

Public (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 54

DATED 23rd Jan. 1895

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Recording despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State agreeing with the Government of India that no such rule as was suggested by this Government requiring that young civilians should be provided by their relatives with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment is required.

BACK PAPERS.

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No. 55 OF 1894.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE H. H. FOWLER,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 31st October 1894.

SIR,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 44 (Public), dated the 10th May 1894, on the subject of a suggestion made by the Government of Madras in their Despatch No. 6 (Public), dated the 31st of March last, that a rule should be laid down requiring that young men sent out in the Civil Service of India should be provided by their relations with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment. You ask for an expression of our views on the proposal after it has been ascertained whether any such difficulty has occurred in other Provinces as has been brought to notice by the Government of Madras.

2. In reply we forward for your information a copy of the papers entered in annexed list, which show that the other Local Governments and Administrations report that no such difficulty as that complained of by the Government of Madras has been experienced by them. We concur in the opinion, expressed by these Local Governments and Administrations, that no such rule as that suggested by the Madras Government is required.

3. We take the opportunity of saying that we agree in the opinion expressed by you in the Despatch under acknowledgment, that it would have been better if the suggestion for a rule of general application had been made by the Government of Madras to us in the first instance.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

A. E. MILLER.

J. WESTLAND.

A. P. MACDONNELL.

20 NOV. 94

20 NOV. 94

No. 7918, dated Bombay Castle, the 25th September 1894.

From—The HONOURABLE G. W. VIDAL, I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Thornton's letter No. ^{9-Public}₁₀₆₃ of 19th June, on the subject of a proposed rule requiring that young men sent out in the Civil Service of India should be provided by their relations with means sufficient to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment.

2. I am to forward copies of the correspondence noted in the margin and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the majority of the officers consulted in thinking that no rule on the subject is required, and that the matter lies outside the legitimate range of Government intervention. I am to add that no case such as that brought to notice by the Government of Madras has occurred in the Bombay Presidency, and that the provisions of Article 81 of the Civil Service Regulations appear sufficient to meet any difficulty that may in future arise.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 3424, dated 14th July 1894.
Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. 7834, dated 19th July 1894.
Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3280, dated 6th August 1894.
Letter from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 3111, dated 25th August 1894.
Letter from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 3800, dated 4th September 1894, and accompaniment.
Letter from the Commissioner, Central Division, No. 3833-R, dated 5th September 1894, and accompaniments.

No. 3424, dated Poona, the 14th July 1894.

From—The HONOURABLE T. D. MACKENZIE, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

ADVERTING to Government memorandum No. 5924, dated 12th instant, forwarding for remarks and opinion papers relating to a proposal by the Government of Madras that "young men sent out in the Civil Service of India should be provided by their relations with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment," I have the honour to submit that a rule to that effect is inexpedient and undesirable.

2. In the first place there are very different ideas between "young men" and their "relations" as to what may constitute "sufficient means to enable" the aforesaid young men "to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment," and if the sum were fixed sufficiently high to suit the ideas of many young men, it might place their relations in a situation of pecuniary embarrassment.

3. Again, if the principle were accepted as regards young men in the Civil Service, the logical sequence would be that it should apply also to young men coming out to India in the Staff Corps, the Forest, Telegraph, and other Departments, all of whom from start to finish draw much less pay than men in the Indian Civil Service.

4. Again, many young men coming out in the Civil Service or other branches of Government service have no relations who would provide them with "means sufficient," and it is quite conceivable that if the proposal were made a rule, non-compliance with which meant refusal of admission to the services, many young men would apply in England to a "relation," who would supply them with the necessary means on strict business terms and insist on the bond being paid to the uttermost farthing. It would be impossible for Government to institute inquisitorial researches into the sources whence the funds came, so long as they were forthcoming, and the "young man's" last state would be worse than his first.

5. A Civilian's pay on first coming to India is at least Rs. 400 a month. Within a year or two, if he works moderately well, he is drawing from Rs. 500 to

Rs. 900 a month, and if he exercises the commonest self-restraint, such as Government have reason to expect from young men in their Civil Service, he has absolutely no right to be pecuniarily embarrassed. Under the present system men come out to this country not younger than 22 or 23 years of age, and if, at that age with the salaries provided for them they have not the common sense to avoid pecuniary embarrassment, they have themselves solely to blame, and deserve no pity. If they are not then and in such circumstances able to stand on their own legs they never will be.

