

Superintendent of Survey in forwarding it will state to which party the Assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(3) On sanction being given for an Assistant to join a Survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(4) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course with a Survey party, a certificate in the form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed :—

FORM A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C.D., of the Madras Civil Service, has been attached to ——— party for a period of ——— from ——— to ———, during which time he has accompanied me on ——— occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey, and of the orders relating thereto.

A.B.,

Dy. Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Countersigned.

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

(5) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates.

FORM B.

Statement of certificates granted by Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to his department during the year ending 31st March 189 — .

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Revenue Survey to the Chief Secretary for the sanction of Government. The Superintendent of Survey in forwarding it will state to which party the assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(3) On sanction being given for an assistant to join a survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(4) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course with a survey party, a certificate in the form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed :—

FORM A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C. D., of the Madras Civil Service, has been attached to ——— Party for a period of ——— from ——— to ———, during which time he has accompanied me on ——— occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey and of the orders relating thereto.

A.B.,

Dy. Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Countersigned.

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

(5) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates :—

FORM B.

Statement of certificates granted by Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to his department during the year ending 31st March 189 — .

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of Certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

35. (34) The object is to make the Second Standard such that an Assistant Collector of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of mofussil experience.

35. The object is to make the second standard such that an Assistant Collector of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of mofussil experience.

36. His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe, as a rule for future guidance, that officers, on passing the lower or higher standard of examination, shall, as a rule, be at once invested respectively with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class or with full magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.—G.I., 10th February 1871, No. 717. Financial; enclosure, dated 20th January 1871, No. 386, Home Department.

LANGUAGES—REWARDS.

Revised Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service, Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 24th February 1871; 11th January 1882 and 13th February 1883; G.O., No. 351, 18th October 1875, No. 1584, 22nd November 1881, Public; No. 801, 22nd November 1890, Public; No. 59, 23rd January 1891, Public; No. 279, 27th April 1892, Public.

37 (35) The following rules are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service.

38. (36) These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the orders of Government, according to what are called First and Second Standards. Provided that no Civil Servant will be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examination until he shall have been examined and been found qualified in both of the Standard examinations, and shall have obtained the requisite certificate in survey, nor for the Honors examination unless he shall have passed that for High Proficiency.

39. (37) The standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows, viz. —

39. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz. :—

Languages.		Donations on passing.	
Vernacular.		Classical. Rs.	
I. High Proficiency.	Tamil ...	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Telugu ...	1,000	
	Canarese ...	1,000	
	Malayalam ...	1,000	
	Uriya ...	1,000	
	Hindustani ...	1,000	
	Sanskrit ...	2,000	
	Persian ...	2,000	
	Arabic ...	2,000	
II. Honors.	Tamil ...	2,000	With Diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Telugu ...	2,000	
	Canarese ...	2,000	
	Malayalam ...	2,000	
	Hindustani ...	2,000	
	Sanskrit ...	4,000	
	Persian ...	4,000	
	Arabic ...	4,000	

Languages. Donations on Passing.

Vernacular. Classical. Rs.

Tamil ...	1,000	With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
Telugu ...	1,000	
Canarese ...	1,000	
Malayalam ...	1,000	
Uriya ...	1,000	
Hindustani ...	1,000	
Sanskrit ...	2,000	
Persian ...	2,000	
Arabic ...	2,000	

I.—High Proficiency.

Tamil ...	2,000	With Diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
Telugu ...	2,000	
Canarese ...	2,000	
Malayalam ...	2,000	
Hindustani ...	2,000	
Sanskrit ...	4,000	
Persian ...	4,000	
Arabic ...	4,000	

II.—Honors.

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை : 103-103

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரக் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

மொது

அரசாணை எண். 43	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	பலவகை
நாள் : 19-1-1894	1894

மடிக்கலோ துன்பிபடி கையாளலோ கூடாது.

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Despatch Abstract.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From E. GIBSON, Esq., I.C.S., President, Board of Examiners, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th August 1893, No. 534.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in Government Order, dated 6th April 1893, No. 275 (Public), I have the honour to submit revised rules for examinations to be substituted for those on pages 14 and 30 of the "Civil Service Manual" and to offer the following observations.

2. The revised rules are printed upon the left side of the enclosed appendix and the old rules on the right side; that which is new in the one and that which is absolute in the other being shown in italics. In recasting the rules the numbering has been somewhat changed. My remarks apply to the old numbers; the new numbers are shown in brackets.

Rule 17. This rule has been modified and amplified. It provides for the standard examinations being held at Madras and that all Assistants must pass these examinations within certain periods. I have not thought it necessary to insert in the rule the exception of certain districts from its operation as regards the place of examination; for in a very short time the only excepted district will be South Canara, and meanwhile the President can arrange for the local examination of any Assistants who may be employed in these districts.

Rule 18. Subjects of examination and marks allotted to each. At paragraph 2 of the order under reply Government directs that the papers in the Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes in the lower standard should be made much more searching than at present; and in pursuance of this instruction I have raised the maximum number of marks assignable to the codes, but, while raising the minimum required to qualify for a pass, I have retained the proportion, viz., $\frac{2}{5}$ of the maximum. With the Penal Code I have grouped Special and Local Criminal Laws. As a matter of fact questions are always set on these enactments, but it is as well to include them in the list. I have retained the "Divisions" as they at present stand, but would suggest that the *Law of Evidence* which forms a Division—C—by itself might, without hardship, be included in B. The whole subject is now contained in one short Act.

I propose no further change in the Lower Standard Examination; but in the Higher Standard the omission from the list of subjects of the Penal and Civil Procedure Codes, of the Magisterial and Revenue Cases and of the Revenue History renders necessary a redistribution of the Divisions. Into Division A I have thrown Law of Evidence and Medical Jurisprudence, retaining the marks at present assigned, and have made Revenue Law, which is an extensive subject, a Division by itself. The character of the examination in the First Language, which now forms Division B, has been altered in accordance with the instructions of Government and the marks have been redistributed; but the proportion needed to secure a pass has been retained. The other Divisions of this examination are unchanged.

Rule 19 I have struck out as unnecessary.

Rule 20 remains, the wording being slightly altered and thus rendering Rules 21 and 22 superfluous.

Rule 23 is obsolete since it is provided below (Rule 37) that the previous passing of the Standard Examinations is a condition of examination for Rewards.

From Rule 26 I have struck out the final clause, "with the special permission of the Collectors of their districts previously obtained." So far as I know this permission has never been withheld, or rather, I should say, has never been accorded. The rule is a dead letter.

In Rule 27 and elsewhere the word "Examiner" has been substituted for "Divisional Committee." The latter half of Rule 28 * has been recast with reference

to the instructions at paragraph 2 of the Government Order, that in view of the elimination of certain subjects from the Higher Standard: "the papers in the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes should be much more searching than at present." The provision that some of the questions set should be answered with books follows the existing practice at the Higher Standard Examination. The second clause of Rule 30 has been struck out; the condition imposed by it being prescribed above.

Rule 31 I have omitted. It provides for the criticism by the Divisional Committees of an Assistant's ordinary work. These Committees will now disappear and the supervision may be left to Collectors.

Rule 32 has been revised and brought into accordance with the instructions of Government in regard to the test in the Vernacular languages. In framing this rule I have consulted the several Translators to Government, and I think it provides for the conduct of the examination in such a manner as to ensure a sufficient knowledge of the first language on the part of candidates, who may be entitled to pass.

Rule 36 is omitted, the first part being contained in Rule (20) *supra*, and the second part being appended to Rule 24.

To Rule 38-A I have added a clause debarring a candidate from coming up for the Honour's Examination before passing that for High Proficiency. In practice this examination must be first passed.

In Rule 39 Arabic has been inserted, and Rule 40 repeats that the previous passing of both Standard Examinations is a condition of appearing for examination for Rewards.

Rule 43 I have struck out "on the third Monday" before "in January and July." Some latitude is necessary to meet the convenience of Examiners, who have other duties to perform.

In Rule 44 I have inserted "appointed in India" for "appointed under the Statutory Rules" and have struck out the final sentence which refers to "Probationers" under those extinct Rules.

Rules 45 and 46, regarding the tests for the examinations for High Proficiency and for Honors, have been slightly modified in communication with the Translators, and I have added to Rule 45 a clause which provides for the conversational part of the examination being conducted in the manner prescribed for the First Language of the Higher Standard Examination.

3. I submit for the information of Government the letters of the several Translators, and an abstract of their opinions. I would specially invite attention to the proposals made by Messrs. Garthwaite and Runganatham Mudaliar. The former advises the abolition of the Honors Examination in Malayalam on the ground that

the literature of that language is limited, and he would abolish all Text Books. I am not prepared to recommend the adoption of either suggestion but entirely agree with Mr. Garthwaite in his remarks as to the conduct of examinations generally. No rules are of any value unless they are strictly observed, and it depends upon the Examiners whether or not examinations are to be a practical test of a candidate's knowledge of a language. I commend to the favorable consideration of Government the suggestion of the Tamil Translator that for the Rewards' examinations new Readers in Poetry and Prose should be specially compiled for Text Books. Pending the preparation of such Readers I have retained the Text Books at present prescribed.

4. In regard to the Standard Examinations, which henceforth will be held at Madras it will be necessary to provide a substitute for the Mofussil Committees for conducting the *viva voce* portion of these examinations. The President is, of course, always present when examinations are going on, but it is not always possible for him to give attention to the examination of individual candidates though he may do so occasionally. It seems desirable that a Civilian of standing should be associated with the President at these examinations, but it is not altogether an easy matter to provide for this. Upon the Board of Examiners, as at present constituted, there is no Member who could spare the time to attend for two whole days which the examinations must generally last, unless it be Mr. Thomson, the Collector of Chingleput. But one of the objects of the present scheme is to relieve District officers of this duty, because it interferes with other important work, and to throw upon the Collector of Chingleput the duty of attending an examination every half-year would be to impose upon him a burden which he would find to be an undue tax upon his time. The President is usually a Member of the Board of Revenue, and a Second Member could not well be spared to assist him at the examinations. The Collector of Madras would seem to be a suitable nomination, but his duties are of a character which precludes his being absent from his office for two successive days. On the whole it seems to me to be best to distribute the work by appointing to the Board of Examiners the Collectors of all districts within a reasonable distance by rail of the Presidency, leaving it to the President to summon them in time to attend the half-yearly examinations. Mr. Hammick of South Arcot is now a Member of the Board and, as stated above, so is Mr. Thomson. I suggest that they be now appointed Members, not by name, but *ex-officio* as Collectors of South Arcot and Chingleput, and that the Collectors of Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, Cuddapah, Bellary and Coimbatore be appointed also *ex-officio* Members. One of these Members would always be associated with the President in superintending the *viva voce* part of the Standard Examination, and would, of course, sit with the several Translators during the *viva voce* in the vernaculars, and, in consultation with them, determine whether or not a candidate comes up to the required standard. At the *viva voce* for the First Language of the Higher Standard I would suggest that a second native gentleman should be present as assessor, as in the case of the Honours Examinations. This could always be arranged by the President. The assessor need not be a Member of the Board, but he should be thoroughly conversant with the vernacular in which the examination is to be held. Ordinarily a Tamil assessor would be associated with the Tamil Translator, a Telugu assessor with the Telugu Translator, and so forth.

5. Briefly my proposals are that, to replace the Local Committees of the Mofussil, which ordinarily consist of the Collector and the Judge, a Committee be formed at Madras for the examination *viva voce* of Assistants according to the standards, to consist of the President and two Members of the Board of Examiners, aided, in the First Language of the higher standard, by a native assessor, that the Members of the Board to be associated with the President on this Committee be a Collector of a neighbouring district and the Translators to Government.

6. In conclusion, I would suggest for the consideration of Government that the examination of officers of the Police, the Forest and other Departments who are now examined in the Mofussil by Local Committees, might also with advantage be brought to Madras for examination, and I may add that this proposal has the approval of the Inspector-General of Police and of the Member of the Board in charge of Forests.

Revised Rules for the Examination of Assistants in the Civil Service—1893.

[Alterations are indicated by italics.]

Regarding the Examinations by the two Standards.

17. (17) Assistants are required to pass examinations by two standards, the First examination or Lower Standard and the Second examination or Higher Standard.

Half-yearly examinations of Assistants will be held each year upon such dates and at such stations as may be fixed by the President of the Board of Examiners. Ordinarily Assistants will be required to attend the examinations which will be held at Madras.

An Assistant must pass the Lower Standard examination before he can present himself for examination by the Higher Standard or any division thereof and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. Until an Assistant has passed the Higher Standard examination he will not be eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant. From the date of passing this standard he will be entitled to an additional allowance of Rs. 175 a month.

An Assistant who fails to pass according to the Lower Standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an Assistant failing to pass according to the Higher Standard within four years' actual service. The periods here mentioned will be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination.

G.Os., 24th Nov. 1869, No. 1599, Pub.; 13th Nov. 1882, No. 1352, Pub.; 2nd Dec. 1882, No. 1507, Pub.; 12th Sept. 1881, No. 1288, Pub.; 5th Mar. 1890, No. 178, Pub.; 18th Mar. 1890, No. 208, Pub.; 12th Apr. 1892, No. 253, Pub.; 6th Apr. 1893, No. 275, Pub. (and the G.O. upon this report when issued).

18. (18) The following are the subjects of examination with the number of marks allotted to each:—

		Detailed Maxi- mum.	Separate Maxi- mum.	Separate Mini- mum.
I. OR LOWER STANDARD.				
Division A.	1.—Revenue Law, Board's Standing Orders, &c. ...	160	100	
	2.—Revenue History of a District, &c. ...	40	25	
	3.—Decision of Revenue case ...	50	35	
Do. B.	1.—Penal Code, Special and Local Criminal Laws ...	150		
	2.—Criminal Procedure Code ...	100		
	3.—Decision of Magis-terial case ...	50	35	
Do. C.	1.—Law of Evidence ...	80	50	
	2.—In the vern. of the dist. in which the Asst. is sta-tioned. { 1.—Conversation ... 50 35			
	{ 2.—Translation ... 30			
Do. D.	1.—Conversation ...	50	35	
	2.—Translation ...	30		
	3.—Reading and ex-planation of Arzis ...	50		
Division E.—Civil Account Code, Vol. I. ...				
		80	50	

		Detailed Maxi- mum.	Separate Maxi- mum.	Separate Mini- mum.
II. OR HIGHER STANDARD.				
Do. A.	1.—Law of Evidence ...	80	50	
	2.—Medical Jurisprudence, Gribble, except Section II of Chapter X, Part IV ...	80	50	

Rules for the Examination of Assistants in the Civil Service.

Regarding the Examinations by the two Standards.

17. Half-yearly examinations of assistants will be held each year at such stations as may be fixed by the Board of Examiners.

At these half-yearly examinations there will be two standards of qualification, according to one or other of which the assistants will be examined. An assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard before he will be permitted to present himself for the second standard and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An assistant who has been found, at some previous examination, qualified according to the first standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard before he will be considered by Government eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant, and before he will be permitted to draw the increased allowances of Rs. 175 per mensem.

An assistant who fails to pass according to the G.O., 25th April 1892, No. 274, Pub. first standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an assistant failing to pass according to the second standard within four years' actual service.

"2. The periods mentioned above will be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination."

M.G., 24th Nov. 1869, No. 1599, Pub.; 13th Nov. 1882, No. 1352, Pub.; 2nd Dec. 1882, No. 1507, Pub.; 12th Sept. 1881, No. 1288, Pub. 18. The following are the subjects of examination with the number of marks allotted to each:—

		Detailed Maxi- mum.	Separate Maxi- mum.	Separate Mini- mum.
I. OR LOWER STANDARD.				
Division A.	1.—Revenue Law, &c. ...	160	100	
	2.—Revenue History of a District, &c. ...	40	25	
	3.—Decision of Revenue Case ...	50	35	
Do. B.	1.—Penal Code ...	80		
	2.—Code of Criminal Procedure ...	80		
	3.—Decision of Magis-terial Case ...	50	35	
Do. C.	1.—Law of Evidence. { 1.—Conversation ... 80 50			
	{ 2.—Translation ... 30			
	{ 3.—Reading and Ex-planation of Arzis ... 50			
Do. D.	1.—Conversation ...	50	35	
	2.—Translation ...	30		
	3.—Reading and ex-planation of Arzis ...	50		
Division E.—Civil Account Code, Vol. I. ...				
		80	50	

		Detailed Maxi- mum.	Separate Maxi- mum.	Separate Mini- mum.
II. OR HIGHER STANDARD.				
Division A.	1.—Revenue Law, &c. ...	160	100	
	2.—Revenue History of a District, &c. ...	40	25	
	3.—Decision of Revenue Case ...	50	35	

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD—cont.

		Detailed Maxi- mum.	Separate Maxi- mum.	Separate Mini- mum.
Division B.				
Do. C.	1.—Conversation— Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular language ...	100	70	
	2.—Translation— (a) From the vernacular language into English with accuracy a printed passage in narrative style ...	50		
	(b) From English into the vernacular language a similar passage in like manner ...	50		
Do. D.	3.—Reading Arzis and other official papers in different hand-writings with tolerable fluency, explaining their meaning in the vernacular language and dictating orders in it ...	100	70	
	1.—Conversation ...	30	15	
	2.—Explanation of Arzis ...	30	90	45
Do. E.	3.—Dictation of orders ...	30		
	4.—Survey Manual ...	80	40	
	5.—Principles of Revenue Settlement ...	80	40	
I.e. (1)—Selections from the records of the Madras Government, No. 53.				
(2)—Departmental Instructions to Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement.				
(3)—Mr. Newill's Notes on Soils and their Classification.				
(4)—Departmental instructions of Supervisors, Head Classifiers, and Classifiers.				
(5)—Madras Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76, under head of Revenue Settlement.				
(6)—Standing Information for the Madras Presidency under head of Settlement.				
(7)—Mr. E. Stack's Memorandum on Current Settlements recorded in G.O., No. 1655, dated 7th Nov. 1881, Rev. Dept.				

This list is somewhat long, but it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of Settlement.

		Separate Maxi- mum.	Separate Mini- mum.
Division F	Civil Account Code.	80	50
Do. G	Revenue Law	160	100

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD—cont.

		Detailed Maxi- mum.	Separate Maxi- mum.	Separate Mini- mum.
Division B.				
Do. C.	1.—Conversation— Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular language ...	100	70	
	2.—Translation— (a) From the vernacular language into English with accuracy a printed passage in narrative style ...	50		
	(b) From English into the vernacular language a similar passage in like manner ...	50		
Do. D.	3.—Reading Arzis and other official papers in different hand-writings with tolerable fluency, explaining their meaning in the vernacular language and dictating orders in it ...	100	70	
	1.—Conversation ...	30	15	
	2.—Explanation of Arzis ...	30	90	45
Do. E.	3.—Dictation of orders ...	30		
	4.—Survey Manual ...	80	40	
	5.—Principles of Revenue Settlement ...	80	40	
I.e. (1)—Selections from the records of the Madras Government, No. 53.				
(2)—Departmental instructions to Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement.				
(3)—Mr. Newill's Notes on Soils and their Classification.				
(4)—Departmental instructions of Supervisors, Head Classifiers, and Classifiers.				
(5)—Madras Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76, under head of Revenue Settlement.				
(6)—Standing Information for the Madras Presidency under head of Settlement.				
(7)—Mr. E. Stack's Memorandum on Current Settlements recorded in G.O., No. 1655, dated 7th Nov. 1881, Rev. Dept.				

Although the list of papers relating to settlement given in the rules is somewhat long, it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of settlement.

		Separate Maxi- mum.	Separate Mini- mum.
Division F	Civil Account Code.	80	50
Do. G	Revenue Law	160	100

20. (19) An Assistant, who has once passed in any one of these Divisions (A, B, &c.), according to either standard, will not be required to pass in it again by the same Standard, but in order to pass in a Division, a candidate must obtain the separate minimum prescribed for each Sub-Division.

24 and 36. (20) An Assistant, who has passed according to the first standard, will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and may be entrusted with a division of a district. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has passed according to the Second Standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and will be granted the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem.

But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.

25. (21) Government will not promote to a Head Assistantship any Assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules and found qualified according to the higher standard. All Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination prescribed, according to the higher standard of qualification.

26. (22) All Assistants, who have not passed according to the lower standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, and who have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the higher standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants, who have passed the lower standard, but who have not passed according to the higher standard of qualification may be examined at any half-yearly examination.

27. (23) The principal object of the lower standard of examination is to test the proficiency for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, must be translated by him into the

19. The detailed maxima, shown opposite subjects grouped together in a sub-division, are intended to indicate the relative importance of the subjects.

M.G., 24th Nov. 1869, No. 1599, Pub.

20. An assistant who has once passed in any of these divisions will not be required to pass in it again by the same standard; but separate minima will be exacted in each sub-division.

21. An assistant who has once passed in a second language at any second standard examination is exempted from passing in the same second language again.

M.G., 5th Nov. 1867, No. 1390, Pub.

22. An assistant who has passed in either of the sub-divisions of the Vernacular Test (D. 1, 2, E. 1, 2), but who has failed in the other, will be required at next examination to pass in both the sub-divisions.

23. An assistant who has once obtained honors in a vernacular must again pass in that vernacular according to the standards, if it is one of the languages prescribed for that test.

M.G., 21st July 1868, No. 878, Pub.

24. An assistant, who has passed according to the first standard, will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class and may be entrusted with a division of a district. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An assistant who has passed according to the second standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and will be granted the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem.

25. Government will not promote to a Head Assistantship any assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules and found qualified according to the second standard. All assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination prescribed, according to the second standard of qualification.

26. All assistants, who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, and who have been more than 6 months at their stations as assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the second standard, and who have been more than 2 years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other assistants who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification may be examined at any half-yearly examination, with the special permission of the Collectors of their districts previously obtained.

27. The principal object of the first standard of examination is to test the proficiency for practical purposes of the assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least 3 papers which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the assistant correctly and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners must be translated by him into the

vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Examiners as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. Where the mother tongue of an Assistant is the language of examination, it will be sufficient to test him in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

28. (24) The next object of the lower Standard of qualification is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects, and on the Law of Evidence, will be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions should be so framed as to show the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the laws applicable thereto. The subjects comprised in Division B, being no longer prescribed for the Higher Standard examination, the examination in them should cover the whole field of an Assistant's Magisterial work. About one-third of the questions set on the subjects of this Division should be of a difficult character to be answered with books, viz., Acts, Standing Orders, &c., but not Commentaries, Digest, &c. Upon subjects other than those in Division B, the answers will be given without books.

(25) In testing an Assistant's knowledge under head 2 of Division A of the subjects for the examination of Assistants, the Examiners will ask four questions prepared by themselves, one on the Revenue History of the District, one on Taluk or Village accounts, one on Huzur Treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple jamabandi application should be disposed of.

29. (26) The next object of the lower standard of examination is to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with a final proceeding in each withdrawn which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's and one from the Magistrate's office, of the nature of cases coming before Assistants exercising the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being

vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Divisional Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a court or cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. Where the mother-tongue of an assistant is the language of examination, it will be sufficient to test him in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

28. The next object of the first standard of qualification is to test the assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with so much of the laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on revenue and magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence will be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence, and to show rather the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders which may be soon learnt for the occasion and are generally as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book.

In testing an assistant's knowledge under head II of group A of the subjects for the examination of assistants, the Examiners (Divisional Committee) will ask four questions prepared by themselves—one on the revenue history of the district, one on taluk or village accounts, one on Huzur treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple jamabandi application should be disposed of.

29. The next object of the first standard of examination is to test the power which the assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn which the assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's and one from the Magistrate's office, of the nature of cases coming before assistants exercising the highest functions of an assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being in each case noted. The

in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

30. (27) The next object of the lower standard of examination is to test the Assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Vol. I, and for this purpose a paper will be set containing eight questions. The questions for the Lower Standard will refer to such matters as may come before a District or Treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business and be so framed as to test the Assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code, and these questions must be answered without book.

M.G., dated 2nd December 1882, No. 1507, Public.

assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

30. The next object of the first standard of examination is to test the Assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, and for this purpose a paper will be set containing eight questions. The questions for the lower standard will refer to such matters as may come before a district or treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business and be so framed as to test the assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code, and these questions must be answered without book.

An assistant, who has not already passed by the lower standard, must be examined and found qualified according to the lower standard before he will be permitted to appear for the higher standard.

31. The last object of the first standard of examination is to ascertain how the assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate under whom he has been employed shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such officers to make over to their assistants, from time to time, cases for report. The reports shall be written in English on one side of a sheet of paper; and after the case is decided the officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remarks upon the report. These reports, with the notes thereon, shall be submitted to the Divisional Committee. Such officers shall also require their assistants to make English minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which minutes also shall be submitted to the same Committee. But these reports and minutes need not be sent up to the Board of Examiners. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the records submitted to the Board of Examiners.

32. The Second Standard of examination is similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the vernacular portion of it, the reading of a common office running hand must be tolerably performed. The papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers; the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety, in the vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty such as may occur in official business. In this examination it will be necessary for the assistant to pass in two vernacular languages, of which one shall be the language of the district in which the assistant is stationed at the time of examination, and the other any one of the languages, not including Hindustani, prevailing in the Madras territories, which the assistant may prefer, provided that ordinarily, and except on special grounds, no assistant shall be promoted in any district in the vernacular of which he has not passed. The test described in this rule shall be strictly enforced in respect of the language of the district in which the assistant is stationed at the time of examination, but will be relaxed in respect of the second language and in respect of any other language which an assistant must pass before he can be promoted in any district in which it prevails. Ability to write the language will not be required, but only a fair colloquial acquaintance with it on the

32. (28) The Second or Higher Standard of examination is similar in its nature to the first or lower, but more difficult in degree. The candidate must pass

* Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, or Canarese. In two vernacular languages, but may name which of them he may choose as his "First Language." In the language thus selected he must be able (a) to dispose of vernacular correspondence by vernacular orders, and (b) to conduct a case without an interpreter.

† Rule 18, Higher Standard, B. 3. In testing the candidate's qualification under (a), † vernacular manuscripts will be given to him to read. These papers will be written in a common office running hand, and must be read by the candidate with tolerable fluency. The "Orders" to be passed must be dictated by the candidate and will be written down by a native clerk exactly as dictated. Under (b) the test will be applied as follows:—A number of persons, not less than three, will make statements in narrative form in the vernacular. The candidate must write down these statements with accuracy in English as they are delivered, he will then read them over to the deponents in the vernacular with a view to ascertain whether the statements have been correctly written down, and will make such additions or corrections as may be found necessary.

32. (29) The standard of tests in translation and conversation in the first language will be as high as that hitherto required for the High Proficiency

examination. The general scope of this portion of the examination is indicated at rule 18 * supra, and, in regard to translation, the rules are sufficiently explicit. With a view to test a candidate's ability to converse in the language, the examiners will require him to carry on a conversation with three different persons for at least five minutes each on subjects essentially different. The persons chosen should be not only of different degrees of intelligence, but should also be distinguished by peculiarities of pronunciation and by differences in the character of the language spoken by them, e.g., one might be a vernacular clerk, one a ryot and one a fisherman or a cooly. It will not be sufficient for the candidate to understand what is said to him by these persons, he will be required also to make himself intelligible when speaking the language to them; and it is to this end that the minimum time for each conversation is prescribed.

32. (30) The test for the second language of the Higher Standard will be that the examinee shall possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with the language, that he shall be able to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to translate orders in the language and read ordinary arzis.

32. (31) The questions in Division G of the Higher Standard examination should cover the whole field of the duties of a Collector, but they should be arranged in two classes: one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digest or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Collector or not.

33. (32) An Assistant, who has passed by the G.O., No. 1507, 2nd Dec. 1882, Public. Lower Standard, must pass also by the Higher Standard in the Civil Account Code, vol. I. The paper shall contain eight questions and be set with a view to test the Assistant's thorough knowledge of the Code, and should deal with matters of a more difficult nature than those prescribed for the Lower Standard. The questions shall be answered without books.

34. (33) (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed for the Higher Standard in section 18 supra, Junior Civilians must undergo a month's practical training with a Revenue Survey Party, and no officer will be entitled to receive the increased allowance of a "Passed Assistant" (rule 20) until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an Assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an Assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a Survey party. The Collector will forward the application, through the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Chief

part of the examinee, the power to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to dictate orders in the language and read ordinary arzis. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate; but they shall be arranged in two classes; one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digest or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided, the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Collector and Magistrate or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of, evidence.

