated the 27th May 1892, that Europeans and Eurasians must pass an examination in the vernacular previous to their appointment to that service, should be relaxed in the case of candidates for the Judicial branch of the Madras Provincial Civil Service.

2. In reply I am to say that the requirement in question was advisedly adopted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State as one of the conditions which must be satisfied by every person, not already in Government service, who is a candidate for admission into the Provincial Civil Service; and it is believed that a competent knowledge of the vernacular is indispensable for every Subordinate Judge or District Munsif in the Madras Presidency, with, perhaps, the single exception of the Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund. Unless, therefore, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that there are strong objections of an exceptional kind to the application of this condition to the Madras Presidency, the Government of India would prefer that it should be enforced there as in other Provinces. I am to add, however, that the Governor-General in Council would be prepared, on the application of the Government of Madras, to sanction a special relaxation of the condition in the case of an officer selected for the post of Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund, and to allow him, if necessary, two years' time to pass the required examination.

G.O., dated 3rd August 1893, No. 1548, Judicial.

Read—the following letter from H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 25th July 1893, No. 1929:—

With reference to your letter, dated the 7th instant, Judicial, No. 1198, I have the honour to state that the following classes of persons alone are now considered eligible for the office of District Munsif:—

(i) Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court and persons duly qualified for admission as Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court.

- (ii) Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws of one of the Universities of Madras, Calcutta or Bombay.
 (iii) Persons who have passed the First-grade Pleadership examination.

Exceptional (classes).

- (i) Persons who, before the 1st January 1885, completed the Special Tests at that time required to qualify for the office of District Munsif.
 (ii) Persons already in the service of Government in the Judicial Department who may have passed the tests required under the old rules, dated 29th July 1869, to qualify for a Munsifship at any of the Special Test examinations held up to and including the year 1889.
2. In the case of persons nominated by the High Court for the office of Subordinate Judge, the same rules as to qualifications are invariably observed.
3. A list is appended showing the tests actually passed by each of the Subordinate Judges now in the service.

ENCLOSURE.

List.

Grade.	Name.	Station.	Tests passed.
I	1. W. E. T. Clarke, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) [on other duty]. 2. C. Venkoteswari Chariyar. 3. E. K. Krishnan	Ootacamund Tanjore Palghat	B.A.; Student of Civil Law.
II	1. T. Ramaswami Aiyar. 2. S. Gopala Chariyar. 3. C. V. Gopalan Nayar.	Negapatam Tinnevely Madura (East)	District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866. B.L., 1869; District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866. District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866, and Revenue (Higher). B.A., 1870; B.L., 1876.
	4. V. Srinivasa Chariar.	Kumbakonam	Matriculation and the District Munsif's Test, under rules, dated 3rd January 1866.
III	5. S. Subbaiyar. 1. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar. 2. M. B. Sundara Rao Pantulu. 3. C. Suri Aiyar	Tellicherry Madura (West) Ellore Cocanada	B.A., 1865; District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 18th November 1862. District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 18th November 1862. do. do. 18th November 1862.
	4. P. Doraiswami Aiyar. 5. A. Venkataramana Poin. 6. O. Chandu Menon	Bellary and Salem. Calicut Mangalore	General Test; Court Sheristadar's Test; District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866. Matriculation; District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866.
	N. Swaminatha Aiyar Mr. A. F. Elliot (Acting).	Vizagapatam (temporary). Ootacamund	Court Sheristadar's Test and the District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 3rd January 1866. District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 29th July 1869. General Test and District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 29th July 1869. District Munsif's Test, under rules dated 29th July 1869, and High Proficiency-Test in Telugu.

Order—dated 3rd August 1893, No. 1548, Judicial.

Communicated to the Public Department with reference to the memorandum, No. 1155, dated 30th June 1893, from that department.

(True Extract.)