6. A glance at the last Bombay Civil List will show that the young men on this side of India from 1890 downwards are drawing, with pay and allowances, sums varying from Rs. 925 to Rs. 400 monthly, and so far as I know not one of them considers himself in embarrassed pecuniary circumstances.

7. I have no means of judging the circumstances of the peculiar case cited by the Government of Madras, but I was under the impression that a young man in the Indian Civil Service had to get through his course of equitation in England before he ever came to this country, but in any case to post a man to the Presidency town to learn equitation certainly seems the means best adapted to put him in pecuniary straits.

No 7834-C., dated Bombay, the 19th July 1894.

From—J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

IN reply to the communication received under your endorsement No. 5924 of July 12th, on the subject of Junior Civilians who land in India insufficiently provided with funds, I have the honour to offer my opinion as follows:

2. The Madras Government have observed that—

- (1) Junior Civilians occasionally land in that Presidency with very limited funds to devote to the purchase of their outfit;
- (2) that it would therefore be desirable to request their relations to supply them with "means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career."

3. With reference to the first point, I believe I am correct in stating that the Junior Civilian in Bombay is entitled on landing to an advance of Rs. 800 in all, *viz.*, Rs. 400 as an advance of one month's pay, and Rs. 400 advance of tentage.

I believe this sum is quite sufficient for the purpose. No very elaborate outlay is necessary on the part of a newly joined officer, who is rarely required to proceed on tour until he has been a year or more in the service. With an advance of Rs. 800 he can supply himself with one tent and one horse which is all that he would find necessary if temporarily attached to some officer of the district to learn his work. Other minor necessities can be purchased from time to time out of his monthly pay, and he should further have saved sufficient to purchase the additional camp equipment before he goes on tour by himself.

4. As regards the proposal to address the relations of Junior Civilians, I am of opinion, as shown above, that such a course is not necessary. Further, I consider that it would be objectionable. As a general rule, when relations can afford it, they seldom despatch the newly appointed Civilian with empty pockets. A complete outfit and £50 to £100 is usually supplied by those able to afford it. In cases where the relations are in straitened circumstances, a letter of the proposed nature would have no other result than to painfully bring home to them the disadvantages of their poverty. Moreover, there are some officers who have no relations. In their case nothing could be done. Not unfrequently the latter come to India burdened with the cost of their special training which has in time to be paid off. I do not believe that they make less efficient officers in consequence.

5. Thus I am of opinion that the advances obtainable in this Presidency are sufficient, though they appear to be about half those commonly granted in

Madras. How the junior officers in that Presidency find themselves unable with Rs. 1,750 to equip themselves on first arrival, I am quite at a loss to understand.

At the same time I am strongly opposed to any such a step as the Madras Government recommend, and consider that the proposed notice to candidates' relations would be in many cases useless, in all objectionable.

No. 3280, dated Karachi, the 9th August 1894.

Memo. by—H. E. M. JAMES, Esq., Commissioner in Sind.

IN reply to Government endorsement No. 5924 of the 12th July 1894, the Commissioner in Sind has the honour to state that he has never known nor have the Collectors he has consulted ever heard of a Junior Civilian arriving in a state of destitution. It seems difficult to understand that the friends of a young man whose education must have cost a considerable sum should not be in a position to send him out with the traditional £50 or £100 in his pocket, and cases like that reported from Madras must be very exceptional. The Commissioner in Sind cannot recommend any concession in favour of Junior Civilians beyond that already existing for the purchase of tents.

No. 3111, dated Ahmedabad, the 25th August 1894.

From—J. K. SPENCE, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

WITH reference to your No. 5924, dated 12th ultimo, I have the honour to state that there is a general consensus of opinion that no such rule as proposed by the Madras Government is required. Further, such a rule in many cases would be an obvious hardship and would, in some instances, drive the young Civilian into the hands of the money-lender in England. How would it be possible for a poor widow or even a poor gentleman with a large family to raise money to put into the pocket of a successful boy after having struggled to pay for his education and outfit? The money would have to be borrowed somehow or other.

2. As far as my own experience goes, and also that of the officers consulted by me, no such difficulty as that experienced by the Government of Madras has been experienced in this Presidency.