33. An assistant who has passed by the M.G., 2nd Dec. 1882: Lower Standard must pass also by the Higher Standard in the Civil Account Code, Volume I. The paper shall contain eight questions and be set with a view to test the assistant's thorough knowledge of the Code and should deal with matters of a more difficult nature than those prescribed for the Lower Standard. The questions shall be answered without book.

34. (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed for the higher standard in G.O., 12th April 1892, No. 253, Pub. section 18 supra, junior civilians must undergo a month's practical training with a revenue survey party, and no officer will be entitled to receive the increased allowance of a "passed assistant" (Rule 24) until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a survey party. The Collector will forward the application through the Superintendent of Secretary for the sanction of Government. The

40. (38) A Civil Servant, who has passed both *Standard examinations*, may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in rule 37.

41. (39) No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice, as a candidate, at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination. *Examinations for rewards cannot be passed piecemeal.* (G.O., No. 350, 26th February 1884, Public.)

42. (40) No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination, when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

43. (41) Examinations will be held half-yearly in January and July of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in rule 40 has not been exceeded.

44. (42) Civilians, who are natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition, and Native Civilians appointed in India, shall not receive the donations prescribed in the "Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among junior members of the Civil Service" when such Native Civilians merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it being left to the local Government concerned to determine in each case what languages come within this definition.

45. (43) The following is the test for the *High Proficiency examination* :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

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| Tamil | 1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantra.
2. Virātaparvam (section of the Mahābhārata in prose).
3. The Tamil Minor Poets, viz., Vakkundam or Muthurai, Nalvazhi and Nanneri. |
| Telugu | 1. Vemana. As in the new edition.
2. Vikramārka.
3. The fourth and fifth parts of Panchatantra.
4. Rājasekhara (K. Virasalingam Pantulu). |
| Canarese | 1. Katha Sangraha.
2. Jaimini Bhārata, the first three Sandhis.
3. Karnata Bhārata, the first three Sandhis of Udyogaparva. |

40. A Civil Servant may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in Rule 39.

41. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice, as a candidate, at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination.

42. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause.

Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination, when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

43. Examinations will be held half-yearly on the 3rd Monday in January and July of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in Rule 42 has not been exceeded.

44. Civilians, who are Natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition and Native Civilians appointed under the Statutory Rules shall not receive the donations prescribed in the "Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among Junior Members of the Civil Service" when such Native Civilians merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it being left to the local Government concerned to determine in each case what languages come within this definition. *Probationers shall not be allowed to appear at these examinations.*

45. The following is the test for the *High Proficiency examination* :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

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| Tamil | 1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantra.
2. Virātaparva (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose).
3. The Tamil Minor Poets, from page 19 to page 43, viz., Vakkundam or Muthurai, Nalvazhi and Nanneri. |
| Telugu | 1. Vemana. As in the New Edition.
2. Vikramārka.
3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantra. |
| Canarese | 1. Panchatantra, Bangalore Edition.
2. Kathāsangraha Prose, Part III, pages 131 to 314 inclusive.
3. Prākāśya Mālika, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 282 to 303, 668 to 683. |

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| Malayalam | 1. Vétāla Charitra.
2. Kéralapazhama.
3. Kéralolpatti, first half.
4. Malayalam Newspaper or Magazine to be selected by the Examiner. |
| Uriya | 1. Hitopadēsa.
2. Batrish Simhāsana.
3. Rāmāyana Bālakānda. |
| Hindustani | 1. Ikhwān us Safa.
2. Nasr-i-be-Nazir.
3. Araish-i-Mahfil.
4. Musnawiyat of Sauda. |
| Persian | 1. Gulistān.
2. Bostān.
3. Anwāri Suhaili. |

- II. Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test-books.
- III. Translating, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.
- IV. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.
- V. A considerable knowledge of grammar.
- VI. The conversational test will be applied in the manner laid down in rule 30.

46. (44) The following is the test for the Honors examinations :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

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| Tamil | 1. Sabhā Parvam (section of the Mahābhārata in prose).
2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tudu.
3. The first 24 chapters of Kural.
1. Nitichandrika (Mithrabhēdamu).
2. Kāciyātra. |
| Telugu | 3. Sabhā Parvam of Mahābhārata.
4. Aranyakānda of Rāmāyana by Bhaskara.
5. Rājasekhara—K. Veerasalingam Pantulu.
1. Mudra Manjusha.
2. Rājasekhharavilasa, the first two Asvahas. |
| Canarese | 3. Sankuta Natakam—B. Mallappa (Bangalore edition).
1. Nalacharitra.
2. Chanakya Sutra. |
| Malayalam | 3. Keralolpatti (the whole).
4. Malayalam Newspaper, Magazine or work of fiction to be selected by the examiners. |
| Hindustani | 1. Fisanah-i-Ajaib.
2. Dewan-i-Atash (first half).
3. Kuliyat-i-Sauda.
4. Urdu-i-Mulla of Ghalib. |
| Persian | 1. Akhlaq-i-Julali.
2. Inshā-i-Abulfuzl.
3. Sikandar Nāmāh.
4. Diwān-i-Hāfiz. |

- II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text-book.
- III. Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.
- IV. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.
- V. A knowledge of grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the examination for High Proficiency.

47. (45) The Honors examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

* The examination in Uriya and Khond is held in Ganjam or Vizagapatam.

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| Malayalam | 1. Vétāla Charitra.
2. Kéralapazhama.
3. Kéralolpatti, first half. |
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| Uriya | 1. Hitopadēsa.
2. Batrish Simhāsana.
3. Rāmāyana Bālakānda. |
| Hindustani | 1. Ikhwān-us-Safa.
2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir.
3. Araish-i-Mahfil. |

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| Persian | 1. Gulistān.
2. Bostān.
3. Anwāri Suhaili. |
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- II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test-books.
- III. Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.
- IV. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.
- V. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.
- VI. A considerable knowledge of grammar.

46. The following is the test for the Honors examinations :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

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| Tamil | 1. Sabhā Parva (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose).
2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tudu.
3. The first 24 chapters of Kural.
1. Nitichandrika (Mithrabhēdamu).
2. Kāciyātra. |
| Telugu | 3. Sabhā Parva of Mahābhārata.
4. Aranyakānda of Rāmāyana by Bhaskara.
1. Kathāsangraha, Bangalore Edition.
2. The first three Sandhis of Udyogaparva of the Canarese Mahābhārata. |
| Canarese | 3. Prākāśya Mālika, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 51 to 100, 490 to 851, 1302 to 1410.
1. Nalacharitra.
2. Chanakya Sutra. |
| Malayalam | 3. Keralolpatti (the whole).
1. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir.
2. Fisanah-i-Ajaib. |
| Hindustani | 3. Dewan-i-Atash (first half).
4. Kuliyat-i-Sauda (extracts from the Bengal College Edition).
1. Akhlaq-i-Julali.
2. Inshā-i-Abulfuzl. |
| Persian | 3. Sikandar Nāmāh.
4. Diwān-i-Hāfiz. |

- II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text-book.
- III. Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.
- IV. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.
- V. A knowledge of Grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the Examination for High Proficiency.

47. The Honors examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

(46) The following are the subjects for the Higher Standard in Arabic:—

G.O., 1st Dec. 1885, No. 476, Public. I. Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned text-books:—

- (1) Nafhat-ul-Yaman, 1st Part.
- (2) Selections from Alif Laila.

II. Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Arabic.

III. Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in Arabic.

These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil and Military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

48A. The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination in Arabic:—

G.O., Public, dated 1st May 1885, No. 1051, and Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 19th May 1885, Part I, page 341. I. *Vid voce* translation from the undermentioned books:—

Nafhat-ul-yaman. Selections, Alf Lailá (to be made).

II. A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day) into English.

III. A written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

VII. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

The following are the subjects for the Honor examination in Arabic:—

I. *Vid voce* translation of passages from the undermentioned books:—
Hamasa, first two books, pp. 1-109, Calcutta edition.

Timur Námah.
Mukamát of Hariri, first half.
Saba Muallakát.

II. A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

III. *Vid voce* examination in the text-books.

IV. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected from the current literature of the day).

V. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in verse.

VI. A written translation into the language in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

48. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1859, will be eligible for the Honors examination now laid down.

48A. The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination in Arabic:—

G.O., Public, dated 1st May 1885, No. 1051, and Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 19th May 1885, Part I, page 341. I. *Vid voce* translation from the undermentioned books:—

Nafhat-ul-yaman. Selections, Alf Lailá (to be made).

II. A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day) into English.

III. A written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

VII. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

The following are the subjects for the Honor Examination in Arabic:—

I. *Vid voce* translation of passages from the undermentioned books:—
Hamasa, first two books, pp. 1-109, Calcutta edition.

Timur Námah.
Mukamát of Hariri, first half.
Saba Muallakát.

II. A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

III. *Vid voce* examination in the text-books.

IV. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected from the current literature of the day).

V. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in verse.

VI. A written translation into the language in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

VII. Conversing with accuracy and fluency.
VIII. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

IX. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

49. (47) The following are the tests in Sanscrit:—

FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books:—

- (1) The Hitopadésa.
- (2) The Raghuvamsa (the first nine cantos), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyásagar.

II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating into Sanscrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on the elements of Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

FOR DEGREE OF HONOR.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books:—

- (1) The first and second Adhyáyas of the first Ashtaka of the Rígvéda Samhita.
- (2) The Kírátarjuniya (cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyásagar.
- (3) Sakuntalá Nátaka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test-book.

III. Translating into Sanscrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.

IV. Answering, with general correctness, a paper of questions on Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

50. 48) A Covenanted Civilian employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Uriya will be entitled to a reward of Rupees 1,000:—

(1) *Vid voce* translation of passages from test-book.

Uriya—Níti Kótha.

(1) Written translation into English.

(2) Do. into Uriya.

(3) Do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.

(4) *Vid voce* translation of an Uriya paper.

(5) Conversation.

(6) Pronunciation.

(7) Handwriting.

51. (49) A Covenanted Civilian passing the Khond language colloquially will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

52. (50) The following fees will be charged for each voluntary examination:—

Rs. 15 for a Minor examination.

Rs. 20 for examination for High Proficiency and Honors.

VII. Conversing with accuracy and fluency.
VIII. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

IX. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

49. The following are the tests in Sanscrit:—

FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned books:—

- (1) The Hitopadésa.
- (2) The Raghuvamsa (the first nine cantos), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyásagar.

II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test books.

III. Translating into Sanscrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on the elements of Sanscrit Grammar according to European Grammarians.

FOR DEGREE OF HONOR.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned books:—

- (1) The first and second Adhyáyas of the first Ashtaka of the Rígvéda Samhita.
- (2) The Kírátarjuniya (cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyásagar.
- (3) Sakuntalá Nátaka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test book.

III. Translating into Sanscrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.

IV. Answering, with general correctness, a paper of questions on Sanscrit Grammar according to European Grammarians.

50. A Covenanted Civilian employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Uriya will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000:—

(1) *Vid voce* translation of passages from test books.

Uriya—Níti Kótha.

(1) Written translation into English.

(2) Do. into Uriya.

(3) Do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.

(4) *Vid voce* translation of an Uriya paper.

(5) Conversation.

(6) Pronunciation.

(7) Hand-writing.

51. A Covenanted Civilian passing the Khond language colloquially will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

52. The following fees will be charged for each voluntary examination:—

Rs. 15 for a Minor examination.

Rs. 20 for Examinations for High Proficiency and Honors.

APPENDIX.

Abstract of Replies of the Translators to Government to the reference from the Board of Examiners requesting suggestions as to the modifications which should be made in the examinations by the Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Honors Tests.

Examination.	Tamil Translator.	Telugu Translator.	Canarese Translator.	Malayalam Translator.	Hindustani Translator.
Higher Standard	Would make written paper "Translation from English" more difficult. Would conduct <i>siva voce</i> portion with greater severity and uniformity. Would add after reading "and explanation of aris," "and passing orders thereon." Would require a candidate to try a case, putting questions in vernacular, taking down depositions in English and translating them to deponents in the vernacular, or if this is impracticable, would make conversation test more difficult.	Would make the following the test:— (1) Reading and explaining aris. (2) Reading aris and passing written orders. (3) Translation (oral). (4) Conversation (written), which should be carried on for a longer time than at present and with persons of different pursuits and callings. (5) Conducting a case. Thinks this portion of the examination must be postponed until the candidate rejoins his station as it would not be practicable to hold it in Madras.	Would insist on a higher standard than hitherto in all the papers.	Would have no prescribed test books. Would give the candidate, besides the written paper, a vernacular newspaper, a vernacular magazine and a vernacular novel and would require him to read and translate a leading article from the newspaper and a page or two from the magazine and novel fluently and correctly. Would omit from the Civil Service Manual, in the definition of this test, such terms as "tolerably," "generally," "some," "sufficient," &c., which tend to the consideration that a man must pass unless he does very badly. A candidate's rendering into the vernacular should be required to be correct in grammar, idiom and he should express himself as a native would. Would abolish marks and value the paper as a whole on its merits. Would have no prescribed test books. Would take the Arabic examination (Civil Service Manual, 48-A) as a model for this examination.	Would adopt the Military High Proficiency (section XXIV, paragraph 2707, Army Regulations).
High Proficiency	The text books prescribed are puerile or unsuitable. New readers in poetry and prose should be specially compiled. Would make conversation test more difficult. Candidate should be required to speak with ease and correctness.	Text books should be revised and objectionable passages expurgated. New text books should be added to the list. Would suggest as a text book <i>Rajasekhara</i> by Rai Bahadur K. Virasalingam Pantulu, and translations from or adaptations of Sanscrit add English dramatic works by the same author. Would add another paper from the above works to the examination with liberty to the Examiners to add questions on composition and on language and literature generally.	Would make the standard of this examination the same as that of the F. A. examination of the Madras University. Would modify the list of text books which should be as follows:— <i>For written and viva voce examinations.</i> 1. Katha Sangraha. 2. Jamini Lharata, the first three sandhis. 3. Karnata Bharata, the first three sandhis of Udiyogaparva. Papers to be done should be— 1. Translation from Canarese (prose and poetry). 2. Translation from English. 3. Grammar (modern) and original composition. 4. Text books (questions and answers in Canarese).		

Abstract of Replies of the Translators to Government to the reference from the Board of Examiners requesting suggestions as to the modifications which should be made in the examinations by the Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Honors Tests—*cont.*

Examination.	Tamil Translator.	Telugu Translator.	Canarese Translator.	Malayalam Translator.	Hindustani Translator.
Honors	Makes similar suggestions to the above as regards this test also.	Makes similar suggestions to the above as regards this test also.	Would modify the list of text books which should be as follows:— <i>For written and viva voce examinations.</i> 1. Madra Manjasha. 2. Rajasekhara Vilasa, the first two as-wasat. 3. Shakuntala Natakum, by B. Mallappa (Bangalore Edn.). Papers to be done:— 1. Translation from Canarese. (a) Prose (not previously studied). (b) Poetry (do do). 2. Translation from English. 3. Grammar Sabdamandirapana. 4. History of the language and literature. 6. Original composition. 6. Text books (the questions and answers to be in Canarese).	Thinks this test may be abolished.	Would adopt the Military Honors Examinations (section XXIV, paragraph 2707, Army Regulations).

ORDER—dated 19th January 1894, No. 43, Public.

The President of the Board of Examiners submits, as directed in G.O., dated 6th April 1893, No. 275, a draft set of revised rules regarding the standard and vernacular examinations of Civilians, to be substituted for rules 17 to 52 on pages 14 to 39 of the Civil Service Manual.

2. In paragraph 4 of the order quoted above, it was decided that the standard examinations should, except in the cases of officers attached to non-railway districts, be conducted at Madras. Mr. Gibson explains that revised rule 17 provides for this, but that he has not thought it necessary to insert any exception from its operation, as in a short time the only excepted district will be South Canara, and meanwhile the President can arrange for the local examination of any Assistant who may be employed in these districts. The Government considers that the local examination should be altogether exceptional and should not now be permitted in any case except in South Canara during the monsoon.

3. Revised rules 17 to 22 require some re-arrangement in order to prevent repetitions.

4. The second clause of revised rule (21), which reproduces old rule 25, lays down that all Assistants will, under ordinary circumstances, be promoted to Head Assistant in the order of their passing the higher standard. This condition is not now adhered to and has not been followed for many years; it will accordingly be omitted.

5. The phrase "the pay of a passed Assistant" will, with reference to G.O., dated 19th July 1893, No. 559, be substituted for "an additional allowance of Rs. 175 a month," "the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem," and "the increased allowance of a passed Assistant," where these expressions occur in the rules.

6. The President suggests that the *Law of Evidence*, which forms a division—C—by itself, might be included in Division B of the Lower Standard. The Government considers that no change should be made, as Division B will, in consequence of the raising of the standard, be sufficiently heavy.

7. In paragraph 3 of his letter, Mr. Gibson invites attention to the proposals made by the several Translators to Government, an abstract of whose opinion is furnished.

His Excellency in Council accepts the following suggestions of the Malayalam Translator:—

- (i) that the Honors examination in Malayalam should be abolished;
- (ii) that text books for the High Proficiency test in that language should be done away with, and that this test should be similar to the High Proficiency test in Arabic; and
- (iii) that in defining the scope of the Higher Standard examination such terms as "tolerably," "generally," &c., which tend to the belief that a candidate must pass unless he does very badly, should be omitted.

As regards the compilation of new readers in prose and poetry for text books in the rewards examinations in Tamil, the Tamil Translator will be requested to address Government separately on the subject, furnishing full details of his proposals.

8. The Government is of opinion that the unseen translation in the Honors examination in all languages except Sanskrit should be made more searching. The following will accordingly be substituted for the second portion of the test enumerated in old rule 46, clause II:—

"II. Translating into English with accuracy (a) two passages, one in prose and the other in verse, from some difficult classical work, not being a text book, (b) a prose passage taken from the current literature of the day."

Part V of the Honors test in Arabic will be altered as follows:—

"V. Written translations into English of difficult unseen passages in prose and verse taken from classical works."

9. With reference to the suggestions in paragraph 4 of Mr. Gibson's letter, the Government does not consider that any Collectors should be appointed *ex-officio* Members of the Board of Examiners. It will be preferable for the President to

suggest each year to Government a selected Collector to serve on the Board for the purposes proposed by him, viz., of being associated with the President in superintending the *viva voce* portion of the standard examinations and of sitting with the several Translators during the *viva voce* in the vernaculars and in consultation with them determining whether a candidate comes up to the required standard. The appointment will in each case be for one year only.

10. The proposal that a native gentleman, not necessarily a Member of the Board, but one thoroughly conversant with the language in which the examination is held, should be invited to be present as an assessor at the *viva voce* for the first language of the higher standard, is approved.

11. As regards paragraph 6 of the President's letter, the Government has no objection to the examination of officers of the Police and Forest departments being conducted at Madras, and the President should take the necessary action to notify this change.

12. The draft rules submitted by Mr. Gibson, revised with reference to the above remarks, are printed as an Appendix to these Proceedings and will be published in the Gazette. They will come into force with effect from the examinations to be held in July 1894, and will be substituted for those in the Civil Service Manual.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the President, Board of Examiners.
 „ Revenue Department.
 Gazette.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 23, 1894.

No. 59.—The following revised rules * regarding the Standard and Vernacular examinations of Members of the Indian Civil Service will come into force from July 1894 in supersession of those in the Civil Service Regulations, 1884.

The following alteration is made in the rules contained in the Appendix to G.O., No. 43, Public, dated 19th January 1894:—

Rule 17, Second clause.

For “Ordinarily Assistants will be required to attend the examinations which will be held at Madras.”

Read “Attendance at Madras will be compulsory in the case of candidates who appear for subjects in which a portion of the examination is conducted *viva voce*.”

The following alterations are made in the rules contained in the appendix to G.O., No. 43, Public, dated 19th January 1894:—

Rule 18.—“I or Lower Standard.” Division A—Omit sub-division “2. Revenue History of a district, &c.”

Cancel Rule 28.

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sistants
e lower
self for
allotted

Separate
minimum.

[G.O., No. 319, Public, 5th March 1896.]

Do. B. { 1.—Penal Code, Special and Local Criminal laws	150	}	40	100
Do. B. { 2.—Criminal Procedure Code	100		250	156
Do. C.—Law of Evidence	..		80	50
In the vernacular of the district in which the Assistant is stationed. { 1.—Conversation	30	}	50	35
Do. D. { 2.—Translation	30		110	65
Do. D. { 2.—Dictation	30			
Division E.—Civil Account Code, Vol. I	50		80	50
II OR HIGHER STANDARD.				
Do. A. { 1.—Law of Evidence	..		80	50
Do. A. { 2.—Medical Jurisprudence, Gribble and Hehir, Third Edition (1892)—except Section II of Chapter VIII of Section V	..		80	50
Do. B. { 1.—Conversation— Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular language	..		100	70
Do. B. { 2.—Translation— (a) From the vernacular language into English with accuracy a printed passage in narrative style	50	}	100	70
Do. B. { (b) From English into the vernacular language a similar passage in like manner	50			
Do. C. { 3.—Reading arzis and other official papers in different handwritings with fluency, explaining their meaning in the vernacular language and dictating orders in it	..		100	70
Do. C. { 1.—Conversation	30	}	80	15
Do. C. { 2.—Reading arzis	30		90	45
Do. C. { 2.—Explanation of arzis	30			
Do. D.—Survey Manual	..		80	40
Do. E.—Principles of Revenue Settlement	..		80	40
i.e. (1)—Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. 53. (2)—Departmental Instructions to Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement. (3)—Mr. Newill's Notes on Soils and their classification. (4)—Departmental Instructions to Supervisors, Head Classifiers and Classifier. (5)—Madras Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76, under head of Revenue Settlement. (6)—Standing information for the Madras Presidency under head of Settlements. (7)—Mr. E. Stack's Memoranda on Current Settlements recorded in G.O. No. 1656, dated 7th November 1881, Revenue Department. This list is somewhat long, but it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of Settlement.				
Do. F.—Civil Account Code	..		80	50
Do. G.—Revenue Law	..		160	100

* And as further revised by G.Os., dated 30th January 1894, No. 74, 16th and 23rd February 1894, Nos. 110 and 133, 7th September 1894, No. 660, and 19th December 1894, No. 983.

19. An Assistant who has once passed in any one of these Divisions (A, B, &c.), according to either standard, will not be required to pass in it again by the same standard, but in order to pass in a division a candidate must obtain the separate minimum prescribed for each sub-division.

20. An Assistant must pass the lower standard before he will be considered qualified to act as Head Assistant.

21. An Assistant who has passed the lower standard may be entrusted with a division of a district.

22. Until an Assistant has passed the higher standard he will not be eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant.

23. An Assistant who has passed the higher standard will be granted the pay of a passed Assistant unless the District Magistrate proves to the satisfaction of Government that he is unfit to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.

24. All Assistants who have not passed the lower standard and who have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed that standard, but have not passed the higher standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants who have possessed the lower standard, but who have not passed the higher standard may be examined at any half-yearly examination.

25. An Assistant who fails to pass the lower standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an Assistant failing to pass the higher standard within four years' actual service. The periods here mentioned will be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination.

26. The principal object of the lower standard is to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, must be translated by him into the vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Examiners as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a court or outcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. When the mother tongue of an Assistant is the language of examination, it will be sufficient to test him in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

27. The next object of the lower standard of qualification is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with so much of laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on revenue and magisterial subjects, and on the Law of Evidence, will be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions should be so framed as to show the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the laws applicable thereto. The subjects comprised in Division B being no longer prescribed for the higher standard, the examination in them should cover the whole field of an Assistant's magisterial work. About one-third of the questions set on the subjects of this division will be of a difficult character to be answered with books, viz., Acts, Standing Orders, &c., but not Commentaries, Digest, &c. Upon subjects other than those in Division B, the answers will be given without books.

28. In testing an Assistant's knowledge under head 2 of Division A of the lower standard, the Examiners will ask four questions prepared by themselves—one on the Revenue History of the District, one on Taluk or Village accounts, one on Huzur Treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple jamabandi application should be disposed of.

29. [Rule cancelled.]

30. The next object of the lower standard is to test the Assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, and for this purpose a paper will be set containing eight questions. The questions will refer to such matters as may come before a District or Treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business and be so framed as to test the Assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code, and these questions must be answered without book.

31. The higher standard is similar in its nature to the lower, but more difficult in degree.

* Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, or Canarese.

The candidate must pass in two vernacular* languages, but may name which of them he may choose as his "First Language." In the language thus selected he must be able (a) to dispose of vernacular correspondence by vernacular orders, and (b) to conduct a case without an interpreter. In testing the candidate's qualification under (a), † vernacular manuscripts will be given to him to read. These papers will be written in a common office running hand and must be read by the candidate with fluency. The "Orders" to be passed must be dictated by the candidates and will be written down by a native clerk exactly as dictated. Under (b) the test will be applied as follows:—A number of persons, not less than three, will make statements in narrative form in the vernacular. The candidate must write down these statements with accuracy in English as they are delivered, he will then read them over to the deponents in the vernacular with a view to ascertain whether the statements have been correctly written down, and will make such additions or corrections as may be found necessary.

† Rule 18, Higher Standard, B. 3.

32. The standard of tests in translation and conversation in the first language will be as high as that hitherto required for the High Proficiency examination. The general scope of this portion of the examination is indicated in Rule 18 ‡ *supra*, and, in regard to translation, the rules are sufficiently explicit. With a view to

test a candidate's ability to converse in the language, the examiners will require him to carry on a conversation with three different persons for at least five minutes each on subjects essentially different. The persons chosen should be not only of different degrees of intelligence, but should also be distinguished by peculiarities of pronunciation and by differences in the character of the language spoken by them, e.g., one might be a vernacular clerk, one a ryot and one a fisherman or a cooly. It will not be sufficient for the candidate to understand what is said to him by these persons; he will be required also to make himself intelligible when speaking the language to them; and it is to this end that the minimum time for each conversation is prescribed.

33. The test for the second language of the higher standard will be that the examinee shall possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with the language, that he shall be able to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to translate orders in the language and read ordinary arzis.

34. The questions in Division G of the higher standard should cover the whole field of the duties of a Collector, but they should be arranged in two classes—one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digest or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Collector or not.

35. An Assistant who has passed by the lower standard must pass also by the higher standard in the Civil Account Code, Volume I. The paper shall contain eight questions and be set with a view to test the Assistant's thorough knowledge of the Code, and should deal with matters of a more difficult nature than those prescribed for the lower standard. The questions shall be answered without books.

36. (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed for the higher standard in Rule 18 *supra*, Junior Civilians must undergo a month's practical training with a Revenue Survey party, and no officer will be entitled to receive the pay of a "Passed Assistant" (Rule 23) until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an Assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an Assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a Survey party. The Collector will forward the application, through the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Chief Secretary for the sanction of Government. The Superintendent of Survey in forwarding it will state to which party the Assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(3) On sanction being given for an Assistant to join a Survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(4) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course with a Survey party, a certificate in the Form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed:—

FORM A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C.D., of the Indian Civil Service, has been attached to _____ party for a period of _____ from _____ to _____, during which time he has accompanied me on _____ occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey and of the orders relating thereto.

A.B.,

Deputy Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Countersigned.

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

(5) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the Form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates:—

FORM B.

STATEMENT of certificates granted by Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to his department during the year ending 31st March 189 _____

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what Party attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

37. The object is to make the higher standard such that an Assistant Collector of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of mofussil experience.

LANGUAGES—REWARDS.

REVISED RULES FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AMONG THE JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AND OF THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

38. The following rules are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Statutory Civil Service serving in the Madras Presidency.

39. These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the orders of Government, according to the lower and higher standards. Provided that no Civil Servant will be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examination until he shall have been examined and been found qualified in both of the standard examinations and shall have obtained the requisite certificate in survey, nor for the Honors examination unless he shall have passed that for High Proficiency.