To the Public Department,

(Signed.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Appendix A to G.O., dated 26th October 1893, No. 259.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The following appointments, to fill which members of the Civil Service of India have hitherto been recruited, are open to members of the Provincial Service subject to the rules for the time being in force under 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Sec. 6:—

District and Sessions Judges (4)	1st Grade	Rs. 1,600
Collectors and Magistrates of Districts (2)	2nd "	1,200
Secretary to the Board of Revenue (1)		1,000
Under Secretary to Government (1)		700
Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, 1st Grade [corresponding to Sub-Collectors] (2)		700
Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, 3rd Grade [corresponding to Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate] (4)		500
Deputy Magistrate and Collector, 5th Grade [corresponding to passed Assistant Collector] (1)		300

The Provincial Service shall consist of two branches—(1) Executive, (2) Judicial—and shall include the following appointments:—

[A = Executive. B = Judicial.]

I.	Rs. 800
B. Subordinate Judges (3)	
II.	700
A. Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (1)	
III.	650
B. Subordinate Judges (5)	
IV.	600
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (5)	
V.	500
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (11)	
B. Subordinate Judges (6)	
VI.	400
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (22)	
B. District Munsifs (30)	
VII.	300
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (16)	
B. District Munsifs (30)	
VIII.	250
A. Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (14)	
B. District Munsifs (30)	
IX.	200
B. District Munsifs (24)	

* NOTE.—These appointments are subject to the claims of officers in the Indian Civil Service appointed before 1880. If no fit and competent member of the Provincial Service is available, or if the preponderant administrative needs of the Province require it, an Indian Civil Servant may be appointed to any of these appointments or to any of the 11 appointments of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in Grade VIII.

II. Vacancies among the present sanctioned scale of Deputy Collectors shall be filled during the next seven years, as heretofore, mainly by selection from the subordinate service of persons who have passed the examinations prescribed for those posts. To provide, however, for the 15 listed appointments declared open to the

a/ Provincial Service in Government of India Home Department Resolution, of 21st April 1892, No. 9, 1342—52, Public, the following appointments by recruitment will be annually added to the present sanctioned scale of Deputy Collectors and will be thrown open at the end of each of the undermentioned years to competition under the rules governing such examinations:—

1894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

At the end of the seven years two-thirds of the vacancies in the whole enlarged list of Deputy Collectors will be filled by recruits who have been successful at the competitive examinations, the remaining one-third being retained for appointment by selection from the subordinate service and from persons, whether in the service of Government or not, of proved merit and ability. Provided that, if in any one year there are only two vacancies, one shall be filled by competition and the other by selection.

III. The appointments of Sub-Judges shall be made entirely by selection, but only Barristers, Advocates, High Court Vakils and District Munsifs shall be eligible for these posts.

IV. The appointment of District Munsifs lies, under Act III of 1873, in the hands of the High Court, the qualifications required being regulated by rules made by the Honorable the Judges subject to the approval of Government. The latest rules as published on page 260 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 14th April 1885, limit the choice to—

(i) Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court and persons duly qualified for admission as Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court;

(ii) Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws at one of the Universities of Madras, Calcutta or Bombay;

(iii) Persons who have passed the First-grade Pledership examination.

V. Every candidate for appointment by recruitment must furnish satisfactory evidence—

(a) that he is not over 25 years, except in the case of Barristers, Advocates, or Pleaders appointed to the Judicial branch otherwise than by competition. In these excepted cases article 63 of the Civil Service Regulations fixes the maximum age at 30;

(b) that he fulfils the conditions prescribed in the rules for admission to the Public Service;

(c) that he is of sound health, good physique, and active habits;

(d) that he is of good character; and

(e) that he has passed the third-class vernacular test specified in Notification No. on page of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1893, or has graduated in a vernacular.

VI. Every person appointed to the Provincial Service by recruitment shall be subject to probation for a period of two years, unless in special cases the Government declares such probation to be unnecessary. During this period he must complete the vernacular and other tests prescribed for the appointment which he may hold and his appointment shall be probationary only. His confirmation shall be conditional on his passing the prescribed examinations and giving satisfaction in the performance of his duties during the term of probation.