3. I am not aware what the expenses of living in Madras may be, but I cannot conceive how a young gentleman drawing Rs. 400 a month and having received an advance of Rs. 1,750 could have become involved in difficulties before he had learnt to ride without having been in any way extravagant. I know any one in Bombay can live exceedingly well at the Byculla Club for Rs. 350 a month, and it could be done for Rs. 300. There are of course hotels and messes where it could be done for less. I do not imagine the Presidency town of Madras is more expensive than Bombay. Mofussil stations are of course cheaper.

4. But if such a rule as that proposed by the Madras Government is necessary in the case of members of the Indian Civil Service, what is to be done with regard to the young aspirants who come out here without an appointment at all and eventually get into the Police, Forest, and other Departments? It surely will not be contended that so many more men start as paupers in the Indian Civil Service than in other Government Departments that a special rule is necessary for their protection! If a rule is to be made for Indian Civilians, it seems to me one would be equally necessary for all young men entering any Government Department. If there is to be a rule that Indian Civilians should land with a certain sum in their pockets, there might just as well be a rule that they shall not come out married unless their wives are suitably dowered, and that they shall not leave their tailor's bills unpaid in England!

5. If a man is extravagant and thoughtless, no safeguards will prevent his living beyond his means, however large they may be. If he is an honest gentle-

man with his tastes and desires fairly under control, his pay as an unpassed Indian Civilian will allow him to live, and live well, without getting into debt.

6. I do not even advocate the introduction here of the very generous advances made by the Government of Madras; in fact I should not wonder if those very advances were responsible for the instances of indebtedness which have occurred in that Presidency. It is stated that the instance reported was not a solitary one.

No. 3800, dated Belgaum, the 4th September 1894.

From—The HONOURABLE J. NUGENT, I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

WITH reference to the Under-Secretary's No. 5924, dated the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to annex for the information of Government a summary of the opinions of the more experienced Collectors in my Division on the suggestion of the Government of Madras that a rule should be made requiring that young men sent out in the Civil Service of India shall be provided with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment.

2. The opinions for and against the rule are equally divided. Messrs. Muir and Monteath, the Collectors of Dharwar and Bijapur, are in favour of it, whilst Messrs. Woodward and Davidson, the Collectors of Belgaum and Kanara, are opposed to it.

3. Personally, I consider that there is no necessity for the rule suggested. I have never known an instance of a young Civilian arriving penniless in India, and even if he did land with only a very few pounds in his pocket, he is treated so liberally by Government in respect of advances and pay, and the expenses he *must* incur when starting in India are at first so comparatively insignificant, that there is absolutely no reason why he should find himself plunged into any financial difficulties. A young Civilian, from the day he lands, receives a salary almost equal to that of a Captain in a British Regiment, and if of average ability and industry obtains ere very long a substantial increase. Unless wantonly extravagant he need never borrow. Tradesmen will always give some credit to members of the Civil Service, and if for some special and unusual reason a Junior Civilian does require a loan, it is, I think, preferable that he should obtain the money from his Agents in India than raise it in England at a probably much higher rate of interest. If his relatives in England are impecunious, it is not possible to require them to provide the young Civilian with money to spend in India; and if they are not very poor they certainly will not send him out to India with a perfectly empty pocket.

Précis of the opinions of the Collectors in the Southern Division on the suggestion that a rule should be made requiring that young men sent out in the Civil Service of India should be provided by their relations with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career, without any risk of any pecuniary embarrassment.

Belgaum.—Mr. H. Woodward, the Collector, sees no necessity for the proposed rule. He does not understand how the rule, if made, can be enforced. He is not aware of any instances of young Civilians arriving in India in a destitute condition. In the very rare case of relatives or friends failing to provide them with sufficient means to start them in life, Mr. Woodward believes their position and prospects would enable them to obtain without difficulty in England any advance they might require for preliminary outfit and equipment. If, however, any advance is required to be made from Government funds, any objection that might be raised to such a procedure might, in the Collector's opinion, be removed by charging interest on the advance.

Dharwar.—Mr. Muir, the Collector, is also not aware of any Civilians having been involved in pecuniary embarrassment on his arrival in India, but he can quite understand that a case of this kind might readily occur. To obviate any

such contingency, however, he would propose that Junior Civilians should be bound to give evidence at the India Office before they are allowed to sail that they will have a certain sum (say £100) available at their credit on arrival in India for the defrayal of their expenses at starting.