40. The standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates be as follows, viz.:—

	Languages.		Donations on passing. RS.	
	Vernacular.	Classical.		
I. High Proficiency.	Tamil	..	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Telugu	..	1,000	
	Canarese	..	1,000	
	Malayalam	..	1,000	
	Uriya	..	1,000	
	Hindustani	..	1,000	
		Sanskrit	2,000	
		Persian	2,000	
		Arabic	2,000	
			2,000	
II. Honors	Tamil	..	2,000	With diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Telugu	..	2,000	
	Canarese	..	2,000	
	Hindustani	..	2,000	
		Sanskrit	4,000	
		Persian	4,000	
		Arabic	4,000	
			4,000	

41. A Civil Servant who has passed both standard examinations may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in Rule 40.

42. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate in any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate be allowed to appear at a third examination. Examinations for rewards cannot be passed a second time.

43. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of age or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they do so; their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

44. Examinations will be held half-yearly in January and July of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in Rule 43 has not been exceeded.

45. Civilians who are natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition, and Native Civilians appointed in India, shall not receive the donations prescribed in the "Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among junior members of the Civil Service" when such Native Civilians merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it being left to Government to determine in each case what languages are within this definition.

Note.—The periods of ten and fifteen years mentioned in rule 43 shall, in the case of Statutory Civilians, be counted from the date of their confirmation in the Statutory Civil Service.

46. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

Tamil	1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
	2. Virataparvam (section of the Mahabharata in prose).
	3. The Tamil Minor Poets, viz., Vakkundam or Muthurai, Nalvazhi and Nanneri.
Telugu	1. Vemana. As in the new edition.
	2. Vikramarka.
	3. The fourth and fifth parts of Panchatantram.
	4. Rajasekhara (K. Virasalingam Pantulu).
Canarese	1. Katha Sangraha.
	2. Jaimini Bhārata, the first three Sandhis.
	3. Karnata Bhārata, the first three Sandhis of Udyogaparva.

- Uriya * .. { 1. Hitopadésa.
2. Batrish Simhásana.
3. Rámáyana Bálakánda.
- Hindustani .. { 1. Ikhwán ús Safa.
2. Nasr-i-be-Nazir.
3. Araish-i-Mahfil.
4. Musnawiyat of Sauda.
- Persian .. { 1. Gulistán.
2. Bostán.
3. Anwári Suhaili.

II. Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

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

V. A considerable knowledge of grammar.

VI. The conversational test will be applied in the manner laid down in Rule 30.

47. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination in Malayalam :—

I. *Vivá voce* translation into English of a passage taken from some difficult author.

II. Written translation into English of a passage taken from the current literature of the day.

III. Written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. Written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

VII. Dictation, in Malayalam, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

48. The following is the test for the Honors examinations :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

- | | | |
|------------|-----|---|
| Tamil | ... | { 1. Sabhá Parvam (section of the Mahábháratam in prose).
2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tudu.
3. The first 24 chapters of Kural. |
| Telugu | ... | { 1. Nílichandrika (Mithrabhédamu).
2. Káciyátra.
3. Sabhá Parvam of Mahábháratam.
4. Aranyakánda of Rámáyana by Bhaskara.
5. Rájasekhara—K. Veerasalingam Pantulu. |
| Canarese | ... | { 1. Mudra Manjusha.
2. Rajashekharsvilasa, the first two Aswaras.
3. Sankunta Natakam—B. Mallappa (Bangalore edition). |
| Hindustani | ... | { 1. Fisanah-i-Ajaib.
2. Dewan-i-Atash (first half).
3. Kuliyyet-i-Sauda.
4. Urdu-i-Mualla of Ghalib. |
| Persian | ... | { 1. Akhlaq-i-Julali.
2. Inshá-i-Abulfazl.
3. Sikandur Námah.
4. Diwán-i-Hafiz. |

II. Translating into English with accuracy (a) two passages—one in prose and the other in poetry—selected from some difficult classical work not being a text-book, (b) a prose passage taken from the current literature of the day.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the examination for High Proficiency.

49. The following are the subjects for the higher standard in Arabic :—

G.O., dated 1st December 1885, No. 278, Public.

I. Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned text-books :—

- (1) Nafhát-ul-Yaman, 1st part.
- (2) Selections from Alif Laila.

* The examination in Uriya and Khond is held in Ganjam or Vizagapatam.

II. Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Arabic.

III. Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in Arabic.

These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil and Military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

G.O., Public, dated 1st May 1885, No. 1051, and Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 19th May 1885, Part I, page 341.

50. The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination in Arabic :—

I. *Vivá voce* translation from the undermentioned books :—

Nafhát-ul-Yaman.
Selections, Alif Lailá (to be made).

II. A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day) into English.

III. A written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

VII. Dictation, in the language in which the examination is held, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

The following are the subjects for the Honors examination in Arabic :—

I. *Vivá voce* translation of passages from the undermentioned books :—

Hamasah, first two books, pp. 1—109, Calcutta edition.
Timur Námah.
Mukamát of Hariri, first half.
Saba Muallakát.

II. A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

III. *Vivá voce* examination in the text-books.

IV. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected from the current literature of the day).

V. Written translation into English of difficult unseen passages in prose and verse taken from classical works.

VI. A written translation into the language in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

VII. Conversing with accuracy and fluency.

VIII. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

IX. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

51. The following are the tests in Sanscrit :—

For High Proficiency.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books :—

- (1) The Hitopadésa.
- (2) The Raghuvamsa (the first nine cantos), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyásagar.

II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating into Sanscrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on the elements of Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

For Degree of Honor.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books :—

- (1) The first and second Adhyáyas of the first Ashtaka of the Rigveda Sanhita.
- (2) The Kirátárjuniya (cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyásagar.
- (3) Sakuntala Nataka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test-book.

III. Translating into Sanscrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

52. The Honors examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

53. An Indian Civil Servant employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Uriya will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000 :—

- (1) *Vid voce* translation of passages from test-book.
Uriya—Niti Kótha.
- (1) Written translation into English.
- (2) Do. do. into Uriya.
- (3) Do. do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.
- (4) *Vid voce* translation of an Uriya paper.
- (5) Conversation.
- (6) Pronunciation.
- (7) Handwriting.

54. An Indian Civil Servant passing the Khond language colloquially will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

55. The following fees will be charged for each voluntary examination :—

Rs. 15 for a Minor examination.

Rs. 20 for examination for High Proficiency and Honors.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

No. 29

Canarese Translator's Office, ^{ment}
Madras, ~~21st~~ April 1893. ^{did}

From M.R. Ry. S. Mangesh Rao, Avergal ^{ld}
Canarese Translator to Government,

To ⁹

The President, Board of Examiners, ^{it}
Madras.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No 218 of the 18th.
Instant, I have the honour to make the following
suggestions with regard to the examinations ^{of}
the Higher Standard and for Rewards. ^{ners}

2. I believe that at present only the
Collector and the District Judge or some other ^{the}
European form the Sub-Committee for Conduct
the Viva voce part of the examination. ^{Spec}
of South Canara - these are rarely gentlemen ^{ination}
acquainted with the language in which ^{ers}
Candidate undergo examination. The

ient

therefore to depend upon their Munshees or clerks
to form an opinion about the Candidates' —
Conversation or the reading of Arzis, and these
Munshees or clerks cannot of course, be expected
to give an opinion which would be prejudicial
to the Candidate under whom one day or other
they will have to serve or from whom they expect
rewards. It is therefore necessary that there
should be on the Committee a gentleman well
acquainted with the language whose opinion
of the Candidate's ability in Conversation &c.
may be expected to be unbiased. I therefore think
when the Lower and Higher Standard
examinations are to be conducted in the
future the Sub-Committee should consist
of at least one graduate of some standing

in

in the Educational or any other department
who is in no way subordinate to the Candidate
for the examination. This gentleman should
be asked to take down in his own writing
the whole proceedings verbatim so far as it
is conducted in the vernacular by the
Candidate, and these papers should be
forwarded along with the answer papers of
the candidate to the Board of Examiners
in Madras to enable that body to form
an idea of how the practical portion of the
examination was gone through by the
Candidate.

3. The written portion of this examination
is now valued by the Board of Examiners
in Madras and it would therefore be

Sufficient

4. Sufficient if the examiners are made to understand that a higher Standard is to be insisted on than hitherto, in all the papers.

4. The High Proficiency and Honours Tests should I think, be of the same Standard as the F.A and B.A. examinations of the University and the examination in the text books should be chiefly written, a question paper bearing on them being given and answered by the candidate in the language of the paper in writing. A paper on Composition ought also to be added.

5. The text-books prescribed (in Canarese)

for

5
for the High Proficiency and the Honours tests are now very nearly the same and I think there ought to be some difference in this respect. As the Government thinks that these tests at a critical knowledge of the literary language and of its structure and grammar, it is necessary that the text books prescribed should be more difficult than they are now and that a paper on the history of the language and literature should form a part of the written examination in the Honours test.

6. I therefore propose the following changes and additions
so far as Canarese is

Concerned—

Sy Concerned: _____

un

to Name by which test is known.	Papers to be done	Text books for written and Vivâ voce Examinations
4. High Proficiency. Hon Sam exa Exan	1. Translation from Canarese consisting of Prose and Poetry. 2. Translation from English 3. Grammar (modern Canarese Grammar as in Shabdâdarsa Bangalor Edition) and original Composition. 4. Text-books (the questions and answers to be in Canarese)	1. Katha Sangraha 2. Jainini Bharata, the first three Sandhies. 3. Karnata Bharata, the first three Sandhies of Udyogaparva.
chie, Honours. on ti Can writ to be	1. Translation from Canarese. (a) Prose (not previously studied) (1) Poetry (do.) (2) Translation from English (3) Grammar (Sabdâmanidarsan by B. Mallappa 4 History of the language and literature 5. original Composition. 6. Text-books (The questions and answers to be in Canarese)	1. Mudra Manjusha 2. Rajasekhara Vilasa, the first two Aswasas 3. Shakuntala Natak by B. Mallappa (Bangalore Edition)

I have the honour to be

Sir,

your most obedient servant

S. Mangeshkar Rao

Canarese Translator to Government

N^o 136.

From M R R, S. Mangesh Rau Aural
Canarese Translator
to Government,

To

The President,
Board of Examiners
Madras

No. 29

With one Enclosure
(Sent Separately per book post.)

Dated 22nd April 1893

Received 24th — do —

Subject

Proposing certain changes in
the Scheme of Standard Examinations
for Junior Civilian.

No.

73

Tamil Translator's Office,
Madras, 6th May 1893.

From

Rai Bahadur P. Ranganadam Mudaliyar M.A.
Tamil Translator to Government,

To

E. Gibson Esq^r, C.S.
President of the Board
of Examiners, Madras.

Sir,

In reply to your letter N^o 216,
dated 18th April 1893, I have the honor
to state that in my opinion the
candidates for the Second or Higher Standard
are weakest in the reading of arjers and
in conversation. The paper on translation
from English may easily be made difficult
enough to test the candidate's ability to
write the language, and I would, therefore,
make no addition to the written part
of the examination. No text books
are prescribed for this examination;
and there is no necessity for text books
so long as the main object is to test
practical acquaintance with the language.
The viva voce part of the examination
should be conducted with greater
uniformity and severity than at present.
The Dictation from English answers

executed in the mofussil, sent to me for valuation, are generally superior to the papers done in Madras. The difference seems to me to be due to the Vernacular Clerks or Munchis that write to the candidates dictation improving the spelling and the grammar and not presenting the words in writing exactly as they are pronounced by the candidate. This inequality will of course be removed by holding the examinations as a rule in Madras. I note that Government lays stress on ability to dispose of vernacular correspondence by vernacular orders and ability to try a case without an interpreter. The first qualification seems to me to involve three component elements, - (i) a sufficient acquaintance with different styles of hand-writing and the power of reading with ease an arjee in a tolerably legible running hand; (ii) a knowledge of the vocabulary of the language and of official terms in particular sufficient to enable the candidate to grasp the general drift and meaning of the arjee, and (iii) readiness and accuracy of speech. Of these, the first two elements are to some extent secured by the Dictation from English and the Reading and explanation of arjees

contained

contained in the test as at present conducted. It seems to me that the words "and passing orders thereon" may with advantage be added to the reading and explanation of arjees. The third element, readiness and accuracy of speech, can be secured only by conducting the test in conversation with greater severity. In regard to the second qualification, ability to try a case without an interpreter, I am convinced that the present test in conversation is utterly insufficient. I would suggest that the candidate should be made to try a case, putting his questions in the vernacular selected by himself, taking down the deposition in English and translating it to the deponent in the vernacular, if that mode of conducting the examination were feasible in Madras where the majority of the candidates will in future be examined. If it is considered that such a test is impracticable, I would suggest that

the test in conversation should be made more searching than at present by requiring the candidate to converse with three different persons for at least five minutes each on matters essentially different. The persons chosen should be not only of different degrees of intelligence, but should also be marked by peculiarities of pronunciation and by a difference in the character of the language spoken by them. To make my meaning clear, I may say that one of the men should be a cooly, another a ryot and the third a vernacular clerk ignorant of English. I find from experience that while the candidate is able to understand fairly well what is spoken to him, he breaks down miserably in putting intelligible questions or making intelligible replies to his interlocutor.

The examiners should see to it that without any help from them the candidate is able to make himself intelligible. This object can be secured only by making the candidate carry on

on a conversation of some length, and hence the minimum limit of time that I propose.

In regard to the High Proficiency and the Honors tests, I concur with those who think that these tests have not had the practical effect of making some of the officers of the service succeed in acquiring real scholarship. The text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency test are in my opinion either futile or unavailing: the language of the 4th and 5th parts of Panchatantram is stilted and pedantic and needlessly encumbered with grammatical forms. The Minor Tests are generally studied in the third and fourth forms of Secondary Schools, and a candidate passing the High Proficiency Test with text-books so out of date cannot be held to have reached a higher standard than the ordinary matriculate. I think it desirable to have new Readers in Poetry and Prose specially compiled for this test.

und.

the and Government can easily find competent
in Tamil scholars to do the work at a moderate
re. cost. A portion of the money spent on rewards
u may be most usefully spent on the production
f of suitable text-books. The selections in
d Poetry should be narrative or descriptive,
n and the selections in Prose should exemplify
e all kinds of styles inclusive of the epistolary
g and the conversational. The test in
c conversation should be similar in character
d to that proposed by me for the Higher
s Standard and the candidate should
e be required to speak with ease and
e correctness. It is not enough that he
s should make himself intelligible. More
e than mere intelligibility may be reasonably
e demanded from the candidate for High
Proficiency.

The remarks made by me in
regard to the High Proficiency Test
apply with equal force to the Honors
Test. For this test also, the text-books
are most unsuitable. The Sabha Parvam
like the Virata Parvam is a species of

poetic prose. The Krishnantudu is so
far as poetic diction goes far superior
to the Minor Ports, but a Reader of the
kind already suggested would contain
specimens of a variety of styles. I cannot
help thinking that a hundred stanzas
or four hundred lines of poetry are not
sufficient in quantity, seeing that the
candidate may, if he chooses, spend
three or four years in preparing for
the Honors Test. There is less objection
to the first 24 Chapters of the Kural,
but valuable as the Kural is as a
moral text-book, it can be scarcely
held that the diction of the Kural
is modern. For these reasons, I would
again urge the preparation of a Reader
in Poetry and a Reader in Prose. ~
Each Reader should contain two parts.
The first part should be such as to ^{meet} the
requirements of the High Proficiency Test.
The second part should be of greater
length and difficulty so as to be suitable
for the Honors Test. In making

such compilation, all archaic forms
of expression should be carefully
excluded.

I regret that there has been
some delay in forwarding this reply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. Ranganadana

Tamil Translation

From

to Government,

To

The President
Board of Examiners

No. 7.3

Dated 6 May 1893

Received 8th do

Subject.

Submitting suggestion
in regard to the Second
or Higher Standard Exa-
mination and the High
Proficiency and Honor
Tests.

[illegible]

but also in the University and the
U.C.S. and other examinations;
still I do not find myself able to
add much ~~disparately~~ to the suggestions
already made in the above papers. The
question of how to make a particular
examination sufficiently severe to
pass only efficient men comes under
the general head of the long standing
struggle between examiners and
examinees; of which the net result
generally, I think, is to show that no scheme
of examination, however ~~deemingly~~
~~thoughtful~~, no regulations however
thoroughly conceived, will of themselves
suffice to secure that only the deserv-
ing should pass. There can be no
automatic or mechanical check.
The real security must lie in the
spirit of the authorities. If they
are determined that the examination
shall be a reality and will ~~some~~
that determination by appoint-
ing skilled and impartial
examiners

Examiners giving them their full
support, and making them under-
stand that the examination is
expected to be a thorough test,
the passing of which is to be no
mere matter of Compliment or
indulgence, but in which both Ex-
aminers and Examinees are expected
to do their duty without any laxity
in that case and in that case only
will an examination be so worked
as to make sure that it passed
Candidates have a thorough and
practical knowledge of the subjects
which they profess. The only sug-
gestions of real importance that
I can make are therefore, First,
that the Government shall main-
tain, and from time to time, let it be seen
that they maintain their present
determination that junior Civil
Servants

Proficiency must acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the vernacular, and secondly, (this suggestion, although already made in the papers printed with the G.O.) that the examination should be entrusted to gentlemen not in government employ and not likely to be influenced by local prejudices, and indeed since the examiners should be men noted for thorough and practical knowledge of the vernacular, it seems in the present dearth of such men among Europeans in government service almost necessary that a supply of such must be sought among outsiders. From my experience of natives as vernacular examiners, I do not think that ~~the~~ the best judges of a European's knowledge of their own language would be found amongst them.

3. Although, I submit, any scheme

of examination can by itself do little, you may still wish for suggestions regarding such. Here I find myself in great measure stalled by the suggestions already proposed in the above papers and without to some extent going over the same ground I can scarcely fully express my own views. I will, I think, then suggest - first that for the higher standard and High Proficiency there be no prescribed text books. What is required for practical purposes, is not to encourage a candidate to cram up with three text books till he has them at his fingers ends, but to compel him to get such a sound practical insight into the language that he can read off hand into English any ordinary document and from a book or magazine

magazines or newspapers any ordinary
medium of discussion in the
language of every-day life. Formerly
there were no vernacular newspapers,
and no vernacular books in modern
prose or in prose at all. But all
that is changed now. In Malayan
one of the most backward of the South
Indian languages there are ten ver-
nacular newspapers and nearly as
many vernacular magazines, while
new novels have lately been published
every few months. Besides the written
documents let a vernacular news-
paper, a vernacular magazine and
a vernacular novel be put into the
candidate's hand and a leading
article from the newspaper and a
page or two from the magazine and
novel respectively be selected
in the examination room and the
candidate be expected to read
and

and translate them, if that is the
designed purpose of the examination.
Correctly...
The passages given for trans-
lation might with advantage be
longer than at present. From trans-
lation from English to vernacular
the student should be given
matter and style should be given
but all of a practical bearing.
The paper of idiomatic phrases
should be retained and should be
both English and vernacular.
(ii) It has often struck me that
except as to bookwork the higher
standard advances but little
in difficulty and thoroughness
on the first standard. I put these
side by side for comparison.

First Standard

For this purpose at least the reading of a long
3 papers which he has never seen before, taken
from official records tolerably performed
very much at hazard. The papers selected

First standard

and written by different persons in a plain running hand must be read aloud by the Assessor, correctly and without difficulty, and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English, or English judgment or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners must be translated by him into the Vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in Grammar and Spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off hand, with some fluency, the translation

Second standard

as tests should be of a more difficult description of Office papers; the translation, dictation and conversation should be fluent, generally correct and readily intelligible, and the Assessor should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety, in the Vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty such as may occur in official business.

First standard

translation into the Vernacular of all English reports, or other official papers, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in the manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Divisional Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding matters of different classes, and of making himself understood by them - Such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects.

It will be observed that even in the
second ^{or higher} standard the strictness of the
examination is debased down by such
terms as "tolerably", "generally", "satisfactory",
"sufficient", etc., so that an Examiner
did not feel himself at liberty to
make a line quidam of that thorough-
ness or excellency which Government
now expresses themselves as desiring, and
hence it tended to be considered that
if a man come up he must pass unless
he did egregiously badly. I would
suggest that all such water-
down words be omitted from that part of the
Civil Manual that relates to the second
standard, and that pains be taken
to make it understood that a Civil
Servant coming up for examination
in that Standard must henceforward
be able to do thoroughly whatever he
has to do in the Vernacular. His Malayalam,
Tamil, Telugu or Canarese should be
correct not only in Grammar but also
in idiom; and he should express
himself not in English mode of expression
but

put it to the vernacular words, but
as a native would express himself
when wanting to convey his own
ideas.

(IV) I am inclined after con-
sidering the subject for years to look
with disapproval on the mark system,
i.e. the system of assigning marks
to individual answers to individual
questions and even to divisions of
minutes of a question
— every mark and fraction of a
mark going to swell the aggregate.
On this system a candidate who
does a bit here and there creditably
in each division of the subject,
or who does well in one or two divisions
although very badly in the others, may
obtain what seems so respectable
aggregate of marks, that it seems
hard to reject him — in fact if there
is a minimum fixed for pass, he cannot
be

be rejected. And yet the impression
of his performance as a whole
may be bad, and his knowledge of
the language may be quite worthless
for practical purposes. It is not
desirable that such candidates should
pass, and to prevent them passing,
it would suggest that as at Oxford
(or which University I have the honour
to be a Member) no marks should be
assigned but pass or "plough" should
depend on the impression produced
by the candidate's papers carefully
examined and then considered as a whole.
As the examinations are not com-
parative there seems to be no absolute
necessity for assigning marks. Let
there be none.

(V) In the Second (Higher) Standard
the practice of allowing the candidate
to dictate his vernacular translation
in order is objectionable. The writer
who writes down what is dictated
almost

almost always improves a bit more
what is dictated to him, and that
what the Examiner sees is not what
the candidate's unassisted powers
can do, but what he can do assisted
by a native; hence it is difficult
for the Examiner to know how much
he is justified in giving the candi-
date credit for. In no examination
in French or German, or Latin or
Greek or other European languages
are candidates allowed to be prop-
ped up in this way, and if govern-
ment wishes the Higher Examination
of its junior civil servants to be
a reality, let this prop be taken
away. Let all the candidate's
work be written by his own hand.
This reform and the translation
papers being more and longer
will make the examinations
take a longer time, but if the
examination

examination is to be thorough, more
time must be conceded:

(VI) On this subject of oral examination
of the Vernacular the variable
suggestions made in the papers
already often referred to seem sufficient;
but I might suggest that the
statements of Objects and Reasons
prefixed to the Bills of the Legislative
Councils might be found good topics
for the candidate to talk over
with an intelligent native and
explain to him.

(VII) With regard to the examiners
they should, I think, be appointed
from time to time for each examination—
(not necessarily or even usually, the
same men each time) and they should
be paid a fee for each examination.
The suggestion that they should be
outsiders not Government servants
I have remarked on above. The system
of making the Government Translator

Examiner does not seem a good
one. The style of translation
that has not without reason
become obligatory for most of the
Government's papers (Legislative
acts, for Notifications etc.) does
not seem what the Government
desiderates in its civil servants.
viz, a style "easily understood"
of the common people, and useful
for practical purposes; and good
of practice in the Government.
Translation tends to blunt
the translators' discriminative
taste in style and idiom. Hence
there is, I believe, an impression
that it has sometimes been found
not without advantage to
"get at" the office Munshee and
clerks — an impression which
might in some cases tend to their
being

being exposed to temptation,
especially if enhanced severity
in the examination is to seriously
diminish the Candidate's chances.
I would suggest that under the
new scheme the Government Translators
take no part in the examination.

(VIII) As to the schemes for the
reward examinations being added
to with a view to their affording
a guarantee of a command of the
language for practical purposes, the
examination in Arabic (Civil Service Manual 48A) is one that
provides sufficiently in that respect,
and it might serve as a model
for the similar examinations
in the other languages. But as
having passed both the Lower
and Higher Standard Examinations
is a condition of eligibility for the
High Proficiency and Honours exam-
inations, that condition alone
should be a guarantee that the
Candidate

Candidate has a command of
the language for practical purposes,
if the standard examinations
are to be henceforth in accordance
with the suggestions now made.
Before passing from this part
of the subject it seems to be parti-
cularly my duty as Malayalam
Translator to put on record that
it is impossible in Malayalam,
a language which has a very
limited range of literature,
classical or modern, to arrange
for an examination which shall
in difficulty go much beyond
what ought to be a proper stand-
ard for High Proficiency. There
should therefore be no Honours
Examinations in Malayalam.
But in view thereof, a Candidate
who has passed High Proficiency
in Malayalam might be allowed
for a further reward to appear in
Sanskrit.

Sanskrit Classical Malayalam
is so extensively permeated with
Sanskrit words, forms and phrases
that some considerable know-
ledge of Sanskrit must be acquired
to properly understand Classical
Malayalam. The Sanskrit High
Proficiency might therefore be
allowed to take the place of
the "Malayalam Honors" Examinations.

I have the honor to be,
your most obedient servant,
Malayalam Translator to Govt.

No 149.

From

The Malayalam Translator
at Fort

To

The President of the
Board of Examiners,
Madras.

Dated 6th
Recd 8th May 1893.

No. 87

Enc. nil.

Examination of Junior
Civil Servants - Sub.
Submitting certain sug-
gestions and remarks
regarding the —

No. 34.

Telugu Translator's Office
Madras, 19th May 1893

From

The Telugu Translator
to Government,

To

The President to the Board of Examiners,
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 217, dated 18th April
1893, enclosing a copy of G. O. No. 275, Public, dated 6th April
1893, I have the honor to suggest as follows:—

2. With regard to the Higher Standard Examination, con-
trasting the enhanced requirements as per said G. O. with those
now obtaining under the present rules and exhibiting the same
in a tabular form thus,

According to present rules.

1. Conversation

{ Translation.
{ Dictation.

2. Reading and explaining
of Argis.

As per G. O.

- i. The raising of standard in Translation
and Conversation to the level at least
of the High Proficiency Examination, the
language and style being those used
in good modern writing and speech
by natives well educated in the Vernacular.
 - ii. Disposal of Vernacular Correspondence
by Vernacular orders.
 - iii. Conducting a case without an
interpreter.
- (N.B. ii and iii being the minimum
of what is required for the exa-
mination.)

I am of opinion that the reading of Arzis and the Dictational Translation may be conducted as now, the official papers selected, however, being more difficult in their nature and more varied in the subject-matter. To make the test in this part of the Examination as high as the G.O. demands, the Oral Examination may be supplemented by a strictly written Examination by requiring the Assistants to translate ordinary prose (Narrative or Conversational) passages taken from the well-recognised modern writings, such as are referred to, later on, in para 7, from and into the first language selected, and to write the translations under their own hands. This examination may be conducted as in the High Proficiency test, but without prescribing text-books as for that examination. But, however, the Assistants may be recommended to study some of the books of the kind referred to in para 7, or C. P. Brown's Reader, Chapters III and IV.

3. The conversation test may be improved by holding it for a longer time and with a larger number of individuals than now. These persons should be of different pursuits and callings and Office clerks need not be excluded.

4. The disposal of Vernacular Correspondence by Vernacular Orders means, I believe, that the Assistants should be able to read and understand the Vernacular papers placed before them and pass Orders in the Vernacular language, they themselves writing the same, as opposed to the present system of simply dictating orders. If so, it must evidently be tested by a written examination, the papers selected being such as require lengthy as well as short orders. Further, this part of the Examination may be tacked on to the oral examination in the reading of Arzis or forming a branch of the same, as proposed in the case of translation.

5. "To conduct a case without an interpreter". This part of the examination may well be put off, as I do not think it is practicable to hold it here in Madras, till after the Candidate has successfully passed the other parts of the Examination. He may then be required to conduct a Criminal or Civil case, or preferably both, if practicable, in his own Court, if any, in the presence of two good scholars versed in Court business and appointed from among the residents of the place, the test being directed to the examination and cross-examination of parties, unrepresented by professional men, as well as their witnesses.

6. As what is stated in the fourth and fifth paragraphs above refers to ii and iii of the above table, which the Government regards as the minimum required and as again (as the G.O. elsewhere remarks) an officer equipped with "a critical knowledge of the literary language and of the structure and grammar... will use the language as a practical instrument with greater intelligence and facility," a written examination may be added to test the Candidates' general knowledge of the language, a fairly testing paper being set bearing upon parts of speech, formation and analysis of sentences and explanation of idiomatic expressions or either from a book, if one is prescribed, or generally, without however going much into grammatical peculiarities of the language as in the High Proficiency and Rewards examinations.