VII. The subjects of Native Princes in alliance with Her Majesty shall be eligible for appointment to the Provincial Service provided they are qualified in other respects.

VIII. Recent residence of at least three years in the Presidency shall in all cases be an essential condition of admission, and no Barrister, Advocate or Pleader shall be appointed as such unless he has been at least three years practising his profession in India.

IX. Europeans, who are not Statutory Natives of India, shall, if qualified by the above conditions, be eligible with the sanction of the Government of India for appointment to posts in the Provincial Service other than the listed appointments declared open to the Provincial Service by notification, in regard to which the sanction of the Secretary of State will be required.

X. No member of the Provincial Service shall be dismissed otherwise than on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry.

XI. Government reserves to itself the right to make promotions to the superior grades of the Provincial Service carrying salaries of Rs. 500 per mensem and above without reference to any claim of seniority.

XII. The following are the regulations in regard to the competitive examination referred to in Rule II *supra*:—

An examination for admission to the Provincial Civil Service shall be held in Madras once a year in the month of August, commencing on a day to be fixed from time to time by Government.

2. The examination shall be conducted by a Board appointed by Government, consisting of a President, three members and a Secretary. The Board shall have the power of appointing additional examiners to assist in the examination, if necessary.

3. The examination shall be open to all persons being British subjects or the subjects of Native Princes in alliance with Her Majesty who have (i) qualified for the degree of Master of Arts in the Madras University, or (ii) have qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Madras University, having passed either (a) in the first class in either the English Language division or in the Science division, or (b) in the second class in both these divisions: provided that they furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, physique, moral character and knowledge of a vernacular and succeed in passing a Medical Board as hereinafter laid down.

4. Applications for admission to the examination in the form prescribed must reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than the 30th April preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application the following:—

(i) a certificate that his age will be under 25 and over 20 years on the day preceding that fixed for the commencement of the examination;

(ii) a certificate from a gazetted medical officer "that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for Government service," and that he has been vaccinated or has had small-pox;

(iii) a certificate from the head or heads of the college or colleges in which he studied for his degree to the effect that he has borne a good moral character;

(iv) satisfactory proof that he has either passed the third-class test prescribed for European and Eurasian civil officers other than members of the Indian Civil Service, or graduated in a vernacular.

5. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of 25 rupees. The fee should be paid into a Government treasury and the fee receipt must be forwarded with the application for admission to the examination. The fee of candidates who fail to pass the Medical Board shall be returned to them.

6. Candidates whose certificates are satisfactory will be required to appear before a Medical Board to be assembled by the Surgeon-General at such time and place as Government may direct. Only such candidates as are certified by the Medical Board to be possessed of an exceptionally good physique and to be specially fitted for the active duties of a Revenue officer shall be admitted to the examination.

7. Candidates who have passed the Medical Board shall be informed of the fact by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and shall be furnished in due course with a time-table of the examination.

8. The following shall be the scheme of the examination:—

	Time.	Marks.	
		Paper.	Vern. lang.
English Language	3 hours	150	50
Do. Literature	3 "	250	50
Essay on one of three specified subjects	4 "	200	..
Total		700	

Compulsory Branch.

		Time.		Marks.	
		Paper.		Paper.	Fixed marks
(1)	Mathematics—				
	Pure Mathematics	3 hours	250		
	Mixed do.	3 "	250		
(2)	Physical Science—				
	Either—				
	Physics, first paper	3 "	150		
	Do. second paper	3 "	150		
	Practical examination		200		
	Or—				
	Chemistry, first paper	3 hours	150		
	Do. second paper	3 "	150		
	Practical examination		200		
(3)	Natural Science—				
	General Biology	3 hours	150		
	And either—				
	Botany or Animal Physiology or Zoology or				
	Geology	3 "	150		
	Practical examination		200		
(4)	Mental and Moral Science—				
	Psychology and General Philosophy	3 hours	200		
	Logic and Ethics	3 "	200		
(5)	History—				
	History of England and India	3 "	200		
	Political Economy	3 "	200		