Bijapur.—Mr. Monteath approves of the suggestion to make it obligatory on the relatives of the young men sent out in the Civil Service of India to provide the latter with sufficient means to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment. He suggests that it should be stated in the instructions annually issued regarding examination of candidates that such provision should be made. He remarks that it will be difficult to provide any means of enforcing the instruction if it takes the form of a rule.

Kanara.—Mr. Davidson, the Collector of the District, thinks that the present arrangements are satisfactory and no instances of inconvenience have come to his knowledge. A Junior Civilian has very little expense at the outset, as he has to remain for some months at head-quarters and does not proceed at once into the districts. The advance of pay made to him by Government is sufficient. The present rules insist on men being able to ride reasonably well before they come out, and consequently such a case as is mentioned by the Government of Madras cannot possibly occur. The suggestion to make a rule insisting on young Civilians' relations providing them with a sum of money sufficient to start them when they arrive in India is, the Collector thinks, impracticable. All Civilians probably have no relations, and if they have, and the latter have not so provided them, it is probable that it was owing to their inability to do so. If, however, it be insisted that every Civilian should provide himself with a certain sum of money before he proceeds to India, it would merely make him borrow at home. Some young Civilians come to this country with a considerable amount of debt incurred for education and other purposes, and it is not desirable to add to this debt. In Mr. Davidson's opinion, a loan obtained in England would be worse than one obtained on arrival, as it would stand a good chance of being spent before the recipient comes out.

No. 3833-R., dated Poona, the 5th September 1894.

From—W. PORTEOUS, Esq., Acting Commissioner, Central Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

WITH reference to the Under-Secretary Mr. Harvey's endorsement No. 5924, dated the 12th July last, I have the

Ahmednagar Collector's letter No. 5037, dated 26th July 1894.
Khandesh Collector's letter No. 5984, dated 13th August 1894.
Nasik Collector's letter No. 7296, dated 24th August 1894.
Poona Collector's letter No. 6444, dated 23rd July 1894.

honour to submit reports, as per margin, received from the Collectors of Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona, consulted by my predecessor Mr. Fleet, on the subject of the proposed rule requiring that young men sent out in the Civil Service of India should be provided by their relations with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment.

2. My own opinion has been given as Collector of Poona. I agree with Messrs. Ebdon, Cumine, and Wingate that no rule, as proposed by the Government of Madras, is required.

No. 5037, dated Ahmednagar, the 26th July 1894.

From—E. J. EBDEN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar,
To—The Commissioner, Central Division.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 2901-R. of 16th instant, I have the honour to state that I do not see that it is possible to make it a condition that young men appointed to the Indian Civil Service should come out provided with means to the extent suggested in the letter of the Madras Government.

2. It is not for instance improbable that in many cases debt would have to be incurred in England for the provision of such means and the object of the condition would be defeated.

3. I think that it is natural and in accordance with the traditions of the service that the Collector under whom a young Civilian is appointed should put him up for a time or get some other senior officer to do so, and thus enable him to start fair when thrown on his own resources. I fancy that such attention is a matter of ordinary occurrence and that cases in which a new Civilian is obliged to run into debt are so exceedingly rare that there is really no occasion for a general rule of the nature referred to.

No. 5984, dated Dhulia, the 13th August 1894.

From—A. CUMINE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector, Khandesh,
To—The Commissioner, Central Division.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your No. 2901-R. of 16th July 1894. I should not have thought with submission that the cases of young Civilians arriving without enough money to go on with were frequent enough to require the interference of Government. Nor should I have thought it would in practice be possible to compel a young man's relations to provide him with a sum down. For where a young man arrived without money, it is probably because he has no relatives or because he has relatives but they cannot afford to give him money. In either case to insist on his producing a certain sum would probably mean compelling him to borrow it and so bringing about the very result the Madras Government wish to avoid, *viz.*, saddling him with a burden of debt at the very outset of his career. It appears therefore neither advisable nor practicable to enforce the proposal. Some people will be hard up, however much money they were given. They are beyond cure. But for the young man who is hard up from no fault of his own, it seems far better that he should do what the Madras Civilians do, *viz.*, borrow from Government than that he should be driven into the hands of a money-lender.

No. 7296, dated Nasik, the 24th August 1894.

From—A. WINGATE, Esq., Collector of Nasik,
To—The Commissioner, Central Division.