7. With regard to the examinations for Rewards, i.e., the High Proficiency and Honours examinations, the Government not only disapproves of the proposal to abolish these examinations but also recommends some additions to the tests that now exist (vide para 5 of the G.O.). To meet this ruling of the Government,

I am of opinion that we should not only revise the present Telugu Text-books, expurgating objectionable passages therein, but must as well introduce one or two better books that are directly serviceable to the object therein indicated. Such good books in the Telugu language have been written and published during the past decade. Their subject-matter and the handling of the same, as also the language and style, are all well adapted to the requirements pointed out. Foremost among these stands Rajasekhara, by Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu of Rajahmundry. It is a book both instructive and interesting and highly calculated to help the candidate in "practical intercourse". The subject-matter is varied enough, and manners and customs are described graphically so as to give a foreigner a sufficient insight into them, many of the passages being clothed in a Conversational form and the language being, all through, simple and chaste. There are also available at present several translations of, or adaptations from, Sanskrit and English Dramatic works by the same renowned author and others. These works form a new departure in the Telugu language, but do not violate recognised rules of the English or the Sanskrit drama. They tend to help the candidates in acquiring a good knowledge of the language and its structure and idiom, and to develop their conversational powers. Considering the very high standard of these Honours examinations, it would not be too much, I think, to require the candidates to write a paragraph or two, though not an essay, on given subjects. Thus, in addition to what exists now, I propose the inclusion of another paper on one or more books prescribed out of those above referred to, with liberty to the examiners to add questions in original

Composition and on language and literature generally.

8. To sum up, the several parts of the Examination in respect of the Higher Standard will stand thus:—

- a. 1. Reading and explaining Aris (Oral, as hitherto)
2. Reading of Aris and passing orders (Written, as proposed in para 4)
- b. 1. Translation (Oral, as hitherto)
2. " (Written, as proposed in para 2)
- c. 1. Conversation (As hitherto, but with the improvements suggested in para 3)
2. Conducting a case (After successfully passing the other parts in this Examination)

and, in respect of the Honours Examinations, while the present tests continue, there will be an additional paper of a searching character as described in the last preceding para.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours Most Obedient Servant,

Telugu Translator
to Government.

S. D. Jayiah Chetty

P. S. The copy of the Civil Service Manual sent me 'for information' is herewith returned, as desired.

S. D.

From

**Telugu Translator
to Government,**

To

The President to the
Board of Examiners,
Madras.

No. 34.

Dated 19th May 1893.

Received 25/5

Subject.

Submitting suggestions as desired
with reference to modifications which
should be made according to G.O.
dated 6th April 1893, No. 275, Pub.
the examinations for the Higher
Standard and for Rewards.

See XXIV.

2707 - The following are the subjects for the Military High Proficiency
Examination in Urdu:-

(a) Viva voce translation from the undermentioned books.

Ikhtisā. uss. Safa
Kasr. i. be. Nazir
Araish. i. Mahfil
Mushawwijāt of Sauda.

- (b) A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language,
(to be selected from the current literature of the day, in all languages
except Sanskrit) into English.
- (c) A written translation of an English passage into the language.
- (d) A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the
language.
- (e) Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit).
- (f) Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.
- (g) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a
paper in English placed before the candidate.
- (h) A paper of grammatical questions.

(True Extract)

T. J. Anderson Colonel
Adj. Persian and Hind. Translator to Government

See ~~XXIV~~

2707. (a) The following are the subjects for the Military Honor Examination in Urdu.

Kitaba-i. Ajair
Dewan of Akash, first half
Kulliyat of Saada
Urdu-i. Mualla of Ghalib.

- (b) A written examination in the books, the papers set to include question on grammar and prosody.
- (c) A viva voce examination in the books.
- (d) A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected from all languages, except Sanskrit, from the current literature of the day).
- (e) A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in verse.
- (f) A written translation into the language of a difficult passage in English.
- (g) Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit).

(True Extract)

J. J. Anderson Colonel

Adj. Persian and Hind. Translator to Government

No 67 of 1893

From

Colonel J. O. Underwood I.S.C.
As: Persian and Hindustani Translator
to Government

To

The Secretary to the Board of Examiners
Madras.

Sir

With reference to Para 2 of your letter dated
14th August 1893 No 576 I have the honor to make the following suggestions.

It appears that the Civil Examinations in
Urdu (Hindustani) differ in some respects from the Military Examinations
namely for High Proficiency in the Civil there are 2 subjects left out
that form part of the Military Examination namely:-

Subject (8) of the Military Examination.
Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.
also Subject (9) of the Military Examination.

Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper
in English placed before the candidate.

There is also one text book more in the Military
Examination than in the Civil one namely the Mausawiyat of Saada.

I think therefore if the High Proficiency Examination
for civilians was made the same as for Military officers the examination
would be sufficiently hard. For your information a copy of Para 2707
Section ~~XXIV~~ Army Regulation India volume II is herewith annexed
marked A.

As regards the Honors Examination, the examination
under Military rules seems more difficult as it includes 2 more subjects
namely (b) which includes Prose and (c) a viva voce examination in the books

I would remark also that in the Civil Examination for Honors that i. be. Nagar is one of the text books for Honors as well as High Proficiency. I think this ought to be struck out and the Urdu i. Mualla of Ghalib put in its place.

I would recommend therefore that the Civil Examination for Honors be made more difficult namely as the Honors Examinations in the Army Regulation, India Volume II.

A copy of the Honor Examination in the Army Regulation is herewith appended for your information marked B.

I have the honor to be
Sir

your most obedient servant

J. J. Anderson Colonel

Ag. Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government

P.S. The Civil Service Manual received with your above letter is herewith returned D.O.

Pers. & Hind. Trans. Office
Calcutta, 23rd August 1893

No. 389.

Public (1893) Department

From

Colonel J. O. Underwood I. S. C.

City. Prison and this: Inspector

Government

The Secretary to the Board of Examiners

Madras.

Dated 23rd }
Received 23 } August 1893.

of 1893

Enclosure 2.

Forwarding suggestions regarding the High Proficiency and Honors Examinations in Hindustani for Civilians.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,
MADRAS, 30th August 1893.

No. 534.

From

E. GIBSON, Esq., I.C.S.,

PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EXAMINERS,

MADRAS,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

SIR,

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in Government Order, dated 6th April 1893, No. 275 (Public), I have the honour to submit revised rules for examinations to be substituted for those on pages 14 and 30 of the "Civil Service Manual" and to offer the following observations.

2. The revised rules are printed upon the left side of the enclosed appendix and the old rules on the right side; that which is new in the one and that which is obsolete in the other being shown in italics. In recasting the rules the numbering has been somewhat changed. My remarks apply to the old numbers; the new numbers are shown in brackets.

Rule 17. This rule has been modified and amplified. It provides for the standard examinations being held at Madras and that all Assistants must pass these examinations within certain periods. I have not thought it necessary to insert in the rule the exception of certain districts from its operation as regards the place of examination; for in a very short time the only excepted district will be South Canara, and meanwhile the President can arrange for the local examination of any Assistants who may be employed in these districts.

Rule 18. Subjects of examination and marks allotted to each. At paragraph 2 of the order under reply Government directs that the papers in the Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes in the lower standard should be made much more searching than at present; and in pursuance of this instruction I have raised the maximum number of marks assignable to the codes, but, while raising the minimum required to qualify for a pass, I have retained the proportion, viz., $\frac{5}{8}$ of the maximum. With the Penal Code I have grouped Special and Local Criminal Laws. As a matter of fact questions are always set on these enactments, but it is as well to include them in the list. I have retained the "Divisions" as they at present stand, but would suggest that the *Law of Evidence* which forms a Division—C—by itself might, without hardship, be included in B. The whole subject is now contained in one short Act.

I propose no further change in the Lower Standard Examination; but in the Higher Standard the omission from the list of subjects of the Penal and Civil Procedure Codes, of the Magisterial and Revenue Cases and of the Revenue History renders necessary a redistribution of the Divisions. Into Division A I have thrown Law of Evidence and Medical Jurisprudence, retaining the marks at present assigned, and have made Revenue Law, which is an extensive subject, a Division by itself. The character of the examination in the First Language, which now forms Division B, has been altered in accordance with the instructions of Government and the marks have been redistributed; but the proportion needed to secure a pass has been retained. The other Divisions of this examination are unchanged.

Rule 19 I have struck out as unnecessary.

Rule 20 remains, the wording being slightly altered and thus rendering *Rules 21 and 22* superfluous.

James Macdonald

Rule 23 is obsolete since it is provided below (Rule 37) that the previous passing of the Standard Examinations is a condition of examination for Rewards.

From Rule 26 I have struck out the final clause, "with the special permission of the Collectors of their districts previously obtained." So far as I know this permission has never been withheld, or rather, I should say, has never been accorded. The rule is a dead letter.

In Rule 27 and elsewhere the word "Examiner" has been substituted for "Divisional Committee." The latter half of Rule 28 * has been recast with reference

* Objects of the First Standard. to the instructions at paragraph 2 of the Government Order, that in view of the elimination of certain subjects from the Higher Standard: "the papers in the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes should be much more searching than at present." The provision that some of the questions set should be answered with books follows the existing practice at the Higher Standard Examination. The second clause of Rule 30 has been struck out; the condition imposed by it being prescribed above.

Rule 31 I have omitted. It provides for the criticism by the Divisional Committees of an Assistant's ordinary work. These Committees will now disappear and the supervision may be left to Collectors.

Rule 32 has been revised and brought into accordance with the instructions of Government in regard to the test in the Vernacular languages. In framing this rule I have consulted the several Translators to Government; and I think it provides for the conduct of the examination in such a manner as to ensure a sufficient knowledge of the first language on the part of candidates, who may be entitled to pass.

Rule 36 is omitted, the first part being contained in Rule (20) *supra*, and the second part being appended to Rule 24.

To Rule 38-A I have added a clause debarring a candidate from coming up for the Honour's Examination before passing that for High Proficiency. In practice this has, I believe, always been the case, but it is well to prescribe by rule that the lower examination must be first passed.

In Rule 39 Arabic has been inserted, and Rule 40 repeats that the previous passing of both Standard Examinations is a condition of appearing for examination for Rewards.

Rule 43 I have struck out "on the third Monday" before, "in January and July." Some latitude is necessary to meet the convenience of Examiners, who have other duties to perform.

In Rule 44 I have inserted "appointed in India" for "appointed under the Statutory Rules" and have struck out the final sentence which refers to "Probationers" under those extinct Rules.

Rules 45 and 46, regarding the tests for the examinations for High Proficiency and for Honours, have been slightly modified in communication with the Translators, and I have added to Rule 45 a clause which provides for the conversational part of the examination being conducted in the manner prescribed for the First Language of the Higher Standard Examination.

3. I submit for the information of Government the letters of the several Translators, and an abstract of their opinions. I would specially invite attention to the proposals made by Messrs. Garthwaite and Runganatham Mudaliar. The former advises the abolition of the Honour's Examination in Malayalam on the ground that the literature of that language is limited, and he would abolish all Text Books. I am not prepared to recommend the adoption of either suggestion but entirely agree with Mr. Garthwaite in his remarks as to the conduct of examinations generally. No rules are of any value unless they are strictly observed, and it depends upon the Examiners whether or not examinations are to be a practical test of a candidate's knowledge of a language. I commend to the favorable consideration of Government the suggestion of the Tamil Translator that for the Rewards' examinations new Readers in Poetry and Prose should be specially compiled for Text Books. Pending the preparation of such Readers I have retained the Text Books at present prescribed.

4. In regard to the Standard Examinations, which henceforth will be held at Madras it will be necessary to provide a substitute for the Mofussil Committees for conducting the *viva voce* portion of these examinations. The President is, of course, always present when examinations are going on, but it is not always possible for him to give attention to the examination of individual candidates though he may do so occasionally. It seems desirable that a Civilian of standing should be associated with the President at these examinations, but it is not altogether an easy matter to provide for this. Upon the Board of Examiners, as at present constituted, there is no Member who could spare the time to attend for two whole days which the examinations must generally last, unless it be Mr. Thomson, the Collector of Chingleput. But one of the objects of the present scheme is to relieve District officers of this duty, because it interferes with other important work, and to throw upon the Collector of Chingleput the duty of attending an examination every half-year would be to impose upon him a burden which he would find to be an undue tax upon his time. The President is usually a Member of the Board of Revenue, and a Second Member could not well be spared to assist him at the examinations. The Collector of Madras would seem to be a suitable nomination, but his duties are of a character which precludes his being absent from his office for two successive days. On the whole it seems to me to be best to distribute the work by appointing to the Board of Examiners the Collectors of all districts within a reasonable distance by rail of the Presidency, leaving it to the President to summon them in time to attend the half-yearly examinations. Mr. Hammick of South Arcot is now a Member of the Board and, as stated above, so is Mr. Thomson. I suggest that they be now appointed Members, not by name, but *ex-officio* as Collectors of South Arcot and Chingleput, and that the Collectors of Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, Cuddapah, Bellary and Coimbatore be appointed also *ex-officio* Members. One of these Members would always be associated with the President in superintending the *viva voce* part of the Standard Examination, and would, of course, sit with the several Translators during the *viva voce* in the vernaculars, and, in consultation with them, determine whether or not a candidate comes up to the required standard. At the *viva voce* for the First Language of the Higher Standard I would suggest that a second native gentleman should be present as assessor, as in the case of the Honours Examinations. This could always be arranged by the President. The assessor need not be a Member of the Board, but he should be thoroughly conversant with the vernacular in which the examination is to be held. Ordinarily a Tamil assessor would be associated with the Tamil Translator, a Telugu assessor with the Telugu Translator, and so forth.

5. Briefly my proposals are that, to replace the Local Committees of the Mofussil, which ordinarily consist of the Collector and the Judge, a Committee be formed at Madras for the examination *viva voce* of Assistants according to the standards, to consist of the President and two Members of the Board of Examiners, aided, in the First Language of the higher standard, by a native assessor, that the Members of the Board to be associated with the President on this Committee be a Collector of a neighbouring district and the Translators to Government.

6. In conclusion, I would suggest for the consideration of Government that the examination of officers of the Police, the Forest and other Departments who are now examined in the Mofussil by Local Committees, might also with advantage be brought to Madras for examination, and I may add that this proposal has the approval of the Inspector-General of Police and of the Member of the Board in charge of Forests.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. H. H.
President, Board of Examiners.

Revised Rules for the Examination of Assistants in the Civil Service—1893.

Rules for the Examination of Assistants in the Civil Service.

[Alterations are indicated by italics.]

Regarding the Examinations by the two Standards.

17. (17) Assistants are required to pass examinations by two standards, the First examination or Lower Standard and the Second examination or Higher Standard.

Half-yearly examinations of Assistants will be held each year upon such dates and at such stations as may be fixed by the President of the Board of Examiners. Ordinarily Assistants will be required to attend the examinations which will be held at Madras.

An Assistant must pass the Lower Standard examination before he can present himself for examination by the Higher Standard or any division thereof and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. Until an Assistant has passed the Higher Standard examination he will not be eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant. From the date of passing this standard he will be entitled to an additional allowance of Rs. 175 a month.

An Assistant who fails to pass according to the Lower Standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an Assistant failing to pass according to the Higher Standard within four years' actual service. The periods here mentioned will be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination.

G.Os., 24th Nov. 1869, No. 1599, Pub.; 13th Nov. 1882, No. 1352, Pub.; 2nd Dec. 1882, No. 1507, Pub.; 12th Sept. 1881, No. 1288, Pub.; 5th Mar. 1890, No. 178, Pub.; 18th Mar. 1890, No. 208, Pub.; 12th Apl. 1892, No. 258, Pub.; 6th Apl. 1893, No. 275, Pub. (and the G.O. upon this report when issued).

18. (18) The following are the subjects of examination with the number of marks allotted to each:—

	Detailed Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.
I. OR LOWER STANDARD.			
Division A. 1.—Revenue Law, Board's Standing Orders, &c. ...	160	100	
2.—Revenue History of a District, &c. ...	40	25	
3.—Decision of Revenue case ...	50	35	
Do. B. 1.—Penal Code, Special and Local Criminal Laws ...	150		
2.—Criminal Procedure Code ...	100	150	150
3.—Decision of Magisterial case ...	50	35	
Do. C. Law of Evidence ...	80	50	
In the vern. of the dist. in which the Asst. is stationed. D. 1.—Conversation ...	50	35	
2.—Translation ...	80		
3.—Dictation ...	80		
4.—Reading and explanation of Arzis ...	50	110	65
Division E.—Civil Account Code, Vol. I. ...	80	50	
II. OR HIGHER STANDARD.			
Do. A. 1.—Law of Evidence ...	80	50	
2.—Medical Jurisprudence, Gribble, except Section II of Chapter X, Part IV ...	80	50	

Regarding the Examinations by the two Standards.

17. Half-yearly examinations of assistants will be held each year at such stations as may be fixed by the Board of Examiners.

At these half-yearly examinations there will be two standards of qualification, according to one or other of which the assistants will be examined. An assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard before he will be permitted to present himself for the second standard and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An assistant who has been found, at some previous examination, qualified according to the first standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard before he will be considered by Government eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant, and before he will be permitted to draw the increased allowances of Rs. 175 per mensem.

An assistant who fails to pass according to the first standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an assistant failing to pass according to the second standard within four years' actual service.

2. The periods mentioned above will be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination.

M.G., 24th Nov. 1869, No. 1599, Pub.; 13th Nov. 1882, No. 1352, Pub.; 2nd Dec. 1882, No. 1507, Pub.; 12th Sept. 1881, No. 1288, Pub.

18. The following are the subjects of examination with the number of marks allotted to each:—

	Detailed Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.
I. OR LOWER STANDARD.			
Division A. 1.—Revenue Law, &c. ...	160	100	
2.—Revenue History of a District, &c. ...	40	25	
3.—Decision of Revenue Case ...	50	35	
Do. B. 1.—Penal Code ...	80		
2.—Code of Criminal Procedure ...	80	160	100
3.—Decision of Magisterial Case ...	50	35	
Do. C. Law of Evidence ...	80	50	
1.—Conversation ...	50	35	
In the vern. of the dist. in which the Asst. is stationed. D. 2.—Translation ...	80		
3.—Dictation ...	80		
4.—Reading and explanation of Arzis ...	50	110	65
H.—Civil Account Code, Vol. I. ...	80	50	
II. OR HIGHER STANDARD.			
Division A. 1.—Revenue Law, &c. ...	160	100	
2.—Revenue History of a District, &c. ...	40	25	
3.—Decision of Revenue Case ...	50	35	

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD—cont.

Division B.	First Language.	In writing.	1.—Conversation— Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular language ...	100	70
			2.—Translation— (a) From the vernacular language into English with accuracy a printed passage in narrative style ...	50	
			(b) From English into the vernacular language a similar passage in like manner ...	50	
			3.—Reading Arzis and other official papers in different hand-writings with tolerable fluency, explaining their meaning in the vernacular language and dictating orders in it ...	100	70
Do. C.	Second Language.	In any other Vern.	1.—Conversation ...	30	15
			2.—Reading Arzis ...	30	
			3.—Explanation of Arzis ...	30	45
			4.—Dictation of orders ...	30	
Do. D.			Survey Manual ...	80	40
Do. E.			Principles of Revenue Settlement ...	80	40

I.e. (1)—Selections from the records of the Madras Government, No. 53.

- (2)—Departmental Instructions to Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement.
- (3)—Mr. Newill's Notes on Soils and their classification.
- (4)—Departmental Instructions to Supervisors, Head Classifiers and Classifiers.
- (5)—Madras Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76, under head of Revenue Settlement.
- (6)—Standing Information for the Madras Presidency under head of Settlement.
- (7)—Mr. E. Stack's Memorandum on Current Settlements recorded in G.O., No. 1655, dated 7th Nov. 1881, Rev. Dept.

This list is somewhat long, but it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of Settlement.

	Detailed Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.
Division F ...			
Do. G ...			
Civil Account Code ...	80	50	
Revenue Law ...	160	100	

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD—cont.

Division B.	First Language.	In the Vern. of the dist. in which the Asst. is stationed.	1.—Conversation ...	80	
			2.—Decision of Magisterial Case ...	50	35
			3.—Law of Evidence ...	80	50
			4.—Translation ...	30	
Do. C.	Second Language.	In any other Vern.	1.—Conversation ...	30	15
			2.—Reading Arzis ...	30	
			3.—Explanation of Arzis ...	30	45
			4.—Dictation of orders ...	30	
Do. D.			Survey Manual ...	80	40
Do. E.			Principles of Revenue Settlement ...	80	40

Although the list of papers relating to settlement given in the rules is somewhat long, it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of settlement.

G.O., 12th April 1892, No. 253, Pub. candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of settlement.

	Detailed Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.
H.—Civil Account Code ...	80	50	

19. The detailed maxima, shown opposite subjects grouped together in a sub-division, are intended to indicate the relative importance of the subjects.

M.G., 24th Nov. 1869, No. 1599, Pub.

20. (19) An Assistant, who has once passed in any one of these Divisions (A, B, &c.), according to either standard, will not be required to pass in it again by the same Standard, but in order to pass in a Division, a candidate must obtain the separate minimum prescribed for each Sub-Division.

20. An assistant who has once passed in any of these divisions will not be required to pass in it again by the same standard; but separate minima will be exacted in each sub-division.

M.G., 24th Nov. 1869, No. 1599, Pub.

24 and 36. (20) An Assistant, who has passed according to the first standard, will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and may be entrusted with a division of a district. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has passed according to the Second Standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and will be granted the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem.

21. An assistant who has once passed in a second language at any second standard examination is exempted from passing in the same second language again.

M.G., 5th Nov. 1867, No. 1390, Pub.

22. An assistant who has passed in either of the sub-divisions of the Vernacular Test (D. 1, 2, E. 1, 2), but who has failed in the other, will be required at next examination to pass in both the sub-divisions.

M.G., 8th July 1868, No. 821, Pub.

But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.

23. An assistant who has once obtained honors in a vernacular must again pass in that vernacular according to the standards, if it is one of the languages prescribed for that test.

M.G., 21st July 1868, No. 878, Pub.

24. An assistant, who has passed according to the first standard, will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class and may be entrusted with a division of a district. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An assistant who has passed according to the second standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and will be granted the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem.

Rules of 1864.

25. (21) Government will not promote to a Head Assistantship any Assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules and found qualified according to the higher standard. All Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination prescribed, according to the higher standard of qualification.

25. Government will not promote to a Head Assistantship any assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules and found qualified according to the second standard. All assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination prescribed, according to the second standard of qualification.

Rules of 1864.

26. (22) All Assistants, who have not passed according to the lower standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, and who have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the higher standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants, who have passed the lower standard, but who have not passed according to the higher standard of qualification may be examined at any half-yearly examination.

26. All assistants, who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, and who have been more than 6 months at their stations as assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the second standard, and who have been more than 2 years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other assistants who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification may be examined at any half-yearly examination, with the special permission of the Collectors of their districts previously obtained.

Rules of 1864.

27. (23) The principal object of the lower standard of examination is to test the proficiency for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, must be translated by him into the

27. The principal object of the first standard of examination is to test the proficiency for practical purposes of the assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least 3 papers which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the assistant correctly and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners must be translated by him into the

Rules of 1864.

vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Examiners as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. Where the mother tongue of an Assistant is the language of examination, it will be sufficient to test him in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

23. (24) The next object of the lower Standard of qualification is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects, and on the Law of Evidence, will be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions should be so framed as to show the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the laws applicable thereto. The subjects comprised in Division B, being no longer prescribed for the Higher Standard examination, the examination in them should cover the whole field of an Assistant's Magisterial work. About one-third of the questions set on the subjects of this Division should be of a difficult character to be answered with books, viz., Acts, Standing Orders, &c., but not Commentaries, Digest, &c. Upon subjects other than those in Division B, the answers will be given without books.

(25) In testing an Assistant's knowledge under head 2 of Division A of the M.G., dated 22nd April 1881, No. 560, Pub. subjects for the examination of Assistants, the Examiners will ask four questions prepared by themselves, one on the Revenue History of the District, one on Taluk or Village accounts, one on Huzur Treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple jamabandi application should be disposed of.

29. (26) The next object of the lower standard of examination is to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with a final proceeding in each withdrawn which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's and one from the Magistrate's office, of the nature of cases coming before Assistants exercising the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being

vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Divisional Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a court or cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. Where the mother-tongue of an assistant is the language of examination, it will be sufficient to test him in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

28. The next object of the first standard of qualification is to test the assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with so much of the laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on revenue and magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence will be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence, and to show rather the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders which may be soon learnt for the occasion and are generally as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book.

In testing an assistant's knowledge under head II of group A of the subjects M.G., 22nd April 1881, No. 560, Pub. for the examination of assistants, the Examiners (Divisional Committee) will ask four questions prepared by themselves—one on the revenue history of the district, one on taluk or village accounts, one on Huzur treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple jamabandi application should be disposed of.

29. The next object of the first standard of examination is to test the power which the assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn which the assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's and one from the Magistrate's office, of the nature of cases coming before assistants exercising the highest functions of an assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being in each case noted. The

in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

30. (27) The next object of the lower standard of examination is to test the Assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Vol. I, and for this purpose a paper will be set containing eight questions. The questions for the Lower Standard will refer to such matters as may come before a District or Treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business and be so framed as to test the Assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code, and these questions must be answered without book.

assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

30. The next object of the first standard of examination is to test the Assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, and for this purpose a paper will be set containing eight questions. The questions for the lower standard will refer to such matters as may come before a district or treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business and be so framed as to test the assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code, and these questions must be answered without book.

An assistant, who has not already passed by the lower standard, must be examined and found qualified according to the lower standard before he will be permitted to appear for the higher standard.

31. The last object of the first standard of examination is to ascertain how the assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate under whom he has been employed shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such officers to make over to their assistants, from time to time, case for report. The reports shall be written in English on one side of a sheet of paper; and after the case is decided the officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remarks upon the report. These reports, with the notes thereon, shall be submitted to the Divisional Committee. Such officers shall also require their assistants to make English minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which minutes also shall be submitted to the same Committee. But these reports and minutes need not be sent up to the Board of Examiners. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the records submitted to the Board of Examiners.

32. The Second Standard of examination is similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the vernacular portion of it, the reading of a common office running hand must be tolerably performed. The papers selected as texts should be of a more difficult description of office papers; the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety, in the vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty such as may occur in official business. In this examination it will be necessary for the assistant to pass in two vernacular languages, of which one shall be the language of the district in which the assistant is stationed at the time of examination, and the other any one of the languages, not including Hindustani, prevailing in the Madras territories, which the assistant may prefer, provided that ordinarily, and except on special grounds, no assistant shall be promoted in any district in the vernacular of which he has not passed. The test described in this rule shall be strictly enforced in respect of the language of the district in which the assistant is stationed at the time of examination, but will be relaxed in respect of the second language and in respect of any other language which an assistant must pass before he can be promoted in any district in which it prevails. Ability to write the language will not be required, but only a fair colloquial acquaintance with it on the

32. (28) The Second or Higher Standard of examination is similar in its nature to the first or lower, but more difficult in degree. The candidate must pass in two vernacular languages, but may name which of them he may choose as his "First Language." In the language thus selected he must be able (a) to dispose of vernacular correspondence by vernacular orders, and (b) to conduct a case without an interpreter.

* Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, or Canarese. In testing the candidate's qualification under (a),† vernacular manuscripts will be given to him to read. These papers will be written in a common office running hand and must be read by the candidate with tolerable fluency. The "Orders" to be passed must be dictated by the candidate and will be written down by a native clerk exactly as dictated. Under (b) the test will be applied as follows:—A number of persons, not less than three, will make statements in narrative form in the vernacular. The candidate must write down these statements with accuracy in English as they are delivered, he will then read them over to the deponents in the vernacular with a view to ascertain whether the statements have been correctly written down, and will make such additions or corrections as may be found necessary.

32. (29) The standard of tests in translation and conversation in the first language will be as high as that hitherto required for the High Proficiency

examination. The general scope of this portion of the examination is indicated at rule 18 * supra, and, in regard to translation, the rules are sufficiently explicit. With a view to test a candidate's ability to converse in the language, the examiners will require him to carry on a conversation with three different persons for at least five minutes each on subjects essentially different. The persons chosen should be not only of different degrees of intelligence, but should also be distinguished by peculiarities of pronunciation and by differences in the character of the language spoken by them, e.g., one might be a vernacular clerk, one a ryot and one a fisherman or a cooly. It will not be sufficient for the candidate to understand what is said to him by these persons, he will be required also to make himself intelligible when speaking the language to them; and it is to this end that the minimum time for each conversation is prescribed.