9. No candidate shall be permitted to bring up more than one Optional branch.
 10. No candidate who fails to obtain one-fourth of the total number of marks assigned to the Compulsory branch shall be permitted to appear for examination in an Optional branch.
 11. If a candidate fail to obtain one-fourth of the marks assigned to the Optional branch selected by him, such marks shall not be counted in the total number of marks obtained by him.
 12. A candidate who fails to obtain one-third of the total number of marks assigned to the whole examination shall not be deemed qualified for an appointment.
 13. The Board shall submit to Government a tabular statement showing the marks obtained by the candidates, arranged in order of merit. Only so many of the candidates at the top of the list as Government may direct shall be mentioned by name, the remainder being indicated by their register numbers only.
 14. The following rules shall be observed by the Board of Examiners :—
 - (a) Each paper in the compulsory subjects shall be drawn up by two members of the Board to be appointed by the President and shall be finally accepted by the Board. Answer-papers will be valued in the first instance by the examining members, but the valuation shall be accepted by the whole Board in Session or Council.
 - (b) The papers set in the optional branches shall be submitted to the Boards for approval. Answer-papers will be valued by the respective Examiners, the valuation being subject to acceptance by the Board, which is empowered to make a percentage deduction from the total marks awarded for any branch on being satisfied, after communication with the Examiners concerned, that the marking has been on too liberal a scale as compared with other branches.
 - (c) The *viva voce* examinations in each of the compulsory subjects shall be conducted by the President and at least two members of the Board, and in the optional subjects by the Chairman or a member of the Board deputed by him and all the Examiners appointed for the branch.
 - (d) In the compulsory subjects, style, accuracy of expression and command of language generally will be taken into consideration when assigning marks.
 - (e) The questions in the various papers will be expressly framed to test the wide knowledge and culture to be expected from a University man, and not merely an accurate acquaintance with facts or sets of facts, names, dates and the opinions

FORM of Application for admission to the Examination for the Provincial Service.

Name (*in full*) _____
Name and occupation of father or guardian _____
Age and date of birth _____
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) _____
Religion _____
Place of birth—Town or village and district _____
Date of passing M.A. Degree examination _____
Date of passing the B.A. Degree examination if prior to 1886-87 _____
If after 1886-87, the Language Branch _____
the Optional Branch _____
If after 1891-92, the English Language Division _____
the Second do. do. _____
the Science do. do. _____
Present position or occupation _____
College or Colleges in which educated _____
Optional branch in which the applicant desires to be examined _____
Special tests passed by the applicant, if any _____
Present residence and address _____

XIII. Deputy Collectors are required to pass the following tests :—

- (i) *Before appointment*—
- (1) Revenue Higher, including Account Code.
 - (2) Criminal Higher.
 - (3) Translation Lower.

NOTE.—Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose optional language in the B.A. Degree examination was the vernacular of the district in which they seek employment, are exempt from this test.

- (4) Précis-writing, Higher.

NOTE.—Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempt from this test.

Full particulars regarding the above tests will be found under Tests II-A, III-A, VII-B and VIII-A in the Appendix to Board's Standing Order, No. 251.

- (ii) *After appointment—*
(5) The compulsory vernacular test in two languages.

The following is the test :—

i. Reading aloud fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works :—

In Tamil	..	..	{	1. The first three books of Panchatantram.
			{	2. The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose).
„ Telugu	..	..	{	1. Panchatantram.
			{	2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
„ Canarese	..	..	{	1. Panchatantram.
			{	2. Bhagavat Gita.
„ Malayalam	..	..	{	1. Vetala Charitram.
			{	2. Keralapazhama.
			{	3. Keralolpati, first half.
„ Uriya	..	..	{	1. Hitopadesha.
			{	2. Batris Singhasana.
			{	3. Ramayana, Sundara Kanda.

ii. Translating in writing into English, with accuracy, a passage from some tolerably difficult work, not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which the officer belongs.

iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

v. Reading aloud fluently, and translating correctly and readily, two or three manuscripts written in the language in which the examination is held, in a plain, running office-hand.

vi. Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards scholarlike expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

NOTE.—Graduates and Under-Graduates of the Madras University who have taken up one of the vernaculars specified as their optional language in the University examination have to pass in only one vernacular other than the optional language of their examination; but they will not be declared to have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the Examiner that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing.