IN reply to your No. 2901-R., dated 16th July 1894, received to-day, and your reminder dated 21st instant, I have the honour to state that in my opinion a young man over 21 years of age who has been assisted by his relatives to a post worth Rs. 400 per mensem and who can obtain substantial advance of pay ought to be able with a moderate amount of self-denial and economy to start himself without further leaning upon others, and in my experience a young Civilian does land with enough money. Detention in a Presidency town must add considerably to the expense of starting, as it probably necessitates hotel bills and other charges. I do not think the rule suggested is required.

No. 6444, dated Poona, the 23rd July 1894.

From—W. PORTEOUS, Esq., Collector of Poona,
To—The Commissioner, Central Division.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Circular No. 2901-R. of the 16th instant, in which you ask for my opinion on the subject noted in the margin.

Proposed rule prescribing that young Civil Servants shall be provided by their relatives with sufficient means to enable them to begin their Indian career without risk of pecuniary embarrassment.

2. No case has come to my knowledge during my service of any such difficulty as that brought to notice by the Government of Madras. That Government is, in my opinion, liberal in the advances it makes to its young Civil Servants; in Bombay, as far as I am aware one advance only is allowed, and that of Rs. 400, towards the purchase of tents.

3. It would be very difficult to frame a rule suggested, and the only feasible plan would be to insist that a young Civilian should have sufficient means to enable him to begin his Indian career without risk of pecuniary embarrassment.

any rule such as
insist that a young Civilian

England should produce the receipt of a Bank in India for a certain sum to be at his disposal in India on arrival.

4. I do not think, however, that any rule is wanted. If a young man is disposed to live beyond his means and get into debt, he will do so quite irrespective of the fact that, besides the money he had in his pocket, he had Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 additional waiting for him to draw when he landed. Personally I think that a young Civilian can with reasonable economy live comfortably on his initial pay of Rs. 400; in this Presidency, he may with due diligence be drawing Rs. 450 with allowances in six months. The only concession I should recommend is this, that for the first three months of his service he should be allowed to draw his pay in advance, the first of these three months to be reckoned one of the months whatever be the date in it on which he arrived. What I mean is that arriving, say, on the 14th November, he should draw that day, or as soon thereafter as he preferred his bill, pay for 17 days of November on the 1st of December, and again on the 1st of January he should be permitted to draw pay for December and January respectively. In February he would draw no pay, and on the 1st of March he would draw his pay for February and be treated thereafter as far as pay-day went like his seniors.

5. I would qualify what I have said in the first sentence of my paragraph 2 by instancing the case of one young Civilian in recent years who was at least Rs. 1,600 in debt before the end of his first year. I knew the circumstances of his case, and although I do not know what money he had when he landed, I do know that, in my opinion, there was no sufficient excuse for his indebtedness at all.

No. 3443-A., dated Calcutta, the 12th July 1894.

From—The HONOURABLE H. J. S. CORRON, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. ^{2901-R.}₁₀₃₄, dated the 19th June 1894, asking (1) for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the proposal made by the Government of Madras that a rule should be framed prescribing that young men sent out to this country in the Civil Service shall be provided by their relatives with means sufficient to enable them to commence life in India without difficulty, and (2) whether any such difficulty as that brought to notice by the Government of Madras has been experienced in Bengal.

2. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is strongly opposed to the proposed rule, as it is probable that its effect would be to reduce still further the limited supply of Englishmen from which Indian Civilians are now recruited. Parents of the respectable English middle class cannot afford as a rule to maintain their sons above the age of 23, or, if they can, regard it as a grievance that they should be required to do so. The position of a young man of 23, who has taken his degree and passed into the Indian Civil Service, is peculiar. The scholarship which he probably brought with him from school and has also gained at his College has expired. He has to work hard for his examination on special Indian subjects and is therefore unable to earn an income by taking pupils: he has to live at the University, maintain a respectable appearance, buy expensive new books, and fee new tutors at a high rate. He has also to learn to ride, which is expensive. During the year after passing the competitive examination, he is entirely maintained at his parents' cost. Probably this is the most expensive year of his life to his parents; for, as already explained, he has no scholarship to give them in return. The Government of India pay him nothing until he has passed his final examination, when he gets £100 only, the whole of which is swallowed up in passage money and outfit. The parents after expending some £300 on him during his last year in England are not disposed to pay anything more for him after he has left for India. If any rule is framed requiring them to start him in India with any considerable advance, it will only deter parents from sending their sons to compete at the examination. It may be added that if any such rule were framed it is difficult to see how it could be enforced, for even if an official of the India Office were to see £100 put into the hands of

the young Civilian leaving for India, there is nothing to prevent the money being squandered away at once in payment of debts or for any other purpose.