32. (30) The test for the second language of the Higher Standard will be that the examinee shall possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with the language, that he shall be able to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to translate orders in the language and read ordinary arzis.

32. (31) The questions in Division G of the Higher Standard examination should cover the whole field of the duties of a Collector, but they should be arranged in two classes: one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digest or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Collector or not.

33. (32) An Assistant, who has passed by the G.O., No. 1507, 2nd Dec. 1882, Public. Lower Standard, must pass also by the Higher Standard in the Civil Account Code, vol. 1: The paper shall contain eight questions and be set with a view to test the Assistant's thorough knowledge of the Code, and should deal with matters of a more difficult nature than those prescribed for the Lower Standard. The questions shall be answered without books.

34. (33) (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed G.O., No. 253, 12th April 1892, Public. for the Higher Standard in section 18 supra, Junior Civililians must undergo a month's practical training with a Revenue Survey Party, and no officer will be entitled to receive the increased allowance of a "Passed Assistant" (rule 20) until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an Assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an Assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a Survey party. The Collector will forward the application, through the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Chief

part of the examinee, the power to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to dictate orders in the language and read ordinary arzis. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate; but they shall be arranged in two classes; one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digest or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided, the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Collector and Magistrate or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of, evidence.

33. An assistant who has passed by the G.O., 2nd Dec. 1882, No. 1507, Pub. Lower Standard must pass also by the Higher Standard in the Civil Account Code, Volume I. The paper shall contain eight questions and be set with a view to test the assistant's thorough knowledge of the Code and should deal with matters of a more difficult nature than those prescribed for the Lower Standard. The questions shall be answered without book.

34. (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed G.O., 12th April 1892, No. 253, Pub. for the higher standard in section 18 supra, junior civilians must undergo a month's practical training with a revenue survey party, and no officer will be entitled to receive the increased allowance of a "passed assistant" (Rule 24) until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a survey party. The Collector will forward the application through the Superintendent of Secretary for the sanction of Government. The

Superintendent of Survey in forwarding it will state to which party the Assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(3) On sanction being given for an Assistant to join a Survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(4) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course with a Survey party, a certificate in the form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed:—

FORM A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C.D., of the Madras Civil Service, has been attached to ——— party for a period of ——— from ——— to ———, during which time he has accompanied me on ——— occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey, and of the orders relating thereto.

A.B.,

Dy. Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Countersigned.

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

(5) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates.

FORM B.

Statement of certificates granted by Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to his department during the year ending 31st March 189

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what Party attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Revenue Survey to the Chief Secretary for the sanction of Government. The Superintendent of Survey in forwarding it will state to which party the assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(3) On sanction being given for an assistant to join a survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(4) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course with a survey party, a certificate in the form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed:—

FORM A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C. D., of the Madras Civil Service, has been attached to ——— Party for a period of ——— from ——— to ———, during which time he has accompanied me on ——— occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey and of the orders relating thereto.

A.B.,

Dy. Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Countersigned

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

(5) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates:—

FORM B.

Statement of certificates granted by Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to his department during the year ending 31st March 189

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what Party attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of Certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

35. (34) The object is to make the Second Standard such that an Assistant Collector of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of mofussil experience.

35. The object is to make the second standard such that an Assistant Collector of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of mofussil experience.

36. His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe, as a rule for future guidance, that officers, on passing the lower or higher standard of examination, shall, as a rule, be at once invested respectively with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class or with full magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay; nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.—G.I., 10th February 1871, No. 717, Financial; enclosure, dated 20th January 1871, No. 386, Home Department.

LANGUAGES.—REWARDS.

Revised Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service, Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 24th February 1871; 11th January 1882 and 13th February 1883; G.O., No. 351, 18th October 1875, No. 1584, 22nd November 1881, No. 801, 22nd November 1890, Public; No. 59, 23rd January 1891, Public, No. 279, 27th April 1892, Public.

37. (35) The following rules are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service.

38. (36) These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the orders of Government, according to what are called First and Second Standards. Provided that no Civil Servant will be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examination until he shall have been examined and been found qualified in both of the Standard examinations, and shall have obtained the requisite certificate in survey, or for the Honors examination unless he shall have passed that for High Proficiency.

39. (37) The standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows, viz.:

	Languages.		Donations on passing.
	Vernacular.	Classical.	
I. High Proficiency.	Tamil	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Telugu	1,000	
	Canarese	1,000	
	Malayalam	1,000	
	Uriya	1,000	
	Hindustani	1,000	
	Sanskrit	2,000	
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic	2,000	
	Tamil	2,000	With Diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
II. Honors.	Telugu	2,000	
	Canarese	2,000	
	Malayalam	2,000	
	Hindustani	2,000	
	Sanskrit	4,000	
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	4,000	
	Tamil	2,000	With Diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Telugu	2,000	
	Canarese	2,000	
	Malayalam	2,000	
	Hindustani	2,000	
	Sanskrit	4,000	
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	4,000	

Revised Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 24th February 1871; 11th January 1882 and 13th February 1883; G.O., No. 351, 18th October 1875; No. 1584, 22nd November 1881, Public; No. 801, 22nd November 1890, Public; No. 59, 23rd January 1891, Public; and No. 279, 27th April 1892, Public.

37. The following rules are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service.

38. These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the orders of Government, according to what are called First and Second Standards.

38-A. Provided that no Civil Servant will be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examination until he shall have been examined and been found qualified in both of the standard examinations and shall have obtained the requisite certificates in Survey and Settlement.

39. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz.:

	Languages.		Donations on Passing.
	Vernacular.	Classical.	
I.—High Proficiency.	Tamil	1,000	With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
	Telugu	1,000	
	Canarese	1,000	
	Malayalam	1,000	
	Uriya	1,000	
	Hindustani	1,000	
	Sanskrit	2,000	
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic	2,000	
	Tamil	2,000	With Diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
II.—Honors.	Telugu	2,000	
	Canarese	2,000	
	Malayalam	2,000	
	Hindustani	2,000	
	Sanskrit	4,000	
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	4,000	
	Tamil	2,000	With Diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Telugu	2,000	
	Canarese	2,000	
	Malayalam	2,000	
	Hindustani	2,000	
	Sanskrit	4,000	
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	4,000	

40. (38) A Civil Servant, who has passed both Standard examinations, may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in rule 37.

41. (39) No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice, as a candidate, at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination. *Examinations for rewards cannot be passed piecemeal.* (G.O., No. 350, 26th February 1884, Public.)

42. (40) No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination, when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

43. (41) Examinations will be held half-yearly in January and July of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in rule 40 has not been exceeded.

44. (42) Civilians, who are natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition, and Native Civilians appointed in India, shall not receive the donations prescribed in the "Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among junior members of the Civil Service" when such Native Civilians merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it being left to the local Government concerned to determine in each case what languages come within this definition.

45. (43) The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Tamil | 1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantra.
2. Virāṭaparvā (section of the Mahābhārata in prose).
3. The Tamil Minor Poets, viz., Vakkundam or Muthurai, Nalvazhi and Nanneri. |
| Telugu | 1. Vemana. As in the new edition.
2. Vikramārka.
3. The fourth and fifth parts of Panchatantra.
4. Rājasekhara (K. Virasalingam Pantulu). |
| Canarese | 1. Katha Sangraha.
2. Jaimini Bhārata, the first three Sandhis.
3. Karnata Bhārata, the first three Sandhis of Udyogaparva. |

40. A Civil Servant may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in Rule 39.

41. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice, as a candidate, at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination.

42. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause.

Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination, when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

43. Examinations will be held half-yearly on the 3rd Monday in January and July of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in Rule 42 has not been exceeded.

44. Civilians, who are Natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition and Native Civilians appointed under the Statutory Rules shall not receive the donations prescribed in the "Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among Junior Members of the Civil Service" when such Native Civilians merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it being left to the local Government concerned to determine in each case what languages come within this definition. Probationers shall not be allowed to appear at these examinations.

45. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Tamil | 1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantra.
2. Virāṭaparvā (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose).
3. The Tamil Minor Poets, from page 19 to page 43, viz., Vakkundam or Muthurai, Nalvazhi and Nanneri. |
| Telugu | 1. Vemana. As in the New Edition.
2. Vikramārka.
3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantra. |
| Canarese | 1. Panchatantra, Bangalore Edition.
2. Kathasangraha Prose, Part III, pages 131 to 314 inclusive.
3. Prākṛavya Mālika, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 282 to 303, 668 to 683. |

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|------------|--|
| Malayalam | 1. Vēṭāla Charitra.
2. Kēralapazhama.
3. Kēralolpatti, first half.
4. Malayalam Newspaper or Magazine to be selected by the Examiner. |
| Uriya | 1. Hitopadēsa.
2. Bātrish Simhāsana.
3. Rāmāyana Bālakānda. |
| Hindustani | 1. Ikhwān-ūs-Safā.
2. Nasr-i-Bē-Nazir.
3. Araish-i-Mahfil.
4. Musnaviāt of Sauda. |
| Persian | 1. Gulistān.
2. Bostān.
3. Anwārī Suhaili. |

II. Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

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

V. A considerable knowledge of grammar.

VI. The conversational test will be applied in the manner laid down in rule 30.

46. (44) The following is the test for the Honors examinations:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Tamil | 1. Sabhā Parvā (section of the Mahābhārata in prose).
2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tudu.
3. The first 24 chapters of Kural. |
| Telugu | 1. Nīṭichandrika (Mithrabhēdamu).
2. Kāciyātra.
3. Sabhā Parvā of Mahābhārata.
4. Aranyakānda of Rāmāyana by Bhaskara.
5. Rājasekhara—K. Veerasalingam Pantulu. |
| Canarese | 1. Mudra Manjusha.
2. Rājasekhara, the first two Asvatas.
3. Sankuntā Natakam—B. Mallappa (Bangalore edition). |
| Malayalam | 1. Nalacharitra.
2. Chanakya Sutra.
3. Kēralolpatti (the whole).
4. Malayalam Newspaper, Magazine or work of fiction to be selected by the examiners. |
| Hindustani | 1. Fisanah-i-Ajaib.
2. Dewan-i-Atash (first half).
3. Kuliyet-i-Sauda.
4. Urdu-i-Mualla of Ghalib. |
| Persian | 1. Akhlaq-i-Julali.
2. Inshā-i-Abulfuzl.
3. Sikandar Nāmāh.
4. Diwān-i-Hāfiz. |

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text-book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the examination for High Proficiency.

47. (45) The Honors examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

* The examination in Uriya and Khond is held in Ganjam or Vizagapatam.

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|-----------|--|
| Malayalam | 1. Vēṭāla Charitra.
2. Kēralapazhama.
3. Kēralolpatti, first half. |
|-----------|--|

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Uriya | 1. Hitopadēsa.
2. Bātrish Simhāsana.
3. Rāmāyana Bālakānda. |
|-------|---|

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Hindustani | 1. Ikhwān-ūs-Safā.
2. Nasr-i-Bē-Nazir.
3. Araish-i-Mahfil. |
|------------|--|

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Persian | 1. Gulistān.
2. Bostān.
3. Anwārī Suhaili. |
|---------|--|

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

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

V. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

VI. A considerable knowledge of grammar.

46. The following is the test for the Honors examinations:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Tamil | 1. Sabhā Parvā (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose).
2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tudu.
3. The first 24 chapters of Kural. |
| Telugu | 1. Nīṭichandrika (Mithrabhēdamu).
2. Kāciyātra.
3. Sabhā Parvā of Mahābhārata.
4. Aranyakānda of Rāmāyana by Bhaskara.
5. Rājasekhara, Bangalore Edition. |
| Canarese | 1. The first three Sandhis of Udyogaparva of the Canarese Mahābhārata.
2. Prākṛavya Mālika, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 51 to 100, 490 to 551, 1302 to 1410. |
| Malayalam | 1. Nalacharitra.
2. Chanakya Sutra.
3. Kēralolpatti (the whole).
4. Nasr-i-Bē-Nazir. |
| Hindustani | 1. Fisanah-i-Ajaib.
2. Dewan-i-Atash (first half).
3. Kuliyet-i-Sauda (extracts from the Bengal College Edition). |
| Persian | 1. Akhlaq-i-Julali.
2. Inshā-i-Abulfuzl.
3. Sikandar Nāmāh.
4. Diwān-i-Hāfiz. |

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text-book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of Grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the Examination for High Proficiency.

47. The Honors examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

(46) The following are the subjects for the Higher Standard in Arabic:—

I. Construing, with G.O., 1st Dec. 1885, readiness and accuracy, from No. 278, Public. the undermentioned text-books:—

(1) Nafhat-ul-Yaman, 1st Part.

(2) Selections from Alif Laila.

II. Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Arabic.

III. Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in Arabic.

These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil and Military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

48A. The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination in Arabic:—

I. *Viva voce* translation from the undermentioned books:—
Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
Selections, Alif Laila (to be made).

II. A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day) into English.

III. A written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

VII. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

The following are the subjects for the Honor Examination in Arabic:—

I. *Viva voce* translation of passages from the undermentioned books:—

Hamasah, first two books, pp. 1-109, Calcutta edition.

Timur Námah.

Mukamát of Hariri, first half.

Saba Muallakát.

II. A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

III. *Viva voce* examination in the text-books.

IV. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected from the current literature of the day).

V. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in verse.

VI. A written translation into the language in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

48. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1859, will be eligible for the Honors examination now laid down.

48A. The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination in Arabic:—

I. *Viva voce* translation from the undermentioned books:—
Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
Selections, Alif Laila (to be made).

II. A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day) into English.

III. A written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

VII. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

The following are the subjects for the Honor Examination in Arabic:—

I. *Viva voce* translation of passages from the undermentioned books:—

Hamasah, 1st two books, pp. 1-109, Calcutta edition.

Timur Námah.

Mukamát of Hariri, first half.

Saba Muallakát.

II. A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

III. *Viva voce* examination in the text-books.

IV. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected from the current literature of the day).

V. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in verse.

VI. A written translation into the language in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

VII. Conversing with accuracy and fluency.
VIII. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

IX. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

49. (47) The following are the tests in Sanscrit:—

FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books:—

(1) The Hitopadésa.
(2) The Raghuvamsa (the first nine cantos), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyásagar.

II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating into Sanscrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on the elements of Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

FOR DEGREE OF HONOR.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books:—

(1) The first and second Adhyáyas of the first Ashtaka of the Rígvéda Samhita.
(2) The Kírátarjuniya (cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyásagar.
(3) Sakuntalá Nátaka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test-book.

III. Translating into Sanscrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.

IV. Answering, with general correctness, a paper of questions on Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

50. 48) A Covenanted Civilian employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Uriya will be entitled to a reward of Rupees 1,000:—

(1) *Viva voce* translation of passages from test-book.

Uriya—Niti Kótha.

(1) Written translation into English.

(2) Do. into Uriya.

(3) Do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.

(4) *Viva voce* translation of an Uriya paper.

(5) Conversation.

(6) Pronunciation.

(7) Handwriting.

51. (49) A Covenanted Civilian passing the Khond language colloquially will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

52. (50) The following fees will be charged for each voluntary examination:—

Rs. 15 for a Minor examination.

Rs. 20 for examination for High Proficiency and Honors.

VII. Conversing with accuracy and fluency.
VIII. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

IX. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

49. The following are the tests in Sanscrit:—

FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned books:—

(1) The Hitopadésa.
(2) The Raghuvamsa (the first nine cantos), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyásagar.

II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test books.

III. Translating into Sanscrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on the elements of Sanscrit Grammar according to European Grammarians.

FOR DEGREE OF HONOR.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned books:—

(1) The first and second Adhyáyas of the first Ashtaka of the Rígvéda Samhita.
(2) The Kírátarjuniya (cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyásagar.
(3) Sakuntalá Nátaka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test book.

III. Translating into Sanscrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.

IV. Answering, with general correctness, a paper of questions on Sanscrit Grammar according to European Grammarians.

50. A Covenanted Civilian employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Uriya will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000:—

(1) *Viva voce* translation of passages from test books. Uriya—Niti Kótha.

(1) Written translation into English.

(2) Do. do. into Uriya.

(3) Do. do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.

(4) *Viva voce* translation of an Uriya paper.

(5) Conversation.

(6) Pronunciation.

(7) Handwriting.

51. A Covenanted Civilian passing the Khond language colloquially will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

52. The following fees will be charged for each voluntary examination:—

Rs. 15 for a Minor examination.

Rs. 20 for Examinations for High Proficiency and Honors.

APPENDIX.

Abstract of Replies of the Translators to Government to the reference from the Board of Examiners requesting suggestions as to the modifications which should be made in the examinations by the Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Honors Tests.

Examination.	Tamil Translator.	Telugu Translator.	Canarese Translator.	Malayalam Translator.	Hindustani Translator.
Higher Standard	Would make written paper "Translation from English" more difficult. Would conduct <i>etia voce</i> portion with greater severity and uniformity. Would add after reading "and explanation of arzis," "and passing orders thereon." Would require a candidate to try a case, putting questions in vernacular, taking down depositions in English and translating them to deponents in the vernacular, or if this is impracticable, would make conversation test more difficult.	Would make the following the test:— (1) Reading and explaining arzis (2) Reading arzis and passing written orders. (3) Translation (oral). (4) Conversation (written). should be carried on for a longer time than at present and with persons of different pursuits and callings. (5) Conducting a case. Thinks this portion of the examination must be postponed until the candidate rejoins his station as it would not be practicable to hold it in Madras.	Would insist on a higher standard than hitherto in all the papers.	Would have no prescribed test books. Would give the candidate, besides the written paper, a vernacular newspaper, a vernacular magazine and a vernacular novel and would require him to read and translate a leading article from the newspaper and a page or two from the magazine and novel fluently and correctly. Would omit from the Civil Service Manual, in the definition of this test, such terms as "tolerably," "generally," "some," "sufficient" &c., which tend to the consideration that a man must pass unless he does very badly. A candidate's rendering into the vernacular should be required to be correct in grammar, idiom and he should express himself as a native would. Would abolish marks and value the paper as a whole on its merits. Would have no prescribed test books. Would take the Arabic examination (Civil Service Manual, 48-A) as a model for this examination.	Would adopt the Military High Proficiency (section XXIV, paragraph 2707, Army Regulations), as a model for this examination.
High Proficiency	The text books prescribed are puerile or unsuitable. New readers in poetry and prose should be specially compiled. Would make conversation test more difficult. Candidate should be required to speak with ease and correctness.	Text books should be revised and objectionable passages expurgated. New text books should be added to the list. Would suggest as a text book <i>Rajasekhara</i> by Rai Bahadur K. Virasalingam Pantulu, and translations from or adaptations of Sanscrit add English dramatic works by the same author. Would add another paper from the above works to the examination with liberty to the Examiners to add questions on composition and on language and literature generally.	Would make the standard of this examination the same as that of the F. A. examination of the Madras University. Would modify the list of text books which should be as follows:— <i>For written and etia voce examinations.</i> 1. Katha Sangraha. 2. Jaimini Bhasata, the first three sandhis. 3. Karnataka Bharata, the first three sandhis of Udiyogaparva. Papers to be done should be— 1. Translation from Canarese (prose and poetry). 2. Translation from English. 3. Grammar (modern) and original composition. 4. Text books (questions and answers in Canarese).	Would have no prescribed test books. Would take the Arabic examination (Civil Service Manual, 48-A) as a model for this examination.	Would adopt the Military High Proficiency (section XXIV, paragraph 2707, Army Regulations), as a model for this examination.

Abstract of Replies of the Translators to Government to the reference from the Board of Examiners requesting suggestions as to the modifications which should be made in the examinations by the Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Honors Tests—cont.

Examination.	Tamil Translator.	Telugu Translator.	Canarese Translator.	Malayalam Translator.	Hindustani Translator.
Honors	Makes similar suggestions to the above as regards this test also.	Makes similar suggestions to the above as regards this test also.	Would modify the list of text books which should be as follows:— <i>For written and etia voce examinations.</i> 1. Madra Manjasha. 2. Rajashakaravilasa, the first two <i>sa- vesas</i>. 3. Shakuntala Natakum, by B. Mallappan (Bangalore Edn.). Papers to be done:— 1. Translation from Canarese. (a) Prose (not previously studied). (b) Poetry (do). 2. Translation from English. 3. Grammar Suddamandirapana. 4. History of the language and literature. 5. Original composition. 6. Text books (the questions and answers to be in Canarese).	Thinks this test may be abolished.	Would adopt the Military Honors Examinations (section XXIV, paragraph 2707, Army Regulations).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

From
THE PRESIDENT,
BOARD OF EXAMINERS,
Madras,
To
THE HONORABLE
THE CHIEF SECY. TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

No. 534.

Dated 30th
Despd.
Recd.
August 1893.
30 SEP 93

No.

ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Submitting for the approval of Government revised rules for the examination of Assistants drawn up in accordance with the instructions conveyed in G.O., Public, dated 6th April 1893, No. 275.

Public Department then be re-arranged as follows:-

C. No. 267

The President of the Board of
Examiners admits, with reference to
G.O. dated 1893 No. 275, a draft set of
revised rules regarding the examination
of Assistants of Civilians to be
submitted for the approval of the
Government.

The following points appear
to call for attention.

Rule 17 The rule is revised for
for the examination of Assistants
ordinarily at Madras (vide para 4
G.O. 76. April 1893 No. 275 Public) as
President explains in para 2 of his letter.

that arrangements will be made for
the local examination of any Assistant
who may be employed in non-resident
districts.

One of the matters in connection

17. (17) Assistants are required to pass examinations by two standards, the First examination or Lower Standard and the Second examination or Higher Standard.

Half-yearly examinations of Assistants will be held each year upon such dates and at such stations as may be fixed by the President of the Board of Examiners. Ordinarily Assistants will be required to attend the examinations which will be held at Madras.

An Assistant must pass the Lower Standard examination before he can present himself for examination by the Higher Standard or any division thereof.

20(19)

(21) An Assistant must pass the Lower Standard examination before he will be considered qualified to act as Head Assistant.

An Assistant, who has passed according to the first standard, will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and may be entrusted with a division of a district. He may also be appointed to

Until an Assistant has passed the Higher Standard examination he will not be eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant. From the date of passing

An Assistant who has passed according to the Second Standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and will be granted the increased allowance of Rs. 475 per mensem.

But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.

All Assistants, who have not passed according to the lower standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, and who have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the higher standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants, who have passed the lower standard, but who have not passed according to the higher standard of qualification may be examined at any half-yearly examination.

25. [An Assistant who fails to pass according to the Lower Standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an Assistant failing to pass according to the Higher Standard within four years' actual service. The periods here mentioned will be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination.]

Fr

To As regards revised rule (21) which reproduces old rule 25, the first clause has been reproduced above.

The second clause lays down that all Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the higher standard. This rule is now adhered to and has not, it is believed been followed for

Date years. Assistants are promoted to Desj Head Assistant, provided they have

passed the higher standard, in the order of their rank in the Civil list. Orders are solicited whether this clause may be omitted from the rules. If so rule 25(21) will not be necessary at all.

The President asks (under Rule 25) whether the Law of Evidence which forms a division by itself in the Lower Standard might not be included in division B.

The other alterations proposed to current & embodied in the

This rule ought to be struck out. It was worked only for two or three years. I was one of the few who happened under it, having passed in my first year, & lost promotion for 3 1/2 years in consequence.

Malayalam is not a classical language. I do not see that we should encourage assistants to go in to know in any of the classical languages. I think it is better to have an intertext book for the higher std.

This I think should come up separately. The reader would not a good deal. Ranganathan's opinion on such matters is of high value.

shown in italics, are submitted for approval.

5 In para 8 of his letter the President invites attention to the proposals made by the Malayalam & Tamil Translators, which form an enclosure to the current & are attached in the appendix, that (1) the honours exam. in Malayalam should be abolished.

(2) all tests books for the Higher Standard & High Proficiency in Malayalam should be done away with.

(3) that new readers in prose & poetry should be especially compiled for test books in the Rewards examinations in Tamil.

Mr. Gibson is not prepared to recommend the adoption of (1) or (2)

but commends (3) to the favorable

consideration of Government.

6. It does not appear necessary to obtain the sanction of the Govt. of India to the alterations in the rules. The rules for the standard examinations have been altered from time to time without any previous reference to the

Govt. of India - please see the following Govt.

Yes. Yes. Yes.

I would retain it as a separate subject. Considering the raising of the standards in division B. That division will become very heavy as it is.

Yes. Yes. Yes.

No 1276. Pub. 27 8. Nov 1884

No 1599 - 27 24. Nov 1889

No 1352 - 27 18. Nov 1882

No 1607 - 27 2. Decr. 1882.

No 253 27 12. April 1892.

The revised examination rules

have also been altered from time to

time by this Govt. without any

reference to the G. of I. Please see

instances
the cases in the following orders: -

No 126, 27 16. Jan'y 85

- 1051 27 1. May '85

- 1131 27 13. May '85

2787 27 1. Decr. 1895

279 27 27. April 1892.

7. Orders are solicited as to the

date from which the new rules are to

come into force, and whether they should

apply to officers already in the

service. Some of the officers present

in civilians have passed in

Certainly they should
H. H. W.

I would apply this principle to
both the exam^{ns} & conduct the
exam^{ns} from July 94 on the new
system. It can hardly be applied
from Jan'y next.

W. H. W.

With reference to this proposal
please see the order in G.O. 27
30 June 1893, No 497, where
the Govt. declined to appoint the
Cms. of Chungking as ex-officio
members.

W. H. W. I am think there should be any
ex-officio members on the board. Let the Pres^t
suggest each year a selection committee to be
appointed on the board, that the appointments
be for year only. Let Gibbons suggestion practically
leave the selection to the Pres^t alone. W. H. W.

24
some of the subjects prescribed for
the Higher Standard as it is now
constituted. The best arrangement
would probably be to make the
new rules applicable to all officers
who have not completed the present
Lower Standard, permitting those
who have passed qualified in
certain portions of the present
Higher Standard to complete that
standard according to the present
rules.

8. The suggestions in paras 4-6 of
W. Gibbons letter are submitted for
orders. There are

(1) That the Colls. of South Street,
Chungking, North Arcot, Nellore, Sah
Cuddapah Bellary & Comitalore should
be appointed ex-officio members of

the Board of Examiners in order
that one of those officers may act

in superintending the viva voce
portion of the examinations

(ii) That a native ^{gentleman} ~~assessor~~, not
necessarily a Member of the Board,
but one thoroughly conversant with
the language in which the examⁿ is
held, should be present as an assessor
at the viva voce for the 1st Language
of the Higher Standard

(iii) That officers of the Police Forests
and other depots who are now examined
by the mesquite by local committees
might also be brought to Madras
for examination

When the revised rules have

7. be substituted for those on pages

dal to 30 of the Civil Service Manual

we will not be very much of the
original publication remaining. It

ap^r, thought that a second edition of
Service Manual might issue now.

Advantage might be taken of the

opportunity to make the book more

ready in shape & size and also to

invited to be more than time
go on writing - till a
suitable man is secured
No objection, but he will probably have to be
paid. Uls Let him be if he asks to, but
not before 24th W

I agree as to Police Forests, but PWD men
are examined under their own Code

Uls W

It is rather a useless publication &
might well be allowed to become extinct
I think. Uls

The Exam: rules & the about test advances to
might be an App. to the Board's L.O.

W

There will be very little
left.

Wintford 12 for
9/10 in pamphlet in
L Manual sent
via express again
5 young Civilian
W 18/10/93

W

mail from Part II (pages 30 et seq) all
that is already given in the G. of S. these
pamphlets which is distributed to all
offices.

C.S.
10/10

JD
13/10/93

Standard Examinations of
Junior Civilian

The file

For Orders

Note

28

Public DEPARTMENT.

The Junior Civilian who may be expected to come up for the Standard Examinations in many years are found in the file. If they have not the first standard of which there are just one year's standing and just under two years - and there are just under one year -

The proposal to bring the new rules into force from July '94 would give an opportunity to them to pass by the old rules for the second standard and this would be only fair if it be thought that the whole of the impending change has not been given already. Upon this point however, I think the attention of Hon. Members should be drawn to the fact that the G. B. of April, which sanctioned the revision of the Rules on the lines now to be published in detail, was

No

ORDERS.