The vernacular examination is conducted by the Board of Examiners and is held half-yearly at Madras on the 3rd Wednesday of January and on the 3rd Monday of July, or at such time as the Board of Examiners may direct. Officers are required to pass the test within a year from the date of the half-yearly examination next succeeding their appointment, an additional year being allowed to those who have to pass in two languages. An officer failing to pass the examination within the prescribed time has to vacate his appointment in the grade unless the period is specially extended by Government.

XIV. European and Eurasian Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs are required to pass, in the language of the district in which they are employed, the second-class test specified in Notification No. 1893, on page of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1893.

The following is the test:—

i. Reading aloud fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil	1. The first three books of the Panchatantram.
„ Telugu	2. The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose).
„ Canarese	1. Panchatantram.
„ Malayalam	2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
	1. Panchatantram.
	2. Udyogaparva (the first three sandhis).
	1. Vetala Charitram.
	2. Keralapashama.
	3. Keralolpati.

ii. Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

v. Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in a plain, running, office-hand in the language in which the examination is held.

vi. Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards correct expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

This test must be passed by the officers mentioned above either before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter on pain of loss of promotion, or within two years thereafter on pain of loss of appointment. It is not, however, incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognised as the language of a district. The examination is conducted by the Board of Examiners and is held twice a year in January and July.

Appendix B to G.O., dated 26th October 1893, No. 267

NOTIFICATION.

The following rules are prescribed for the examination in the vernacular languages of Southern India of European and Eurasian civil officers, other than members of the Indian Civil Service, in the Madras Presidency, to whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties; provided that these rules, so far as the compulsory examinations are concerned, shall not be held to apply to the case of an officer of more than twelve years' standing, who, for special reasons, has been transferred from one class to another or has been transferred into a class covered by the rules from one not so covered, and who has passed the examination previously compulsory on him.

1. The officers concerned shall be divided into three classes.
2. The first class shall consist of officers holding appointments usually filled by officers of the Indian Civil Service.
3. The rules for the examination of these officers shall be the same as those for the Indian Civil Service.
4. The second class shall consist of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.
5. The second class shall consist of Deputy Collectors are separately laid down.

NOTE.—The examinations for Deputy Collectors are separately laid down.

6. The third class shall consist of the following officers and others not being in the service of Government:—

- (a) Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police.
- (b) Superintendents of Central Jails, Superintendents of District Jails not being Medical Officers, Jailors and Deputy Jailors.
- (c) Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
- (d) Superintendents, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Assistants, and Surveyors of the Revenue Survey.
- (e) Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Revenue Settlement.
- (f) Deputy Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture (Agricultural Branch), Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Inspectors.
- (g) Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.
- (h) Superintendents of Government Cinchona Estates.
- (i) Conservators, Deputy, Assistant and Extra Assistant Conservators, and Rangers of Forests.
- (j) Assistant Surgeons, Civil Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants.
- (k) Chief Clerk, President Magistrates' Court, Egmore.
- (l) Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town.
- (m) All other officers holding corresponding positions in other departments and to whom a knowledge of vernacular is essential for the performance of their duties, excepting officers in the Account and Paper Currency, Archaeological Survey, Geological, Madras Port, Marine, Survey, Postal, Press, Telegraph, Trigonometrical and Topographical Departments.
- (n) Officers of the subordinate service who may be desirous of entering the Provincial Service and are not otherwise qualified by having taken a University Degree in a vernacular.
- (o) Persons not in the service of Government on payment of a fee of Rupees fifteen.

NOTE.—The examinations for officers of the Educational, Salt and Abkari and Civil Veterinary Departments are separately laid down. Officers of the Public Works Department come wholly under the rules of the Public Works Code as regards Vernacular tests.