3. In reply to the second enquiry made in your letter, I am to say that no practical difficulty has been experienced in Bengal on account of young Civilians arriving in India without funds. Advances are made by this Government when applied for under Article 81 of the Civil Service Regulations, but such applications are not very common. It is the practice in Bengal to send young Civilians on arrival to their stations up country without delay. It is probable that the complaint made by the Madras Government is due to the institution in that Presidency of a "course of equitation" under which young Civilians are subjected to the expense and temptations of a Presidency town for some months after arrival. It is not to be supposed that young Civilians join Bengal with more funds in hand than they do at Madras, but as they are sent up country at once they are able to support themselves on their pay at their Mofussil stations.

No. 2338, dated Naini Tal, the 10th July 1894.

From—The HONOURABLE J. J. D. LATOUCHE, Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. ²/₁₀₆₅, dated 19th June 1894, forwarding for opinion copy of the Secretary of State's Despatch and of its enclosure, being a proposal by the Government of Madras for the institution of a rule prescribing that the young men sent out for the Civil Service in India should be provided with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment, and asking whether any such difficulty as that reported by the Government of Madras has been experienced in these Provinces.

2. In reply I am to say that no difficulties of this nature have occurred in these Provinces, nor is there any instance on record of any advance being applied for except under the provisions of Article 81 of the Civil Service Regulations.

3. But while it is unlikely that newly joined Civilians should find the initial expenses consequent on their appointment beyond their ability to afford, they are very likely to become embarrassed if they come out to India married or if they marry in the first year or two of their services, specially if their wives fall ill and have to be sent to hill stations to recruit their health.

The Secretary of State has recently made it a rule in the case of admissions by competitive examination to the Indian Police service that the candidates must be unmarried, and that if they marry before reaching India they will forfeit their appointments. I am to say that in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner the provision of some such rule in the case of Indian Civilians would be more desirable with a view to prevent pecuniary embarrassment than a rule requiring them to be provided with private means in addition to their salary.

No. 284-S., dated Simla, the 3rd July 1894.

From—H. C. FANSHAW, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. ²/₁₀₆₅, dated 19th June, on the subject of a proposed rule requiring that young men sent out in the Civil Service of India should be provided by their relations with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment.

2. In reply I am directed to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has never come across any case such as that referred to by the Madras Government during the whole of his experience in the Central Provinces and the Punjab.

His Honour thinks, therefore, that the rule proposed can hardly be required, and that cases similar to those brought to notice by the Madras Government must be very exceptional.

No. 5486, dated Nagpur, the 9th August 1894.

From—C. W. BURN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Home Department letter No. ^{9-Public}/₁₀₆₇, dated the 19th June last, forwarding a copy of the Despatches marginally noted, and asking for an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion on the proposal of the Madras Government that a rule should be made requiring that young men sent out in the Civil Service of India should be provided by their relations with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment.

2. In reply I am to state that from the replies received from Commissioners of Divisions who were consulted on the subject, it appears that none of these officers has ever come across a case of the kind referred to by the Madras Government. This would appear to show that so far as these Provinces are concerned the expenditure which has to be met when a young Civilian first comes out to this country is not more than he can meet from his salary with ordinary care and prudence, and to insist on his being provided with a sum sufficient to meet such expenses, without the necessity of some degree of personal economy, would, the Chief Commissioner thinks, rather encourage than discourage extravagance.

3. Finally, it is to be remembered that the parents of Indian Civilians are rarely very well to do, and would probably, in most cases, find it impossible to give their sons anything more than what they have already to spend on their education, outfit, and passage.

No. 401—IC.-5, dated Rangoon, the 19th July 1894.