With reference to the decision of the Hon. the Governor & come to by Hon. the Members (on page 24 of the accompanying current file) ^{with reference} in regard to the date from which the revised rules in regard to the Standard Examinations should come into force, the enclosed note from Mr. Gibson is submitted for orders.

2. It is understood from the notes on pages 16 and 22 of the current file that the following proposals of the Translators are approved:-

- (i) The abolition of the Honors Exam in Malayalam.
- (ii) The abolition of test books for the High Proficiency in Malayalam.
- (iii) The omission, in defining the scope of the Higher Standard, of such terms as "tolerably" "generally" &c.
- (iv) The raising of the standard of the conversation test in the High Proficiency

Standard Examinations of
Junior Civilians

The List

For Orders

[G
25
120-9-11-03]

Public DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

I am not in favour of abolishing
text books - see below.

There is hardly time now, I think, to
arrange for the 2nd Standard Exam. (on page 24 of the accompanying current
information sent the new rules - they file with reference to the date from which
might be brought into force from July next - vide the Hon. Secy. Mr. The revised rules in regard to the Standard
exam. commenced in 1911-12. The Hon. Examinations should come into force,
in force, on p. 24 of the current.

16/11/93

17/11/93

Mr. Garkravie's view on
of course limited to the language
of the text books.

The enclosed note from Mr. Gibson is
submitted for orders -

2. It is understood from the notes
on pages 16 and 22 of the current file
that the following proposals of the
Translators are approved :-

(i) The abolition of the Honors Exam
in Malayalam.

(ii) The abolition of text books for the
High Proficiency in Malayalam.

(iii) The omission, in defining the
scope of the Higher Standard, of such
terms as "literably" "generally" etc.

(iv) The raising of the standard of
the conversation test in the High Proficiency

W. G. W. W.

W. A. W.

W. G. W. W.

The accompanying list of names
has been kept back and was
not sent by.

This should be a rather exceptional
I don't think it should be allowed in
any case except S. Canara in the
monsoon - until railway to
Mangalore is built

W. W. W.

Examinations

29

It has already been decided that further details as regards the compilation of new readers for test books in the various examinations in Tamil should be called for.

As some uncertainty exists as to whether it was the intention of the Hon'ble Member for the Governor to abolish the test books in the case of Malayalam only the point is submitted for orders. On reading Mr. Ganthavai's letter, his remarks as regards the abolition of test books appear to apply to all languages the vernaculars & therefore to be at variance with the Tamil Translator's proposal that new test-books for the High Proficiency & Honors in Tamil should be compiled.

for
H.C.
W

FOR ORDERS.

I don't think the abolition of test books in vernaculars clashes with their retention in other languages. Mr. Ganthavai thinks that Malayalam has no sufficient range of literature, classical or modern, to afford scope for an exam. in Honors, & therefore proposes the abolition of the Malay Honors. But the other vernaculars have a sufficient range of literature & the object of the exam. is therefore to be retained. The object of the Honors exam. are well stated in para 15 of S.O. 285 of 6/4/93 - "that if a really scholarly knowledge of a language is to be attained, the study of selected test books is necessary; and it would seem to follow that in order to test a candidate's knowledge and to ascertain that it is scholarly, it is necessary that he should be given the selected test books which have been placed in his hands as models of how the language should be written - At the same time, this is not sufficient - He must also be able to translate passages in the literature of the language generally & he should therefore be required to translate passages in books which are not test books. This is provided for, in paras 13-15 of the current, by the order in which passages marked X in blue pencil, as follows I could make the following observation: Tamil & the other vernaculars of the Presidency. The Hon'ble Member for the Governor's opinion.

as it is called, is to be from a "moderate work" - I think it should be of 2 kinds: - 1st, from some difficult work, as above, both in prose & verse; 2nd, from the current literature of the day, but in prose only. X X X

The paper marked with blue pencil at the S.S. refers to the Hon'ble Member's opinion in Sanskrit & is except in Sanskrit in the language. Nothing has been published. H.P.

XXX

30

Arabic

The mean translation should include passages, in prose & verse, from classical works, as well as a prose passage from the current literature of the day.

B.S.
16/1/93

I quite agree. I only intended my remarks on Test Books to refer to Malayalam - in which language I understood there are no classical works.

W
18 Nov.

22nd Decr 93

50.

31

My dear Lyse,

I am directed to enclose, in proof, the draft order on Gibson's letter of the 30th August last, No. 534 together with draft of the rules as revised in accordance with the decisions of Govt., and to ask you to have the revised rules in the Appendix to the order carefully checked ~~and returned to me~~ ^{with your remarks} if you might consult Gibson in the matter.

(From Order)

21/12/93

C.S.
21/12

* 2 2 Dr. C.B.'s order

The Honble J. G. ... } despatched 22/12/93
Secy. to Govt. of India

D.O. deep No 465 22-12-9

DEPARTMENT.

From

E. Gibson Esq.

Revenue Board Office,
(Separate Revenue),
MADRAS.

9 Aug 1894

My dear Sir -

Your Ogo to those of
~~the~~ The new rules have been
carefully checked here. They are
correct with the exception of one
or two unimportant errors in
type, which I have indicated
on the proof wh. I return.

Yours sincerely

E. Gibson

No.

Dated

Received

Enclosures

9th } Jan 4 94
9th }
10th }

SUBJECT.

Informing that the new rules
for the examination of Assistants
in the I. C. S. have been
carefully checked.

Note for the Chief Secy.

The G.O. & revised notification
as altered by the Secy. may
issue?

Please see the addition
made to the first rule with
reference to G.O. 8
8.1.94

As regards the new edition
of the Civil Service Manual
- vide notes on pages 25 & 26 of
the file - orders will be issued
later on as to who is to
undertake the work.

C.S.
19.1

on
-
book
ad
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transl
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th acc
s, not
rabie
English

11.42-16

Public.

ORDER—dated November 1893,

The President of the Board of vernacular examinations, a draft submitted to 30 of the Civil Servants of Civilians, Manual.

2. In paragraph of the order examinations should be conducted at Madras, but that he has not the Mr. Gibson in a short time the only it necessary President can arrange for the districts. The local examination altogether exceptional arrangement could not Canara during the monsoon.

3. Revised Rules 17

4. The second clause of revised down that all Assistants will, under Assistant in the order of their passing adhered to and has not been followed.

5. The phrase "the pay of a passed Assistant" will, with reference to G.O., dated 19th July 1893, No. 559, be substituted "the increased allowance of a passed Assistant," where the Lower Standard Division B will, in consequence of the

6. The President suggests that the by itself, might be included in Division considers that no change should be in raising of the standard, be sufficiently

7. In paragraph 3 of his letter, Mr. by the several Translators to Government His Excellency in Council accepts

Translator:—

- (i) that the Honors examination
- (ii) that text books for the Higher Standard examination such terms done away with, and
- (iii) that in defining the scope of the conversation test in the High Proficiency test, which tend to the belief that a candidate must pass unless he

* The Tamil Translator's suggestion should be made more difficult in the readers in prose and poetry for text books Tamil Translator will be requested to add furnishing full details of his proposals.

8. The Government is of opinion examination in all languages except Sanskrit following will accordingly be substituted in old Rule 46, clause II:—

"II. Translating into English with accuracy in verse, from some difficult classical work, not the current literature of the day."

Part V of the Honors test in Arabic
"V. Written translations into English taken from classical works."

submits, as directed in G.O., dated 1 rules regarding the standard and tuted for Rules 17 to 52 on pages 14

ve, it was decided that the standard officers attached to non-railway districts, that revised rule 17 provides for this, that any exception from its operation, as be South Canara, and meanwhile the of any Assistant who may be employed that the local examination should be permitted in any case except South

gement in order to prevent repetitions. which reproduces old Rule 25, lays circumstances, be promoted to Head er standard. This condition is not now years; it will accordingly be omitted. "an additional allowance of Rs. 175 a 75 per mensem," and "the increased expressions occur in the rules.

Evidence, which forms a division—C of the Lower Standard, the Government Division B will, in consequence of the

on invites attention to the proposals made abstract of whose opinion is furnished. following suggestions of the Malayalam

Malayalam should be abolished; efficiency test in that language should be

Higher Standard examination such terms ce, which tend to the belief that a candi- ery badly, should be omitted. the conversation test in the High Profi- ved. As regards the compilation of new the rewards examinations in Tamil, the Government separately on the subject,

the unseen translation in the Honors should be made more searching. The the second portion of the test enumerated by (a) two passages, one in prose and the other as a text book, (b) a prose passage taken from

ll be altered as follows:— of difficult unseen passages in prose and verse

That this test should be similar to the High Proficiency test in Arabic; and

* *Note* The Tamil Translator's suggestion has already been embodied in Mr. Gibson's revised draft.

C.S.

9. With reference to the suggestions in paragraph 4 of Mr. Gibson's letter, the Government does not consent any Collectors should be appointed *ex-officio* Members of the Board others. It will be preferable for the President to suggest each year to Government a selected Collector to serve on the Board for the purposes proposed by him, being associated with the President in superintending the *viva voce* portion of the standard examinations and of sitting with the several Translators during *viva voce* in the vernaculars and in consultation with them determining whether the date comes up to the required standard. The appointment will in each case be for one year only.

10. The proposal that a gentleman, not necessarily a Member of the Board, but one thoroughly conversant with the language in which the examination is held, should be invited to be present as assessor at the *viva voce* for the first language of the Higher Standard is agreed.

11. As regards paragraph 5 of the President's letter, the Government has no objection to the examinations of the Police and Forest departments being conducted at Madras, and the President should take the necessary action to notify this change.

12. The draft rules submitted by Mr. Gibson, revised with reference to the above remarks, are printed as an Addendum to these Proceedings and will be notified in the Gazette. They will come into effect from the examinations to be held in July 1894, and will be substituted for those in the Civil Service Manual.

published

(Extract)

Chief Secretary

Note: The revised draft will be forwarded with a copy of the draft order to the Secretary of the Board of Examinations for check before issue.

CS 4/12

To the President, Board of Examinations
Revenue Department.
Gazette.

12/12/93

**M
hq
rev
CS*

Appendix to G.O., dated

1893,

(A, B, &c.), according to standard, but in order for each sub-

REVISED RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS IN INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE (1893)

Standard Regarding the Examinations by the two Standards.

17. Assistants are required to pass examinations by two standards—the First or Lower Standard and the Second examination or Higher Standard.

Half-yearly examinations of Assistants will be held each year upon such dates and at such stations as may be fixed by the President of the Board of Examiners. Ordinarily, Assistants will be required to attend the examinations which will be held at Madras.

An Assistant must pass the Lower Standard examination before he can present himself for examination by the Higher Standard or any division thereof.

G.O., 24th November 1890, No. 1599, Public; 13th November 1890, No. 1352, Public; 2nd December 1892, No. 1507, Public; 12th September 1891, No. 1288, Public; 6th March 1890, No. 178, Public; 18th March 1890, No. 208, Public; 12th April 1892, No. 253, Public; 6th April 1893, No. 276, Public (and the Government order upon this report when issued).

18. The following are the subjects of examination, with the number of marks allotted to each:—

	Detailed maximum.	Separate maximum.	Separate minimum.
I OR LOWER STANDARD.			
Division A. { 1.—Revenue Law, Board's Standing Orders, &c.	..	160	100
2.—Revenue History of a district, &c.	..	40	25
3.—Decision of Revenue case	..	50	35
Do. B. { 1.—Penal Code, Special and Local Criminal Laws	150	250	156
2.—Criminal Procedure Code	100		
3.—Decision of Magisterial case	..		
Do. C.—Law of Evidence	..	50	35
In the vernacular of the district in which the Assistant is stationed: { 1.—Conversation	..	80	50
2.—Translation	30	50	35
3.—Dictation	30	110	65
4.—Reading and explanation of Arzis	50		
Division E.—Civil Account Code, Vol. I	..	80	50
II OR HIGHER STANDARD.			
Do. A. { 1.—Law of Evidence	..	80	50
2.—Medical Jurisprudence, Gribble, except Section II of Chapter X, Part IV	..	80	50
3.—Conversation— Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular language	..	100	70
Do. B. { 2.—Translation— (a) From the vernacular language into English with accuracy a printed passage in narrative style	50	100	70
(b) From English into the vernacular language a similar passage in like manner	50		
3.—Reading arzis and other official papers in different handwritings with accuracy and fluency, explaining their meaning in the vernacular language and dictating orders in it	..	100	70
Do. C. { 1.—Conversation	30	30	15
2.—Reading arzis	30	90	45
3.—Explanation of arzis	30		
Do. D.—Survey Manual	..	80	40
Do. E.—Principles of Revenue Settlement	..	80	40
i.e. (1)—Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. 53. (2)—Departmental Instructions to Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement. (3)—Mr. Newill's Notes on Soils and their classification. (4)—Departmental Instructions to Supervisors, Head Classifiers and Classifiers. (5)—Madras Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76, under head of Revenue Settlement. (6)—Standing Information for the Madras Presidency under head of Settlement. (7)—Mr. E. Stack's Memorandum on Current Settlements recorded in G.O., No. 1655, dated 7th November 1881, Revenue Department. This list is somewhat long, but it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of Settlement.			
Do. F.—Civil Account Code	..	80	50
Do. G.—Revenue Law	..	160	100

* Note for exam. It is submitted that those marginal references to G.Os may be omitted. They are given in Mr. Gribble's covering letter which will be on record.

C.B.

19. An Assistant who has once passed in any one of these Divisions (A, B, &c.), according to either standard, will not be required to pass in it again by the same standard, but in order to pass in a division a candidate must obtain the separate minimum prescribed for each sub-division.

20. An Assistant must pass the ~~Lower~~ Standard before he will be considered qualified to act as Head Assistant.

21. An Assistant who has passed ~~according to~~ the ~~Lower~~ Standard will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class and may be entrusted with a division of a district.

22. Until an Assistant has passed the ~~Higher~~ Standard ~~examination~~ he will not be eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant.

23. An Assistant who has passed ~~according to~~ the ~~Higher~~ Standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate and will be granted the pay of a passed Assistant.

But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that the investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.

G. of L., dated 10th February 1871, No. 717, Financial;
Enclosure, dated 20th January 1871, No. 386, Home
department.

24. All Assistants who have not passed ~~according to~~ the lower standard ~~of qualification~~ ~~fixed by the present rules~~, and who have been more than six months at their stations as

Assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed ~~according to~~ that standard, but have not passed ~~according to~~ the higher standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants who have passed the lower standard, but who have not passed ~~according to~~ the higher standard ~~of qualification~~ may be examined at any half-yearly examination.

25. An Assistant who fails to pass ~~according to~~ the ~~Lower~~ Standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an Assistant failing to pass ~~according to~~ the ~~Higher~~ Standard within four years' actual service. The periods here mentioned will be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination.

26. The principal object of the lower standard ~~of examination~~ is to test the proficiency, for

practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, must be translated by him into the vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Examiners as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or

M.G., dated 12th September 1881, No. 1228, Public.

an Assistant is the language of examination, it will be sufficient to test him in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

27. The next object of the ~~Lower~~ Standard of qualification is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the

Rules of 1861.

and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the

highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects, and on the Law of Evidence, will be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions should be so framed as to show the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the laws applicable thereto. The subjects comprised in Division B being no longer prescribed for the Higher Standard examination, the examination in them should cover the whole field of an Assistant's Magisterial work. About one-third of the questions set on the subjects of this division should be of a difficult character to be answered with books, viz., Acts, Standing Orders, &c., but not Commentaries, Digest, &c. Upon subjects other than those in Division B, the answers will be given without books.

28. In testing an Assistant's knowledge under Head 2 of Division A of the ~~Lower Standard~~ ^{Lower Standard} examination of Assistants, the Examiners will ask four questions prepared by themselves—one on the Revenue History of the District, one on

Taluk or Village accounts, one on Huzur Treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple jamabandi application should be disposed of.

29. The next object of the Lower Standard of examination is to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, Rules of 1864.

with a final proceeding in each withdrawn which the Assistant has never before seen, one from a Collector's and one from a Magistrate's office, of the nature of cases coming before Assistants exercising the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

30. The next object of the Lower Standard of examination is to test the Assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, and for this purpose a paper will be set containing eight questions. The questions for the Lower Standard will refer to such matters as may come before a District or Treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business and be so framed as to test the Assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code, and these questions must be answered without book.

31. The Second or Higher Standard of examination is similar in its nature to the Lower, but more difficult in degree. The candidate must pass in two vernacular languages, but may name which of them he may choose as his "First Language." In the language thus selected he must be able (a) to dispose of vernacular correspondence by vernacular orders, and (b) to conduct a case without an interpreter. In testing the candidate's qualification under (a), † vernacular manuscripts will be given to him to read. These papers will be written in a common office

† Rule 18, Higher Standard, B. 3.

running hand and must be read by the candidate with ~~perfect~~ fluency. The "Orders" to be passed must be dictated by the candidate and will be written down by a native clerk exactly as dictated. Under (b) the test will be applied as follows:—A number of persons, not less than three, will make statements in narrative form in the vernacular. The candidate must write down these statements with accuracy in English as they are delivered, he will then read them over to the deponents in the vernacular with a view to ascertain whether the statements have been correctly written down, and will make such additions or corrections as may be found necessary.

32. The standard of tests in translation and conversation in the first language will be as high as that hitherto required for the High Proficiency examination. The general scope of this

‡ Higher Standard, B 1 and 2.

portion of the examination is indicated in Rule 18 ‡ supra, and, in regard to translation, the rules are sufficiently explicit. With a view to test a candidate's ability to converse in the language, the examiners will require him to carry on a conversation with three different persons for at least five minutes each on subjects essentially different. The persons chosen should be not only of different degrees of intelligence, but should also be distinguished by peculiarities of pronunciation and by differences in the character of the language spoken by them, e.g., one might be a vernacular clerk, one a ryot and one a fisherman or a cooly. It will not be sufficient for the candidate to understand what is said to him by these persons; he will be required also to make himself intelligible when speaking the language to them; and it is to this end that the minimum time for each conversation is prescribed.

33. The test for the second language of the Higher Standard will be that the examinee shall possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with the language, that he shall be able to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to translate orders in the language and read ordinary arzis.

34. The questions in Division G of the Higher Standard examination should cover the whole field of the duties of a Collector, but they should be arranged in two classes—one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digest or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders and ~~instructions~~. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Collector or not.

35. An Assistant who has passed ~~the~~ the Lower Standard must pass also by the Higher Standard in the Civil Account Code, Volume I. The paper shall contain eight questions and be set with a view to test the Assistant's thorough knowledge of the Code, and should deal with matters of a more difficult nature than those prescribed for the Lower Standard. The questions shall be answered without books.

G.O., No. 1507, 2nd December 1882, Public.

36. (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed for the Higher Standard in ~~rule~~ 18 supra, Junior Civilians must undergo a month's practical training with a Revenue Survey party, and no officer will be entitled to receive the pay of a "Passed Assistant" (Rule 23) until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an Assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an Assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a Survey party. The Collector will forward the application, through the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Chief Superintendent of Survey and in forwarding it will state to which party the Assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(3) On sanction being given for an Assistant to join a Survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(4) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course with a Survey party, a certificate in the Form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed:—

FORM A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C.D., of the Madras Civil Service, has been attached to — party for a period of — from — to —, during which time he has accompanied me on — occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey and of the orders relating thereto.

A.B.,

Deputy Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Countersigned.

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

(5) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the Form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates.

FORM B.

STATEMENT of certificates granted by Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civ. who have been attached to his department during the year ending 31st March 189

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what Party attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

37. The object is to make the Higher Standard such that an Assistant Collector of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of mofussil experience.

LANGUAGES—REWARDS.

REVISED Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service. Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 24th February 1871, 11th January 1882, and 13th February 1893; G.O., No. 351, 18th October 1875, No. 1584, 22nd November 1881, No. 801, 22nd November 1890, Public, No. 59, 23rd January 1891, Public, No. 279, 27th April 1892, Public.]

G.O., No. 1326, 6th November 1882, Public.

29. These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the orders of Government, according to what are the Lower and Higher standards. Provided that no Civil Servant will be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examination until he shall have been examined and been found qualified in both of the standard examinations and shall have obtained the requisite certificate in survey, nor for the Honors examination unless he shall have passed that for High Proficiency.

40. The standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows, viz.—

	Languages.		Donations on passing. RS.	
	Vernacular.	Classical.		
I. High Proficiency.	Tamil		1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Telugu	.. ..	1,000	
	Canarese	.. ..	1,000	
	Malayalam	.. ..	1,000	
	Uriya	.. ..	1,000	
	Hindustani	.. ..	1,000	
	Sanskrit	.. ..	2,000	
	Persian	.. ..	2,000	
	Arabic	.. ..	2,000	

	Languages.		Donations on passing. RS.	
	Vernacular.	Classical.		
II. Honors	Tamil		2,000	With diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Telugu	.. ..	2,000	
	Canarese	.. ..	2,000	
	Malayalam	.. ..	2,000	
	Hindustani	.. ..	2,000	
	Sanskrit	.. ..	4,000	
	Persian	.. ..	4,000	
	Arabic		4,000	

41. A Civil Servant who has passed both Standard examinations may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in Rule 37.

42. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination. Examinations for rewards cannot be passed piecemeal. (G.O., No. 350, 26th February 1884, Public).

43. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

44. Examinations will be held half-yearly in January and July of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in Rule 37 has not been exceeded.

45. Civilians who are natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition, and Native Civilians appointed in India, shall not receive the donations prescribed in the "Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among junior members of the Civil Service" when such Native Civilians merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it being left to the local Government concerned to determine in each case what languages come within this definition.

46. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

Tamil	1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
	2. Virātaparvam (section of the Mahābhārata in prose).
	3. The Tamil Minor Poets, viz., Vakkundam or Muthurai, Nalvazhi and Nanneri.
Telugu	1. Vemana. As in the new edition.
	2. Vikramārka.
	3. The fourth and fifth parts of Panchatantram.
	4. Rājasekhāra (K. Virasalingam Pantulu).
Canarese	1. Katha Sangraha.
	2. Jaimini Bhārata, the first three Sandhis.
	3. Karnata Bhārata, the first three Sandhis of Udyogaparva.
Malayalam	1. Vālidā Chāritra.
	2. Keralapāṇḍita.
	3. Keralapāṇḍita, first half.
	4. Malayalam Newspaper or Magazine to be selected by the examiner.
Uriya *	1. Hitopadēsa.
	2. Bātrish Simhāsana.
	3. Rāmāyana Bālakānda.

* The examination in Uriya and Khond is held in Ganjam or Vizagapatam.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| Hindustani .. | { | 1. Ikhwān ūs Safa. |
| | | 2. Nasr-i-be-Nazir. |
| | | 3. Araish-i Mahfil. |
| | | 4. Musnawiyat of Sauda. |
| Persian .. | { | 1. Gulistān. |
| | | 2. Bostān. |
| | | 3. Anwārī Suhaili. |

II. Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

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

V. A considerable knowledge of grammar.

VI. The conversational test will be applied in the manner laid down in Rule 30.

48 ~~is~~. The following is the test for the Honors examinations:—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| Tamil | .. | { | 1. Sabhā Parvam (section of the Mahābhāratam in prose). |
| | | { | 2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tudu. |
| | | { | 3. The first 24 chapters of Kural. |
| Telugu | .. | { | 1. Nīticandrika (Mīthrabhēdamu). |
| | | { | 2. Kāciyātra. |
| | | { | 3. Sabhā Parvam of Mahābhārata. |
| | | { | 4. Aranyakānda of Rāmāyana by Bhaskara. |
| | | { | 5. Rājasekhara—K. Veerasalingam Pantulu. |
| Canarese | .. | { | 1. Mudra Manjusha. |
| | | { | 2. Rājashekharavilasa, the first two Asvaras. |
| | | { | 3. Sankunta Natakam—B. Mallappa (Bangalore edition). |
| ~~Malayalam~~ | ~~..~~ | ~~{~~ | ~~1. Nalācharita.~~ |
| | | ~~{~~ | ~~2. Chandra's Sutra.~~ |
| | | ~~{~~ | ~~3. Keralolpatti (the whole).~~ |
| | | ~~{~~ | ~~4. Malayalam Newspaper, Magazine or work of fiction selected by the examiners.~~ |
| Hindustāni | .. | { | 1. Fisanah-i-Ajaib. |
| | | { | 2. Dewan i-Atash (first half). |
| | | { | 3. Kuliyet-i-Sauda. |
| | | { | 4. Urdu-i-Mualla of Ghalib. |
| Persian | .. | { | 1. Akhlaq-i-Julali. |
| | | { | 2. Inshā-i-Abulfuzl. |
| | | { | 3. Sikandar Nāmah. |
| | | { | 4. Diwān-i-Hāfiz. |

Note, Vals para 7(1) of
the draft order.

N.B. For rule
47. See separate
Sheet.

Vide vide para 8
of the draft
order.

Classical / II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages—one in prose and the other in poetry—selected from some difficult work not being a text-book, (6) *a prose passage taken from the ancient literature of the day.*

III. Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the examination for High Proficiency.

18. The Honors examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

49. The following are the subjects for the Higher Standard in Arabic :—

G.O., dated 1st December 1885, No. 278, Public.

I. Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned text-books :—

- (1) Nafhát-ul-Yaman, 1st Part.
(2) Selections from Alif Laila.

II. Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Arabic.

III. Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in Arabic.

Note This follows Mr. Gortals as to
suggestion that the Malayalam
High Proficiency should follow the
Arabic high proficiency

C.S.

47. The following is the test for High Proficiency Examination in Malayalam: -

I. Verā roes translation ^{into English} of a passage
Some taken from some difficult
author

II Written translation into English of a passage taken from the current literature of the day.

III. Written translation of an English passage into the language

IV. Written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language ^{of the}

II. Reading & translating at sight
manuscript in the language

VII Dictation, in Malayalam, of
a translation made at sight
from ^a paper in English placed
before the candidate

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil and Military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

50. The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination in Arabic:—
I. *Vivâ voce* translation from the under-mentioned books:—

Nafhat-u'l-yaman.
Selections, Alf Lailâ (to be made).

II. A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day) into English.

III. A written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

VII. Dictation, in the language in which the examination is held, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

The following are the subjects for the Honor examination in Arabic:—

I. *Vivâ voce* translation of passages from the undermentioned books:—

Hamasah, first two books, pp. 1—109, Calcutta edition.

Timur Nâmah.

Mukamât of Hariri, first half.

Saba Muallakât.

II. A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

III. *Vivâ voce* examination in the text-books.

IV. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected from the current literature of the day).

W/ V. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in ^{verse} ~~prose~~ ^{taken from the classical works} ~~in prose~~.
IV. A written translation into the language in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

VII. Conversing with accuracy and fluency.

VIII. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

IX. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

51. The following are the tests in Sanscrit:—

For High Proficiency.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books:—

(1) The Hitopadésa.

(2) The Raghuvamsa (the first nine cantos), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyâsagar.

II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating into Sanscrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on the elements of Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

For Degree of Honor.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books:—

(1) The first and second Adhyâyas of the first Ashtaka of the Rigveda Sanhita.

(2) The Kirâtârjuniya (cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.

(3) Sakuntala Nataka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test-book.

III. Translating into Sanscrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

63 ~~52.~~ ^{An Indian Civil Servant} A ~~Covenanted Civilian~~ employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Uriya will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000 :—

(1) *Vidā roce* translation of passages from test-book.

Uriya—Niti Kōtha.

(1) Written translation into English.

(2) Do. do. into Uriya.

(3) Do. do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.

(4) *Vidā roce* translation of an Uriya paper.

(5) Conversation.

(6) Pronunciation.

(7) Handwriting.

54 ~~53.~~ ^{An Indian Civil Servant} A ~~Covenanted Civilian~~ passing the Khond language colloquially will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

55. ~~54.~~ The following fees will be charged for each voluntary examination :—

Rs. 15 for a Minor examination.

Rs. 20 for examination for High Proficiency and Honors.

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Standard & Macular Exam
Hindians

The Hon'ble Mr. Blois C.H. E
The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon C.H. E

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19 December 1893, No. 43 Public

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From E. GIBSON, Esq., I.C.S., President, Board of Examiners, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th August 1893, No. 534.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in Government Order, dated 6th April 1893, No. 275 (Public), I have the honour to submit revised rules for examinations to be substituted for those on pages 14 and 30 of the "Civil Service Manual" and to offer the following observations.