7. The following is the second-class test:—

i. Reading aloud fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil	1. The first three books of the Panchatantram.
„ Telugu	2. The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose).
„ Canarese	1. Panchatantram.
„ Malayalam	2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
	1. Panchatantram.
	2. Udyogaparva (the first three sandhis).
	1. Vetala Charitram.
	2. Keralapashama.
	3. Keralolpati.

ii. Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

Added with reference to C.N. 1453.
Civil Vet. Officers excluded from 6 (f) + Veterinary Dept. included in the Note
with ref. to the note on p. 6 of the Notification.

- iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.
- v. Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in a plain, running office-hand in the language in which the examination is held.
- vi. Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards correct expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

8. The following is the third-class test :—

- i. Reading fairly and translating with accuracy an original native letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.
- ii. Dictating an order.
- iii. Rendering into English a vernacular report read out.
- iv. Conversing with the Examiner or with natives of India on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of every-day life. If the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

9. Officers of the second and third classes shall be required to pass the respective tests in the language of the district to which they may be appointed either before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter on pain of loss of promotion, or within two years thereafter on pain of loss of appointment. It shall not, however, be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognized as the languages of a district. Nothing in this rule shall be held to prohibit European and Eurasian candidates from being admitted to the Special Test Examinations.

10. It shall be open to an officer in the second or third class, after passing the compulsory examination, to pass an equivalent test in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

11. For the purposes of the compulsory examination, an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

12. A munshi allowance of Rs. 240 to defray the cost of teachers will be given to all officers of the third class whose salary is not more than Rs. 200 per mensem on their passing the compulsory test within one year after appointment.

13. A reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted to an officer of the second class who may, within eight years from the date of joining his department, pass the Honours test for Covenanted Civilians in the vernacular of the district in which he is or has been employed, and a reward of Rs. 500 will be granted to an officer of the third class who may, within five years from the date of joining his department, pass the second-class test in the vernacular of the district in which he is or has been employed. The grant of this reward is subject to the proviso that the officer concerned has not received a reward under the Military Examination rules for passing in the same language by the Military High Proficiency Test, and does not pass in the language of the district in which he was born or brought up, or in the language which was optional for him in the University examinations. No officer shall be permitted to appear more than twice for the Reward examinations except under the special recommendation of the Examiners, when he shall be allowed a third trial.

NOTE.—Under this rule Deputy Collectors, Officers of the Educational Department, and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenue, whose compulsory examination is conducted departmentally, may come up for examination, and will be entitled to the reward on passing.

14. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for examination for the reward. He shall be entitled to his pay for the period of his absence from duty, which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, and he shall be entitled to travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

15. The above examinations shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners, who shall furnish such papers as may be required aided by district officers, and shall be held twice a year in January and July, the actual dates thereof being fixed by the President of the Board. ~~Except in the case of officers appointed to the Madras District, all officers shall appear for examination at Madras.~~

16. The periods allowed in Rules 9 and 13 shall be held to extend to and include the last day of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the limits prescribed.

17. The case of an officer failing to pass the compulsory examination within the limits prescribed shall be reported by the head of the department concerned for the orders of Government.

18. All applications for examination shall be forwarded through the various heads of departments to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, who will submit a report of the results to the heads of departments concerned. The President of the Board shall communicate to Government the result of every examination when an officer shall have passed for reward.

19. These rules shall come into force from the ~~date~~ and they shall be binding on all officers appointed to the departments concerned from and after that date.

Not
Added with
reference to the
rules on page 6
to the rules for exam.
Matters.
ordinarily all officers
shall do.
This is the preliminary
in the revised rules

U.S.

C.S.
15/10

Provincial Service Rules

The Hon'ble Sri H. S. S. K. C. S. I

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. I

(From Order)

Sent to S.A. before

Sending to the

Cl

Despatch

Cl.
24/10

Call Clerk must send reminder.

to High Court 3 weeks after issue.

of order Cl.
24/10.