From—H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.I.E., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

IN reply to your letter No. ^{9-Public}/₁₀₆₅, dated the 19th June 1894, I am directed to say that the difficulty brought to notice by the Madras Government has not come to the Chief Commissioner's knowledge in this Province. On general grounds Sir Alexander Mackenzie is disposed to think that the suggested rule is inexpedient. It is no doubt desirable that young Civilians should not begin their service by getting into debt. But if a young Civilian is reasonably economical, even if he comes to India without any considerable sum in hand, he need have no difficulty in paying his way. In view of the fact that the pay of Civilians as of other officers is practically much less than in former times owing to the depreciation of silver, it might be advantageous to make a rule to the effect that a Civilian who married before his arrival in India should forfeit his appointment. This rule could be more easily enforced and would be more effectual than the rule suggested by the Madras Government.

No. ^{1008 P.S.}/_{4837-G.}, dated Shillong, the 14th July 1894.

From—P. G. MELITUS, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Thornton's letter No. ^{9-Public}/₁₀₆₉, dated the 19th June 1894, forwarding a copy of the Despatches marginally noted, on the subject of a proposed rule requiring that young men sent out as members of the Civil Service of India should be provided by their relations with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment.

2. In reply I am to say that no such difficulty as that brought to notice by the Government of Madras has been experienced in Assam, and that it has not been found necessary to make advances to young Civilians joining this Province. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is therefore of opinion that the proposed rule is unnecessary so far as this Province is concerned. It is also probable that there would be much practical difficulty in enforcing any such rule.

No. 4

1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES.

1. Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 7918, dated the 25th September 1894, and enclosures.
2. Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 3443-A., dated the 12th July 1894.
3. Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2338, dated the 10th July 1894.
4. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 284-S., dated the 3rd July 1894.
5. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 5486, dated the 9th August 1894.
6. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 401 $\frac{1-C}{5}$, dated the 19th July 1894.
7. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. $\frac{1005-P.S.}{4837-G.}$, dated the 14th July 1894.

Copy Enclosures of *Public* Despatch to
Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India, No. 55, dated the 31st
October 1894.

No. 3

1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

NO. 55, DATED SIMLA, THE 31ST OCTOBER
1894.

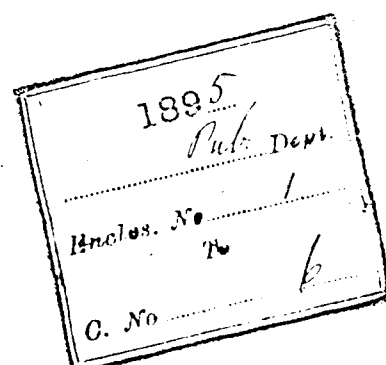
(Copy.)

LETTER TO HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY
OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SUBJECT.

In reply to Despatch No. 44 (Public), dated the 10th May 1894, forwards copies of letters from Local Governments and Administrations containing their opinions on the suggestion of the Madras Government that a rule should be made requiring that young men sent out in the Civil Service of India should be provided by their relations with means sufficient to enable them to commence their Indian career without any risk of pecuniary embarrassment. Concur in the view that no such rule as that suggested should be made.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1081 H. D.—30-10-94.—16.



No 3

1394.

*Copy letter (with enclosures)
from Govt of India
No 55 of 31st October 1894*

PUBLIC,
No. 15.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR
IN COUNCIL FORT ST. GEORGE.

My Lord,

From Government of India No. 55,
dated 31st October 1894,
with enclosures.

On receipt of your Government's
Letter No. 6 of the 31st March last, I
referred the question raised therein to
the Government of India. I now enclose
a copy of the reply which I have
received, and I agree with His
Excellency the Governor General in
Council that for reasons which are
sufficiently stated in the papers, no
such rule as was suggested by your
Letter under reply is required.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

Henry A. Fowler

*Referred to in Madras
Public Despatch
No 15 dated 6th Decr 1894*

Recd 28-12-94

CURRENT No. 6

Public.

Put deep by 31-3-94 not.
Ful. Co. 17821-3-94

Wm. & Co.
mi

23 Jan 1895.
No. 54. W

21 Jan

Recorded

17/11

Ch.
11.1.95

24/12/1.

No. 2.

Public.

6th December 1894.

The letter to Fort St. George

No. 15.

Enc. no.

Agreeing with the Govt of India
that no rule requiring that young
men sent out in the civil service
of India should be provided by their
relations with sufficient means,
is necessary.

SA.
The Ind Co is putting: Are the obstructions
to the advances necessary here?

Wm.
17/11/95
Recd 28-12-94

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED.

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied
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Q = Copy heading only