2. The revised rules are printed upon the left side of the enclosed appendix and the old rules on the right side; that which is new in the one and that which is absolute in the other being shown in italics. In recasting the rules the numbering has been somewhat changed. My remarks apply to the old numbers; the new numbers are shown in brackets.

Rule 17. This rule has been modified and amplified. It provides for the standard examinations being held at Madras and that all Assistants must pass these examinations within certain periods. I have not thought it necessary to insert in the rule the exception of certain districts from its operation as regards the place of examination; for in a very short time the only excepted district will be South Canara, and meanwhile the President can arrange for the local examination of any Assistants who may be employed in these districts.

Rule 18. Subjects of examination and marks allotted to each. At paragraph 2 of the order under reply Government directs that the papers in the Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes in the lower standard should be made much more searching than at present; and in pursuance of this instruction I have raised the maximum number of marks assignable to the codes, but, while raising the minimum required to qualify for a pass, I have retained the proportion, viz., $\frac{1}{3}$ of the maximum. With the Penal Code I have grouped Special and Local Criminal Laws. As a matter of fact questions are always set on these enactments, but it is as well to include them in the list. I have retained the "Divisions" as they at present stand, but would suggest that the *Law of Evidence* which forms a Division—C—by itself might, without hardship, be included in B. The whole subject is now contained in one short Act.

I propose no further change in the Lower Standard Examination; but in the Higher Standard the omission from the list of subjects of the Penal and Civil Procedure Codes, of the Magisterial and Revenue Cases and of the Revenue History renders necessary a redistribution of the Divisions. Into Division A I have thrown Law of Evidence and Medical Jurisprudence, retaining the marks at present assigned, and have made Revenue Law, which is an extensive subject, a Division by itself. The character of the examination in the First Language, which now forms Division B, has been altered in accordance with the instructions of Government and the marks have been redistributed; but the proportion needed to secure a pass has been retained. The other Divisions of this examination are unchanged.

Rule 19 I have struck out as unnecessary.

Rule 20 remains, the wording being slightly altered and thus rendering Rules 21 and 22 superfluous.

Rule 23 is obsolete since it is provided below (Rule 37) that the previous passing of the Standard Examinations is a condition of examination for Rewards.

From Rule 26 I have struck out the final clause, "with the special permission of the Collectors of their districts previously obtained." So far as I know this permission has never been withheld, or rather, I should say, has never been accorded. The rule is a dead letter.

In Rule 27 and elsewhere the word "Examiner" has been substituted for "Divisional Committee." The latter half of Rule 28 * has been recast with reference to the instructions at paragraph 2 of the Government Order, that in view of the elimination of certain subjects from the Higher Standard: "the papers in the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes should be much more searching than at present." The provision that some of the questions set should be answered with books follows the existing practice at the Higher Standard Examination. The second clause of Rule 30 has been struck out; the condition imposed by it being prescribed above.

Rule 31 I have omitted. It provides for the criticism by the Divisional Committees of an Assistant's ordinary work. These Committees will now disappear and the supervision may be left to Collectors.

Rule 32 has been revised and brought into accordance with the instructions of Government in regard to the test in the Vernacular languages. In framing this rule I have consulted the several Translators to Government, and I think it provides for the conduct of the examination in such a manner as to ensure a sufficient knowledge of the first language on the part of candidates, who may be entitled to pass.

Rule 36 is omitted, the first part being contained in Rule (20) *supra*, and the second part being appended to Rule 24.

To Rule 38-A I have added a clause debarring a candidate from coming up for the Honour's Examination before passing that for High Proficiency. In practice this has, I believe, always been the case, but it is well to prescribe by rule that the lower examination must be first passed.

In Rule 39 Arabic has been inserted, and Rule 40 repeats that the previous passing of both Standard Examinations is a condition of appearing for examination for Rewards.

Rule 43 I have struck out "on the third Monday" before "in January and July." Some latitude is necessary to meet the convenience of Examiners, who have other duties to perform.

In Rule 44 I have inserted "appointed in India" for "appointed under the Statutory Rules" and have struck out the final sentence which refers to "Probationers" under those extinct Rules.

Rules 45 and 46, regarding the tests for the examinations for High Proficiency and for Honours, have been slightly modified in communication with the Translators, and I have added to Rule 45 a clause which provides for the conversational part of the examination being conducted in the manner prescribed for the First Language of the Higher Standard Examination.

3. I submit for the information of Government the letters of the several Translators, and an abstract of their opinions. I would specially invite attention to the proposals made by Messrs. Garthwaite and Runganatham Mudaliar. The former advises the abolition of the Honour's Examination in Malayalam on the ground that

the literature of that language is limited, and he would abolish all Text Books. I am not prepared to recommend the adoption of either suggestion but entirely agree with Mr. Garthwaite in his remarks as to the conduct of examinations generally. No rules are of any value unless they are strictly observed, and it depends upon the Examiners whether or not examinations are to be a practical test of a candidate's knowledge of a language. I commend to the favorable consideration of Government the suggestion of the Tamil Translator that for the Rewards' examinations new Readers in Poetry and Prose should be specially compiled for Text Books. Pending the preparation of such Readers I have retained the Text Books at present prescribed.

4. In regard to the Standard Examinations, which henceforth will be held at Madras it will be necessary to provide a substitute for the Mofussil Committees for conducting the *viva voce* portion of these examinations. The President is, of course, always present when examinations are going on, but it is not always possible for him to give attention to the examination of individual candidates though he may do so occasionally. It seems desirable that a Civilian of standing should be associated with the President at these examinations, but it is not altogether an easy matter to provide for this. Upon the Board of Examiners, as at present constituted, there is no Member who could spare the time to attend for two whole days which the examinations must generally last, unless it be Mr. Thomson, the Collector of Chingleput. But one of the objects of the present scheme is to relieve District officers of this duty, because it interferes with other important work, and to throw upon the Collector of Chingleput the duty of attending an examination every half-year would be to impose upon him a burden which he would find to be an undue tax upon his time. The President is usually a Member of the Board of Revenue, and a Second Member could not well be spared to assist him at the examinations. The Collector of Madras would seem to be a suitable nomination, but his duties are of a character which preclude his being absent from his office for two successive days. On the whole it seems to me to be best to distribute the work by appointing to the Board of Examiners the Collectors of all districts within a reasonable distance by rail of the Presidency, leaving it to the President to summon them in time to attend the half-yearly examinations. Mr. Hammick of South Arcot is now a Member of the Board and, as stated above, so is Mr. Thomson. I suggest that they be now appointed Members, not by name, but *ex-officio* as Collectors of South Arcot and Chingleput, and that the Collectors of Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, Cuddapah, Bellary and Coimbatore be appointed also *ex-officio* Members. One of these Members would always be associated with the President in superintending the *viva voce* part of the Standard Examination, and would, of course, sit with the several Translators during the *viva voce* in the vernaculars, and, in consultation with them, determine whether or not a candidate comes up to the required standard. At the *viva voce* for the First Language of the Higher Standard I would suggest that a second native gentleman should be present as assessor, as in the case of the Honours Examinations. This could always be arranged by the President. The assessor need not be a Member of the Board, but he should be thoroughly conversant with the vernacular in which the examination is to be held. Ordinarily a Tamil assessor would be associated with the Tamil Translator, a Telugu assessor with the Telugu Translator, and so forth.

5. Briefly my proposals are that, to replace the Local Committees of the Mofussil, which ordinarily consist of the Collector and the Judge, a Committee be formed at Madras for the examination *viva voce* of Assistants according to the standards, to consist of the President and two Members of the Board of Examiners, aided, in the First Language of the higher standard, by a native assessor, that the Members of the Board to be associated with the President on this Committee be a Collector of a neighbouring district and the Translators to Government.

6. In conclusion, I would suggest for the consideration of Government that the examination of officers of the Police, the Forest and other Departments who are now examined in the Mofussil by Local Committees, might also with advantage be brought to Madras for examination, and I may add that this proposal has the approval of the Inspector-General of Police and of the Member of the Board in charge of Forests.

Revised Rules for the Examination of Assistants in the Civil Service—1893.

[Alterations are indicated by italics.]

Rules for the Examination of Assistants in the Civil Service.

Regarding the Examinations by the two Standards.

17. (17) Assistants are required to pass examinations by two standards, the First examination or Lower Standard and the Second examination or Higher Standard.

Half-yearly examinations of Assistants will be held each year upon such dates and at such stations as may be fixed by the President of the Board of Examiners. Ordinarily Assistants will be required to attend the examinations which will be held at Madras.

An Assistant must pass the Lower Standard examination before he can present himself for examination by the Higher Standard or any division thereof and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. Until an Assistant has passed the Higher Standard examination he will not be eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant. From the date of passing this standard he will be entitled to an additional allowance of Rs. 175 a month.

An Assistant who fails to pass according to the Lower Standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an Assistant failing to pass according to the Higher Standard within four years' actual service. The periods here mentioned will be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination.

G.O., 24th Nov. 1869, No. 1599, Pub.; 13th Nov. 1882, No. 1352, Pub.; 2nd Dec. 1882, No. 1507, Pub.; 12th Sept. 1881, No. 1288, Pub.; 5th Mar. 1890, No. 178, Pub.; 18th Mar. 1890, No. 208, Pub.; 12th Apl. 1892, No. 253, Pub.; 6th Apl. 1893, No. 275, Pub. (and the G.O. upon this report when issued).

18. (18) The following are the subjects of examination with the number of marks allotted to each:—

	Detailed Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.
I. OR LOWER STANDARD.			
Division A. 1.—Revenue Law, Board's Standing Orders, &c. ...	160	100	
2.—Revenue History of a District, &c. ...	40	25	
3.—Decision of Revenue case ...	50	35	
Do. B. 1.—Penal Code, Special and Local Criminal Laws ...	150		
2.—Criminal Procedure Code ...	100	150	156
3.—Decision of Magisterial case ...	50	35	
Do. C.—Law of Evidence ...	80	50	
In the vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed. D. 1.—Conversation ...	50	35	
2.—Translation ...	30		
3.—Dictation ...	30		
4.—Reading and explanation of Arzis ...	50	110	65
Division E.—Civil Account Code, Vol. I. ...	80	50	

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD.

Do. A. 1.—Law of Evidence ...	80	50
2.—Medical Jurisprudence, Gribble, except Section II of Chapter X, Part IV ...	80	50

Regarding the Examinations by the two Standards.

17. Half-yearly examinations of assistants will be held each year at such stations as may be fixed by the Board of Examiners.

At these half-yearly examinations there will be two standards of qualification, according to one or other of which the assistants will be examined. An assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard before he will be permitted to present himself for the second standard and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An assistant who has been found, at some previous examination, qualified according to the first standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard before he will be considered by Government eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant, and before he will be permitted to draw the increased allowances of Rs. 175 per mensem.

An assistant who fails to pass according to the G.O., 25th April 1892, No. 274, Pub. first standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an assistant failing to pass according to the second standard within four years' actual service.

"2. The periods mentioned above will be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination."

M.G., 24th Nov. 1869, No. 1599, Pub.; 13th Nov. 1882, No. 1352, Pub.; 2nd Dec. 1882, No. 1507, Pub.; 12th Sept. 1881, No. 1288, Pub. 18. The following are the subjects of examination with the number of marks allotted to each:—

	Detailed Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.	Separate Max. Min.
I. OR LOWER STANDARD.			
Division A. 1.—Revenue Law, &c. ...	160	100	
2.—Revenue History of a District, &c. ...	40	25	
3.—Decision of Revenue Case ...	50	35	
Do. B. 1.—Penal Code ...	80		
2.—Code of Criminal Procedure ...	80	160	100
3.—Decision of Magisterial Case ...	50	35	
Do. C.—Law of Evidence. 1.—Conversation ...	80	50	35
In the vern. of the dist. in which the asst. is stationed. D. 2.—Translation ...	30		
3.—Dictation ...	30		
4.—Reading and explanation of Arzis ...	50	110	65
H.—Civil Account Code, Vol. I ...	80	50	

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD.

Division A. 1.—Revenue Law, &c. ...	160	100
2.—Revenue History of a District, &c. ...	40	25
3.—Decision of Revenue Case ...	50	35

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD—cont.

1.—Conversation— Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular language ...	100	70
2.—Translation— (a) From the vernacular language into English with accuracy a printed passage in narrative style ...	50	
(b) From English into the vernacular language a similar passage in like manner ...	50	
3.—Reading Arzis and other official papers in different hand-writings with tolerable fluency, explaining their meaning in the vernacular language and dictating orders in it ...	100	70
Do. C. 1.—Conversation ...	30	15
2.—Reading Arzis ...	30	
3.—Explanation of Arzis ...	30	
4.—Dictation of orders ...	30	
Do. D. Survey Manual ...	80	40
Do. E. Principles of Revenue Settlement ...	80	40

I.e. (1)—Selections from the records of the Madras Government, No. 53.

- (2)—Departmental Instructions to Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement.
- (3)—Mr. Newill's Notes on Soils and their classification.
- (4)—Departmental Instructions to Supervisors, Head Classifiers and Classifiers.
- (5)—Madras Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76, under head of Revenue Settlement.
- (6)—Standing Information for the Madras Presidency under head of Settlement.
- (7)—Mr. E. Stack's Memorandum on Current Settlements recorded in G.O., No. 1655, dated 7th Nov. 1881, Rev. Dept.

This list is somewhat long, but it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of Settlement.

Division F ...	Civil Account Code.	80	50
Do. G ...	Revenue Law ...	160	100

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD—cont.

1.—Penal Code. Code of Criminal Procedure ...	80	160	100
Medical Jurisprudence by J.D.B. Gribble, Esq., M.C.S., with the exception of Section II of Chapter X, Part IV ...	80		50
2.—Decision of Magisterial Case ...	50	35	
C.—Law of Evidence ...	80	50	
In the vern. of the dist. in which the asst. is stationed. D. 1.—Conversation ...	50	35	
2.—Translation ...	30		
3.—Dictation ...	30		
4.—Reading and explanation of Arzis ...	50	110	65
In any other Vern. E. 1.—Conversation ...	30	15	
2.—Reading Arzis. Explanation of Arzis ...	30		
3.—Dictation or Orders ...	30	90	45
F.—Survey Manual ...	80	40	
G.—Principles on which Revenue Settlements are conducted ...	80	40	
Vide (1)—Selections from the records of the Madras Government, No. 53.			
(2)—Departmental instructions to Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement.			
(3)—Mr. Newill's Notes on Soils and their Classification.			
(4)—Departmental instructions to Supervisors, Head Classifiers, and Classifiers.			
(5)—Madras Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76, under head of Revenue Settlement.			
(6)—Standing information for the Madras Presidency, under head of Settlement.			
(7)—Mr. E. Stack's Memorandum on Current Settlements, recorded in G.O., No. 1655, dated 7th November 1881, Revenue Department.			

Although the list of papers relating to settlement given in the rules is somewhat long, it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of settlement.

H.—Civil Account Code ...	80	50
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20. (19) An Assistant, who has once passed in any one of these Divisions (A, B, &c.), according to either standard, will not be required to pass in it again by the same Standard, but in order to pass in a Division, a candidate must obtain the separate minimum prescribed for each Sub-Division.

24 and 36. (20) An Assistant, who has passed according to the first standard, will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and may be entrusted with a division of a district. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has passed according to the Second Standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and will be granted the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem.

But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.

25. (21) Government will not promote to a Head Assistantship any Assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules and found qualified according to the higher standard. All Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination prescribed, according to the higher standard of qualification.

26. (22) All Assistants, who have not passed according to the lower standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, and who have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the higher standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants, who have passed the lower standard, but who have not passed according to the higher standard of qualification may be examined at any half-yearly examination.

27. (23) The principal object of the lower standard of examination is to test the proficiency for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, must be translated by him into the

19. The detailed maxima, shown opposite subjects grouped together in a sub-division, are intended to indicate the relative importance of the subjects.

20. An assistant who has once passed in any of these divisions will not be required to pass in it again by the same standard; but separate minima will be exacted in each sub-division.

21. An assistant who has once passed in a second language at any second standard examination is exempted from passing in the same second language again.

22. An assistant who has passed in either of the sub-divisions of the Vernacular Test (D. 1, 2, E. 1, 2), but who has failed in the other, will be required at next examination to pass in both the sub-divisions.

23. An assistant who has once obtained honors in a vernacular must again pass in that vernacular according to the standards, if it is one of the languages prescribed for that test.

24. An assistant, who has passed according to the first standard, will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class and may be entrusted with a division of a district. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An assistant who has passed according to the second standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and will be granted the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem.

25. Government will not promote to a Head Assistantship any assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules and found qualified according to the second standard. All assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination prescribed, according to the second standard of qualification.

26. All assistants, who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, and who have been more than 6 months at their stations as assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the second standard, and who have been more than 2 years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other assistants who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification may be examined at any half-yearly examination, with the special permission of the Collectors of their districts previously obtained.

27. The principal object of the first standard of examination is to test the proficiency for practical purposes of the assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least 3 papers which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the assistant correctly and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners must be translated by him into the

vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Examiners as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. Where the mother tongue of an Assistant is the language of examination, it will be sufficient to test him in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

M.G., dated 12th September 1881, No. 1238, Public.

28. (24) The next object of the lower Standard of qualification is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects, and on the Law of Evidence, will be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions should be so framed as to show the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and the laws applicable thereto. The subjects comprised in Division B, being no longer prescribed for the Higher Standard examination, the examination in them should cover the whole field of an Assistant's Magisterial work. About one-third of the questions set on the subjects of this Division should be of a difficult character to be answered with books, viz., Acts, Standing Orders, &c., but not Commentaries, Digest, &c. Upon subjects other than those in Division B, the answers will be given without books.

(25) In testing an Assistant's knowledge under head 2 of Division A of the subjects for the examination of Assistants, the Examiners will ask four questions prepared by themselves, one on the Revenue History of the District, one on Taluk or Village accounts, one on Huzur Treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple jamabandi application should be disposed of.

29. (26) The next object of the lower standard of examination is to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with a final proceeding in each withdrawn which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's and one from the Magistrate's office, of the nature of cases coming before Assistants exercising the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being

vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Divisional Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a court or cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. Where the mother-tongue of an assistant is the language of examination, it will be sufficient to test him in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

M.G., 12th Sept. 1881, No. 1238, Pub.

28. The next object of the first standard of qualification is to test the assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with so much of the laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on revenue and magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence will be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence, and to show rather the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders which may be soon learnt for the occasion and are generally as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book.

In testing an assistant's knowledge under head II of group A of the subjects for the examination of assistants, the Examiners (Divisional Committee) will ask four questions prepared by themselves—one on the revenue history of the district, one on taluk or village accounts, one on Huzur treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple jamabandi application should be disposed of.

29. The next object of the first standard of examination is to test the power which the assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn which the assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's and one from the Magistrate's office, of the nature of cases coming before assistants exercising the highest functions of an assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being in each case noted. The

in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

30. (27) The next object of the lower standard of examination is to test the Assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Vol. I, and for this purpose a paper will be set containing eight questions. The questions for the Lower Standard will refer to such matters as may come before a District or Treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business and be so framed as to test the Assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code, and these questions must be answered without book.

M.G., dated 2nd December 1882, No. 1507, Public.

Assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Vol. I, and for this purpose a paper

assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

30. The next object the of first standard of examination is to test the assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, and for this purpose a paper will be set containing eight questions. The questions for the lower standard will refer to such matters as may come before a district or treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business and be so framed as to test the assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code, and these questions must be answered without book.

An assistant, who has not already passed by the lower standard, must be examined and found qualified according to the lower standard before he will be permitted to appear for the higher standard.

31. The last object of the first standard of examination is to ascertain how the assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate under whom he has been employed shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such officers to make over to their assistants, from time to time, cases for report. The reports shall be written in English on one side of a sheet of paper; and after the case is decided the officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remarks upon the report. These reports, with the notes thereon, shall be submitted to the Divisional Committee. Such officers shall also require their assistants to make English minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which minutes also shall be submitted to the same Committee. But these reports and minutes need not be sent up to the Board of Examiners. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the records submitted to the Board of Examiners.

32. The Second Standard of examination is similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the vernacular portion of it, the reading of a common office running hand must be tolerably performed. The papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers; the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety, in the vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty such as may occur in official business. In this examination it will be necessary for the assistant to pass in two vernacular languages, of which one shall be the language of the district in which the assistant is stationed at the time of examination, and the other any one of the languages, not including Hindustani, prevailing in the Madras territories, which the assistant may prefer, provided that ordinarily, and except on special grounds, no assistant shall be promoted in any district in the vernacular of which he has not passed. The test described in this rule shall be strictly enforced in respect of the language of the district in which the assistant is stationed at the time of examination, but will be relaxed in respect of the second language and in respect of any other language which an assistant must pass before he can be promoted in any district in which it prevails. Ability to write the language will not be required, but only a fair colloquial acquaintance with it on the

32. (28) The Second or Higher Standard of examination is similar in its nature to the first or lower, but more difficult in degree. The candidate must pass in two vernacular languages, but may name which of them he may choose as his "First Language." In the language thus selected he must be able (a) to

* Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, or Canarese.

dispose of vernacular correspondence by vernacular orders, and (b) to conduct a case without an interpreter.

† Rule 18, Higher Standard, B. 3.

In testing the candidate's qualification under (a), † vernacular manuscripts will be given to him to read. These papers will be written in a common office running hand, and must be read by the candidate with tolerable fluency. The "Orders" to be passed must be dictated by the candidate and will be written down by a native clerk exactly as dictated. Under (b) the test will be applied as follows:—A number of persons, not less than three, will make statements in narrative form in the vernacular. The candidate must write down these statements with accuracy in English as they are delivered, he will then read them over to the deponents in the vernacular with a view to ascertain whether the statements have been correctly written down, and will make such additions or corrections as may be found necessary.

32. (29) The standard of tests in translation and conversation in the first language will be as high as that hitherto required for the High Proficiency

examination. The general scope of this portion of the examination is indicated at rule 18 * supra, and, in regard to translation, the rules are sufficiently explicit. With a view to test a candidate's ability to converse in the language, the examiners will require him to carry on a conversation with three different persons for at least five minutes each on subjects essentially different. The persons chosen should be not only of different degrees of intelligence, but should also be distinguished by peculiarities of pronunciation and by differences in the character of the language spoken by them, e.g., one might be a vernacular clerk, one a ryot and one a fisherman or a cooky. It will not be sufficient for the candidate to understand what is said to him by these persons, he will be required also to make himself intelligible when speaking the language to them; and it is to this end that the minimum time for each conversation is prescribed.

32. (30) The test for the second language of the Higher Standard will be that the examinee shall possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with the language, that he shall be able to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to translate orders in the language and read ordinary arzis.

32. (31) The questions in Division G of the Higher Standard examination should cover the whole field of the duties of a Collector, but they should be arranged in two classes: one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digest or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Collector or not.

33. (32) An Assistant, who has passed by the Lower Standard, must pass also by the Higher Standard in the Civil Account Code, vol. 1. The paper shall contain eight questions and be set with a view to test the Assistant's thorough knowledge of the Code, and should deal with matters of a more difficult nature than those prescribed for the Lower Standard. The questions shall be answered without books.

34. (33) (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed for the Higher Standard in section 18 supra, Junior Civilian must undergo a month's practical training with a Revenue Survey Party, and no officer will be entitled to receive the increased allowance of a "Passed Assistant" (rule 20) until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an Assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an Assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a Survey party. The Collector will forward the application, through the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Chief

part of the examinee, the power to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to dictate orders in the language and read ordinary arzis. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate; but they shall be arranged in two classes; one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digest or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided, the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Collector and Magistrate or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of, evidence.

33. An assistant who has passed by the Lower Standard must pass also by the Higher Standard in the Civil Account Code, Volume I. The paper shall contain eight questions and be set with a view to test the assistant's thorough knowledge of the Code and should deal with matters of a more difficult nature than those prescribed for the Lower Standard. The questions shall be answered without book.

34. (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed for the higher standard in section 18 supra, junior civilians must undergo a month's practical training with a revenue survey party, and no officer will be entitled to receive the increased allowance of a "passed assistant" (Rule 24) until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a survey party. The Collector will forward the application through the Superintendent of Secretary for the sanction of Government. The

Superintendent of Survey in forwarding it will state to which party the Assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(3) On sanction being given for an Assistant to join a Survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(4) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course with a Survey party, a certificate in the form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed:—

Form A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C.D., of the Madras Civil Service, has been attached to ——— party for a period of ——— from ——— to ———, during which time he has accompanied me on ——— occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey, and of the orders relating thereto.

A.B.,

Dy. Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Countersigned.

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

(5) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates.

Form B.

Statement of certificates granted by Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to his department during the year ending 31st March 189 .

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what Party attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Revenue Survey to the Chief Secretary for the sanction of Government. The Superintendent of Survey in forwarding it will state to which party the assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(3) On sanction being given for an assistant to join a survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(4) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his proscribed course with a survey party, a certificate in the form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed:—

Form A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C. D., of the Madras Civil Service, has been attached to ——— Party for a period of ——— from ——— to ———, during which time he has accompanied me on ——— occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey and of the orders relating thereto.

A.B.,

Dy. Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Countersigned

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

(5) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates:—

Form B.

Statement of certificates granted by Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to his department during the year ending 31st March 189 .

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what Party attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of Certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

35. (34) The object is to make the Second Standard such that an Assistant Collector of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of mofussil experience.

35. The object is to make the second standard such that an Assistant Collector of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of mofussil experience.

36. His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe, as a rule for future guidance, that officers, on passing the lower or higher standard of examination, shall, as a rule, be at once invested respectively with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class or with full magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.—G.I., 10th February 1871, No. 717, Financial; enclosure, dated 20th January 1871, No. 386, Home Department.

LANGUAGES.—REWARDS.

Revised Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service, Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 24th February 1871, 11th January 1882 and 13th February 1883; G.O., No. 351, 18th October 1875, No. 1584, 22nd November 1881, No. 801, 22nd November 1890, Public; No. 59, 23rd January 1891, Public; No. 279, 27th April 1892, Public.

37 (35) The following rules are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service.

38. (36) These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the orders of Government, according to what are called First and Second Standards. Provided that no Civil Servant will be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examination until he shall have been examined and been found qualified in both of the Standard examinations, and shall have obtained the requisite certificate in survey, nor for the Honors examination unless he shall have passed that for High Proficiency.

39. (37) The standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows, viz.—

	Languages.		Donations on passing.
	Vernacular.	Classical.	
I. High Proficiency.	Tamil ...	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Telugu ...	1,000	
	Canarese ...	1,000	
	Malayalam ...	1,000	
	Uriya ...	1,000	
	Hindustani ...	1,000	
	Sanskrit ...	2,000	
	Persian ...	2,000	
	Arabic ...	2,000	
II. Honors.	Tamil ...	2,000	With Diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Telugu ...	2,000	
	Canarese ...	2,000	
	Malayalam ...	2,000	
	Hindustani ...	2,000	
	Sanskrit ...	4,000	
	Persian ...	4,000	
	Arabic ...	4,000	

Revised Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 24th February 1871; 11th January 1882 and 13th February 1883; G.O., No. 351, 18th October 1875; No. 1584, 22nd November 1881, Public; No. 801, 22nd November 1890, Public; No. 59, 23rd January 1891, Public; and No. 279, 27th April 1892, Public.

37. The following rules are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Madras Civil Service.

38 These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the orders of Government, according to what are called First and Second Standards.

38-A. Provided that no Civil Servant will be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examinations until he shall have been examined and been found qualified in both of the standard examinations and shall have obtained the requisite certificates in Survey and Settlement.

39. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz. :—

	Languages.		Donations on Passing.
	Vernacular.	Classical.	
I.—High Proficiency.	Tamil ...	1,000	With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
	Telugu ...	1,000	
	Canarese ...	1,000	
	Malayalam ...	1,000	
	Uriya ...	1,000	
	Hindustani ...	1,000	
	Sanskrit ...	2,000	
	Persian ...	2,000	
	Arabic ...	2,000	
II.—Honors.	Tamil ...	2,000	With Diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Telugu ...	2,000	
	Canarese ...	2,000	
	Malayalam ...	2,000	
	Hindustani ...	2,000	
	Sanskrit ...	4,000	
	Persian ...	4,000	
	Arabic ...	4,000	

40. (38) A Civil Servant, who has passed both *Standard examinations*, may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in rule 37.

41. (39) No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice, as a candidate, at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination. *Examinations for rewards cannot be passed piecemeal.* (G.O., No. 350, 26th February 1884, Public.)

42. (40) No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination, when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

43. (41) Examinations will be held half-yearly in January and July of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in rule 40 has not been exceeded.

44. (42) Civilians, who are natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition, and Native Civilians appointed under the *Statutory Rules* shall not receive the donations prescribed in the "Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among junior members of the Civil Service" when such Native Civilians merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it being left to the local Government concerned to determine in each case what languages come within this definition.

45. (43) The following is the test for the *High Proficiency examination* :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Tamil | 1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantra.
2. Virāṭaparva (section of the Mahābhārata in prose).
3. The Tamil Minor Poets, viz., Vakkundam or Muthurai, Nalvazhi and Nanneri. |
| Telugu | 1. Vemana. As in the new edition.
2. Vikramārka.
3. The fourth and fifth parts of Panchatantra.
4. Rājasekhara (K. Virasalingam Pantulu). |
| Canarese | 1. Katha Sangraha.
2. Jaimini Bhārata, the first three Sandhis.
3. Karnata Bhārata, the first three Sandhis of Udyogaparva. |

40. A Civil Servant may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in Rule 39.

41. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice, as a candidate, at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination.

42. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause.

Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination, when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

43. Examinations will be held half-yearly on the 3rd Monday in January and July of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in Rule 42 has not been exceeded.

44. Civilians, who are Natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition and Native Civilians appointed under the *Statutory Rules* shall not receive the donations prescribed in the "Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among Junior Members of the Civil Service" when such Native Civilians merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it being left to the local Government concerned to determine in each case what languages come within this definition. *Probationers shall not be allowed to appear at these examinations.*

45. The following is the test for the *High Proficiency examination* :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Tamil | 1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantra.
2. Virāṭaparva (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose).
3. The Tamil Minor Poets, from page 19 to page 43, viz., Vakkundam or Muthurai, Nalvazhi and Nanneri. |
| Telugu | 1. Vemana. As in the New Edition.
2. Vikramārka.
3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantra. |
| Canarese | 1. Panchatantra, Bangalore Edition.
2. Kathāsangraha Prose, Part III, pages 131 to 314 inclusive.
3. Prākāśya Mālika, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 282 to 303, 668 to 688. |

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|------------|---|
| Malayalam | 1. Vēṭāla Charitra.
2. Kēralapazhama.
3. Kēralopatti, first half.
4. Malayalam Newspaper or Magazine to be selected by the Examiner. |
| Uriya | 1. Hitopadēsa.
2. Bātrish Simhāsana.
3. Rāmāyana Bālakānda. |
| Hindustani | 1. Ikhwānūs Sāfa.
2. Nāsr-i-Bē-Nāzīr.
3. Arāish-i-Mahfil.
4. Musnawiyat of Sa'udā. |
| Persian | 1. Gulistān.
2. Bostān.
3. Anwārī Suhaili. |

II. Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

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

V. A considerable knowledge of grammar.

VI. The conversational test will be applied in the manner laid down in rule 30.

46. (44) The following is the test for the Honors examinations :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Tamil | 1. Sabhā Parvam (section of the Mahābhārata in prose).
2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tudu.
3. The first 24 chapters of Kural. |
| Telugu | 1. Nītiandhrika (Mithrabhēdamu).
2. Kāciyātra.
3. Sabhā Parvam of Mahābhārata.
4. Aranyakānda of Rāmāyana by Bhaskara.
5. Rājasekhara—K. Veerasalingam Pantulu. |
| Canarese | 1. Mudra Manjusha.
2. Rājasekhāravilasa, the first two Asvahas.
3. Sankuta Natakam—B. Mallappa (Bangalore edition). |
| Malayalam | 1. Nalacharitra.
2. Chanakya Sutra.
3. Kēralopatti (the whole).
4. Malayalam Newspaper, Magazine or work of fiction to be selected by the examiners. |
| Hindustani | 1. Fisanah-i-Ajaib.
2. Dewan-i-Atash (first half).
3. Kuliyet-i-Sanda.
4. Urdu-i-Mulla of Ghalib. |
| Persian | 1. Akhlaq-i-Julali.
2. Inshā-i-Abulfuzl.
3. Sikandar Nāmāh.
4. Diwān-i-Hāfiz. |

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text-book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the examination for High Proficiency.

47. (45) The Honors examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

* The examination in Uriya and Khond is held in Ganjam or Vizagapatam.

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|-----------|---|
| Malayalam | 1. Vēṭāla Charitra.
2. Kēralapazhama.
3. Kēralopatti, first half. |
|-----------|---|

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Uriya | 1. Hitopadēsa.
2. Bātrish Simhāsana.
3. Rāmāyana Bālakānda. |
|-------|---|

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Hindustani | 1. Ikhwānūs Sāfa.
2. Nāsr-i-Bē-Nāzīr.
3. Arāish-i-Mahfil. |
|------------|---|

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Persian | 1. Gulistān.
2. Bostān.
3. Anwārī Suhaili. |
|---------|--|

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

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

V. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

VI. A considerable knowledge of grammar.

46. The following is the test for the Honors examinations :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Tamil | 1. Sabhā Parva (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose).
2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tudu.
3. The first 24 chapters of Kural. |
| Telugu | 1. Nītiandhrika (Mithrabhēdamu).
2. Kāciyātra.
3. Sabhā Parva of Mahābhārata.
4. Aranyakānda of Rāmāyana by Bhaskara. |
| Canarese | 1. Kathāsangraha, Bangalore Edition.
2. The first three Sandhis of Udyogaparva of the Canarese Mahābhārata.
3. Prākāśya Mālika, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 51 to 100, 490 to 851, 1302 to 1410. |
| Malayalam | 1. Nalacharitra.
2. Chanakya Sutra.
3. Kēralopatti (the whole).
4. Nāsr-i-Bē-Nāzīr. |
| Hindustani | 1. Fisanah-i-Ajaib.
2. Dewan-i-Atash (first half).
3. Kuliyet-i-Sanda (extracts from the Bengal College Edition).
4. Akhlaq-i-Julali. |
| Persian | 1. Inshā-i-Abulfuzl.
2. Sikandar Nāmāh.
3. Diwān-i-Hāfiz. |

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text-book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of Grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the Examination for High Proficiency.

47. The Honors examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

(46) The following are the subjects for the Higher Standard in Arabic:—

G.O., 1st Dec. 1885, No. 278, Public.
I. Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned text-books:—

- (1) Nafhat-ul-Yaman, 1st Part.
- (2) Selections from Alif Laila.
- II. Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Arabic.
- III. Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in Arabic.

These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil and Military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

48. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1859, will be eligible for the Honors examination now laid down.

48A. The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination in Arabic:—
G.O., Public, dated 1st May 1885, No. 1051, and Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 19th May 1885, Part I, page 341.
I. *Vidvoca* translation from the undermentioned books:—
Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
Selections, Alif Laila (to be made).

- II. A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day) into English.
- III. A written translation of an English passage into the language.
- IV. A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.
- V. Conversation in the language.
- VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.
- VII. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.
- VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

The following are the subjects for the Honor Examination in Arabic:—

- I. *Vidvoca* translation of passages from the undermentioned books:—
Hamasa, first two books, pp. 1-109, Calcutta edition.
Timur Nama.
Mukamat of Hariri, first half.
Saba Muallakat.
- II. A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.
- III. *Vidvoca* examination in the text-books.
- IV. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected from the current literature of the day).
- V. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in verse.
- VI. A written translation into the language in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

48A. The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination in Arabic:—
G.O., Public, dated 1st May 1885, No. 1051, and Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 19th May 1885, Part I, page 341.
I. *Vidvoca* translation from the undermentioned books:—
Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
Selections, Alif Laila (to be made).

- II. A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day) into English.
- III. A written translation of an English passage into the language.
- IV. A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.
- V. Conversation in the language.
- VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.
- VII. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.
- VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

The following are the subjects for the Honor Examination in Arabic:—

- I. *Vidvoca* translation of passages from the undermentioned books:—
Hamasa, 1st two books, pp. 1-109, Calcutta edition.
Timur Nama.
Mukamat of Hariri, first half.
Saba Muallakat.
- II. A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.
- III. *Vidvoca* examination in the text-books.
- IV. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected from the current literature of the day).
- V. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in verse.
- VI. A written translation into the language in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

- VII. Conversing with accuracy and fluency.
- VIII. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.
- IX. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

49. (47) The following are the tests in Sanscrit:—

FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.

- I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books:—
(1) The Hitopadesa.
(2) The Raghuvamsha (the first nine cantos), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.
 - II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test-books.
 - III. Translating into Sanscrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.
 - IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on the elements of Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.
- FOR DEGREE OF HONOR.
- I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books:—
(1) The first and second Adhyayas of the first Ashtaka of the Rigveda Samhita.
(2) The Kiratárjuniya (cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.
(3) Sakuntala Nataka.
 - II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test-book.
 - III. Translating into Sanscrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.
 - IV. Answering, with general correctness, a paper of questions on Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

50. (48) A Covenanted Civilian employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Uriya will be entitled to a reward of Rupees 1,000:—

- (1) *Vidvoca* translation of passages from test-book.
Uriya—Niti Kotha.
- (2) Written translation into English.
Do. into Uriya.
- (3) Do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.
- (4) *Vidvoca* translation of an Uriya paper.
- (5) Conversation.
- (6) Pronunciation.
- (7) Handwriting.

51. (49) A Covenanted Civilian passing the Khond language colloquially will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

52. (50) The following fees will be charged for each voluntary examination:—
Rs. 15 for a Minor examination.
Rs. 20 for examination for High Proficiency and Honors.

- VII. Conversing with accuracy and fluency.
- VIII. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.
- IX. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

49. The following are the tests in Sanscrit:—

FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.

- I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned books:—
(1) The Hitopadesa.
(2) The Raghuvamsha (the first nine cantos), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.
 - II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test books.
 - III. Translating into Sanscrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.
 - IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on the elements of Sanscrit Grammar according to European Grammarians.
- FOR DEGREE OF HONOR.
- I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned books:—
(1) The first and second Adhyayas of the first Ashtaka of the Rigveda Samhita.
(2) The Kiratárjuniya (cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.
(3) Sakuntala Nataka.
 - II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test book.
 - III. Translating into Sanscrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.
 - IV. Answering, with general correctness, a paper of questions on Sanscrit Grammar according to European Grammarians.

50. A Covenanted Civilian employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam passing the following test in Uriya will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000:—

- (1) *Vidvoca* translation of passages from test books. Uriya—Niti Kotha.
- (2) Written translation into English.
Do. into Uriya.
- (3) Do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.
- (4) *Vidvoca* translation of an Uriya paper.
- (5) Conversation.
- (6) Pronunciation.
- (7) Hand-writing.

51. A Covenanted Civilian passing the Khond language colloquially will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

52. The following fees will be charged for each voluntary examination:—

Rs. 15 for a Minor examination.
Rs. 20 for Examinations for High Proficiency and Honors.

APPENDIX.

Abstract of Replies of the Translators to Government to the reference from the Board of Examiners requesting suggestions as to the modifications which should be made in the examinations by the Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Honors Tests.

Examination.	Tamil Translator.	Telugu Translator.	Canarese Translator.	Malayalam Translator.	Hindustani Translator.
Higher Standard	Would make written paper "Translation from English" more difficult. Would conduct <i>eyes roo</i> portion with greater severity and uniformity. Would add after reading "and explanation of arsis" "and passing orders thereon." Would require a candidate to try a case, putting down depositions in English and translating them to deponents in the vernacular, or if this is impracticable, would make conversation test more difficult.	Would make the following the test:— (1) Reading and explaining <i>arsis</i>. (2) Translation (oral). (3) Conversation (written), which should be carried on for a longer time than at present and with persons of different pursuits and callings. (4) Conducting a case. Thinks this portion of the examination must be postponed until the candidate rejoins his station as it would not be practicable to hold it in Madras.	Would insist on a higher standard than hitherto in all the papers.	Would have no prescribed test books. Would give the candidate, besides the written paper, a vernacular newspaper, a vernacular magazine and a vernacular novel and would require him to read from the newspaper and a page or two from the magazine and novel fluently and correctly. Would omit from the Civil Service Manual, in the definition of this test, such terms as "tolerably," "generally," "some," "sufficient" &c., which tend to the consideration that a man must pass unless he does very badly. A candidate's rendering into the vernacular should be required to be correct in grammar, idiom and he should express himself as a native would. Would abolish marks and value the paper as a whole on its merits.	Would adopt the Military High Proficiency (section XXIV, paragraph 2707, Army Regulations).
High Proficiency	The text books prescribed are puerile or unsuitable. New readers in poetry and prose should be specially compiled. Would make conversation test more difficult. Candidate should be required to speak with ease and correctness.	Text books should be revised and objectionable passages expurgated. New text books should be added to the list. Would suggest as a text book <i>Rajasekhara</i> by Rai Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu, and translations from or adaptations of Sanscrit add English dramatic works by the same author. Would add another paper from the above works to the examination with liberty to the Examiners to add questions on composition and on language and literature generally.	Would make the standard of this examination the same as that of the F. A. examination of the Madras University. Would modify the list of text books which should be as follows:— <i>For written and eyes roo examinations.</i> 1. Katha Sangraha. 2. Jaimini Bharata, the first three <i>sandhis</i>. 3. Karmata Bharata, the first three <i>sandhis</i> of Udivogaparva. Papers to be done should be— 1. Translation from Canarese (prose and poetry). 2. Translation from English. 3. Grammar (modern) and original composition. 4. Text books (questions and answers in Canarese).	Would have no prescribed test books. Would take the Arabic examination (Civil Service Manual, 48-A) as a model for this examination.	

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Abstract of Replies of the Translators to Government to the reference from the Board of Examiners requesting suggestions as to the modifications which should be made in the examinations by the Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Honors Tests—*cont.*

Examination.	Tamil Translator.	Telugu Translator.	Canarese Translator.	Malayalam Translator.	Hindustani Translator.
Honors	Makes similar suggestions to the above as regards this test also.	Makes similar suggestions to the above as regards this test also.	Would modify the list of text books which should be as follows:— <i>For written and eyes roo examinations.</i> 1. Madra Manjasha. 2. Rajanatharavilasa, the first two as- wassa. 3. Shakuntala Natakum, by B. Mallappa (Bangalore Edn.). Papers to be done:— 1. Translation from Canarese. 2. Poetry (not previously studied). 3. Translation from English. 4. Grammar Sabdamandirapana. 5. Original composition. 6. Text books (the questions and answers to be in Canarese).	Thinks this test may be abolished.	Would adopt the Military Honors Examinations (section XXIV, paragraph 2707, Army Regulations).

17

ORDER—dated 19 Jan 4
December 1893, No. 43, Public.

The President of the Board of Examiners submits, as directed in G.O., dated 6th April 1893, No. 275, a draft set of revised rules regarding the standard and vernacular examinations of Civilians, to be substituted for rules 17 to 52 on pages 14 to 39 of the Civil Service Manual.

2. In paragraph 4 of the order quoted above, it was decided that the standard examinations should, except in the cases of officers attached to non-railway districts, be conducted at Madras. Mr. Gibson explains that revised rule 17 provides for this, but that he has not thought it necessary to insert any exception from its operation, as in a short time the only excepted district will be South Canara, and meanwhile the President can arrange for the local examination of any Assistant who may be employed in these districts. The Government considers that the local examination should be altogether exceptional and should not now be permitted in any case except in South Canara during the monsoon.

3. Revised rules 17 to 22 require some re-arrangement in order to prevent repetitions.

4. The second clause of revised rule (21), which reproduces old rule 25, lays down that all Assistants will, under ordinary circumstances, be promoted to Head Assistant in the order of their passing the higher standard. This condition is not now adhered to and has not been followed for many years; it will accordingly be omitted.

5. The phrase "the pay of a passed Assistant" will, with reference to G.O., dated 19th July 1893, No. 559, be substituted for "an additional allowance of Rs. 175 a month," "the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem," and "the increased allowance of a passed Assistant," where these expressions occur in the rules.

6. The President suggests that the *Law of Evidence*, which forms a division—C—by itself, might be included in Division B of the Lower Standard. The Government considers that no change should be made, as Division B will, in consequence of the raising of the standard, be sufficiently heavy.

7. In paragraph 3 of his letter, Mr. Gibson invites attention to the proposals made by the several Translators to Government, an abstract of whose opinion is furnished.

His Excellency in Council accepts the following suggestions of the Malayalam Translator:—

- (i) that the Honors examination in Malayalam should be abolished;
- (ii) that text books for the High Proficiency test in that language should be done away with, and that this test should be similar to the High Proficiency test in Arabic; and
- (iii) that in defining the scope of the Higher Standard examination such terms as "tolerably," "generally," &c., which tend to the belief that a candidate must pass unless he does very badly, should be omitted.

As regards the compilation of new readers in prose and poetry for text books in the rewards examinations in Tamil, the Tamil Translator will be requested to address Government separately on the subject, furnishing full details of his proposals.

8. The Government is of opinion that the unseen translation in the Honors examination in all languages except Sanskrit should be made more searching. The following will accordingly be substituted for the second portion of the test enumerated in old rule 46, clause II:—

"II. Translating into English with accuracy (a) two passages, one in prose and the other in verse, from some difficult classical work, not being a text book, (b) a prose passage taken from the current literature of the day."

Part V of the Honors test in Arabic will be altered as follows:—

"V. Written translations into English of difficult unseen passages in prose and verse taken from classical works."

9. With reference to the suggestions in paragraph 4 of Mr. Gibson's letter, the Government does not consider that any Collectors should be appointed *ex-officio* Members of the Board of Examiners. It will be preferable for the President to

suggest each year to Government a selected Collector to serve on the Board for the purposes proposed by him, viz., of being associated with the President in superintending the *viva voce* portion of the standard examinations and of sitting with the several Translators during the *viva voce* in the vernaculars and in consultation with them determining whether a candidate comes up to the required standard. The appointment will in each case be for one year only.

10. The proposal that a native gentleman, not necessarily a Member of the Board, but one thoroughly conversant with the language in which the examination is held, should be invited to be present as an assessor at the *viva voce* for the first language of the higher standard, is approved.

11. As regards paragraph 6 of the President's letter, the Government has no objection to the examination of officers of the Police and Forest departments being conducted at Madras, and the President should take the necessary action to notify this change.

12. The draft rules submitted by Mr. Gibson, revised with reference to the above remarks, are printed as an Appendix to these Proceedings and will be published in the Gazette. They will come into force with effect from the examinations to be held in July 1894, and will be substituted for those in the Civil Service Manual.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the President, Board of Examiners,
" Revenue Department.
Gazette.

Enc. A. Raitt.

[Appendix.]

Standard Examinations.

Half-yearly examinations of Assistants will be held each year upon such dates and at such stations as may be fixed by the President of the Board of Examiners. Ordinarily, Assistants will be required to attend the examinations which will be held at Madras.

18. The following are the subjects of examination, with the number of marks allotted to each :—

	Detailed maximum.	Separate maximum.	Separate minimum.
I OR LOWER STANDARD.			
Division A. { 1.—Revenue Law, Board's Standing Orders, &c.	..	160	100
2.—Revenue History of a district, &c.	..	40	25
3.—Decision of Revenue case	..	50	35
Do. B. { 1.—Penal Code, Special and Local Criminal Laws.. .. .	150	250	156
2.—Criminal Procedure Code	100		
3.—Decision of Magisterial case	..	50	35
Do. C.—Law of Evidence	..	80	50
In the vernacular of the district in which the Assistant is stationed. { D. { 1.—Conversation	..	50	35
2.— { Translation	30	110	65
3.— { Dictation	30		
Reading and explanation of Arzis	50		
Division E.—Civil Account Code, Vol. I	..	80	50
II OR HIGHER STANDARD.			
Do. A. { 1.—Law of Evidence	..	80	50
2.—Medical Jurisprudence, Gribble, except Section II of Chapter X, Part IV.	..	80	50
Do. B. { 1.—Conversation— Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular language	..	100	70
2.—Translation— (a) From the vernacular language into English with accuracy a printed passage in narrative style	50	100	70
(b) From English into the vernacular language a similar passage in like manner	50		
3.—Reading arzis and other official papers in different handwritings with fluency, explaining their meaning in the vernacular language and dictating orders in it	..	100	70
Do. C. { 1.—Conversation	..	80	15
2.— { Reading arzis	30	90	45
3.— { Explanation of arzis	30		
Dictation of orders	30		
Do. D.—Survey Manual	..	80	40
Do. E.—Principle of Revenue Settlement	..	80	40
i.e. (1)—Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. 53.			
(2)—Departmental Instructions to Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement.			
(3)—Mr. Newell's Notes on Soils and their classification.			
(4)—Departmental Instructions to Supervisors, Head Classifiers and Classifiers.			
(5)—Madras Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76, under head of Revenue Settlement.			
(6)—Standing Information for the Madras Presidency under head of Settlement.			
(7)—Mr. E. Stack's Memorandum on Current Settlements recorded in G.O., No. 1655, dated 7th November 1881, Revenue Department.			
This list is somewhat long, but it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of Settlement.			
Do. F.—Civil Account Code	..	80	50
Do. G.—Revenue Law	..	160	100

Permitted to appear in Court as usual

19. An Assistant who has once passed in any one of these Divisions (A, B, &c.), according to either standard, will not be required to pass in it again by the same standard, but in order to pass in a division a candidate must obtain the separate minimum prescribed for each sub-division.

20. An Assistant must pass the lower standard before he will be considered qualified to act as Head Assistant.

21. An Assistant who has passed the lower standard will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class and may be entrusted with a division of a district.

22. Until an Assistant has passed the higher standard he will not be eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant.

23. An Assistant who has passed the higher standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate and will be granted the pay of a passed Assistant.

But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.

24. All Assistants who have not passed the lower standard and who have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed that standard, but have not passed the higher standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants who have passed the lower standard, but who have not passed the higher standard may be examined at any half-yearly examination.

25. An Assistant who fails to pass the lower standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an Assistant failing to pass the higher standard within four years' actual service. The periods here mentioned will be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination.

26. The principal object of the lower standard is to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, must be translated by him into the vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Examiners as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a court or cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. When the mother tongue of an Assistant is the language of examination, it will be sufficient to test him in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

27. The next object of the lower standard of qualification is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with so much of laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on revenue and magisterial subjects, and on the Law of Evidence, will be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions should be so framed as to show the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the laws applicable thereto. The subjects comprised in Division B being no longer prescribed for the higher standard, the examination in them should cover the whole field of an Assistant's magisterial work. About one-third of the questions set on the subjects of this division will be of a difficult character to be answered with books, viz., Acts, Standing Orders, &c., but not Commentaries, Digest, &c. Upon subjects other than those in Division B, the answers will be given without books.

28. In testing an Assistant's knowledge under head 2 of Division A of the lower standard, the Examiners will ask four questions prepared by themselves—one on the Revenue History of the District, one on Taluk or Village accounts, one on Huzur Treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple jamabandi application should be disposed of.

29. The next object of the lower standard is to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with a final proceeding in each withdrawn which the Assistant has never before seen, one from a Collector's and one from a Magistrate's office, of the nature of cases coming

before Assistants exercising the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

30. The next object of the lower standard is to test the Assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, and for this purpose a paper will be set containing eight questions. The questions will refer to such matters as may come before a District or Treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business and be so framed as to test the Assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code, and these questions must be answered without book.

31. The higher standard is similar in its nature to the lower, but more difficult in degree. The candidate must pass in two vernacular* languages, but may name which of them he may choose as his "First Language." In the

language thus selected he must be able (a) to dispose of vernacular correspondence by vernacular orders, and (b) to conduct a case without an interpreter. In testing the candidate's qualification

under (a), † vernacular manuscripts will be given to him to read. These papers will be written in a common office running hand and

must be read by the candidate with fluency. The "Orders" to be passed must be dictated by the candidate and will be written down by a native clerk exactly as dictated. Under (b) the test will be applied as follows:—A number of persons, not less than three, will make statements in narrative form in the vernacular. The candidate must write down these statements with accuracy in English as they are delivered, he will then read them over to the deponents in the vernacular with a view to ascertain whether the statements have been correctly written down, and will make such additions or corrections as may be found necessary.

32. The standard of tests in translation and conversation in the first language will be as high as that hitherto required for the High Proficiency examination. The general scope of this

portion of the examination is indicated in Rule 18 ‡ *supra*, and, in regard to translation, the

rules are sufficiently explicit. With a view to

test a candidate's ability to converse in the language, the examiners will require him to carry on a conversation with three different persons for at least five minutes each on subjects essentially different. The persons chosen should be not only of different degrees of intelligence, but should also be distinguished by peculiarities of pronunciation and by differences in the character of the language spoken by them, e.g., one might be a vernacular clerk, one a ryot and one a fisherman or a cooly. It will not be sufficient for the candidate to understand what is said to him by these persons; he will be required also to make himself intelligible when speaking the language to them; and it is to this end that the minimum time for each conversation is prescribed.

33. The test for the second language of the higher standard will be that the examinee shall possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with the language, that he shall be able to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to translate orders in the language and read ordinary arzis.

34. The questions in Division G of the higher standard should cover the whole field of the duties of a Collector, but they should be arranged in two classes—one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digest or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders and instructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Collector or not.

35. An Assistant who has passed by the lower standard must pass also by the higher standard in the Civil Account Code, Volume I. The paper shall contain eight questions and be set with a view to test the Assistant's thorough knowledge of the Code, and should deal with matters of a more difficult nature than those prescribed for the lower standard. The questions shall be answered without books.

36. (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed for the higher standard in Rule 18 *supra*, Junior Civilian must undergo a month's practical training with a Revenue Survey party, and no officer will be entitled to receive the pay of a "Passed Assistant" (Rule 23) until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an Assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an Assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a Survey party. The Collector will

forward the application, through the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Chief Superintendent of Survey and in forwarding it will state to which party the Assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(3) On sanction being given for an Assistant to join a Survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(4) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course with a Survey party, a certificate in the Form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed :—

FORM A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C.D., of the Indian Civil Service, has been attached to ——— party for a period of ——— from ——— to ———, during which time he has accompanied me on ——— occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey and of the orders relating thereto.

A.B.,

Deputy Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

Countersigned.

Supdt. of Revenue Survey.

(5) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the Form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates.

FORM B.

STATEMENT of certificates granted by Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to his department during the year ending 31st March 189

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what Party attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Supdt of Revenue Survey.

37. The object is to make the higher standard such that an Assistant Collector of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of mofussil experience.

LANGUAGES—REWARDS.

REVISED RULES FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES
THE JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

38. The following rules are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Indian Civil Service serving in the Madras Presidency.

G.O., No. 1826, 6th November 1892, Public.

39. These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the orders of Government, according to the lower and higher standards. Provided that no Civil Servant will be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examination until he shall have been examined and been found qualified in both of the standard examinations and shall have obtained the requisite certificate in survey, nor for the Honors examination unless he shall have passed that for High Proficiency.

G.O., No. 1121, 10th May 1893, Public.

40. The standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows, viz.—

	Languages.		Donations on passing. RS.	
	Vernacular.	Classical.		
I. High Proficiency.	Tamil	..	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiner.
	Telugu	..	1,000	
	Canarese	..	1,000	
	Malayalam	..	1,000	
	Uriya	..	1,000	
	Hindustani	..	1,000	
		Sanskrit	2,000	
		Persian	2,000	
II. Honors		Arabic	2,000	With diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Tamil	..	2,000	
	Telugu	..	2,000	
	Canarese	..	2,000	
	Hindustani	..	2,000	
		Sanskrit	4,000	
		Persian	4,000	
		Arabic	4,000	

41. A Civil Servant who has passed both standard examinations may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in Rule 40.

42. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination. Examinations for rewards cannot be passed piecemeal.

43. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

44. Examinations will be held half-yearly in January and July of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in Rule 43 has not been exceeded.

45. Civilians who are natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition, and Native Civilians appointed in India, shall not receive the donations prescribed in the "Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among junior members of the Civil Service" when such Native Civilians merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it being left to Government to determine in each case what languages come within this definition.