

Public (1895) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 721

DATED 3rd Aug 1895.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

MR. K.C. MANAVEDAN RAJA.

Recording letter from the Government of India sanctioning the appointment of --- to be a permanent Sub-Collector and Joint-Magistrate, and stating that no Head Assistantship can be transferred to the Provincial Service at present.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PART

30TH AUGUST 1895, No. 721, PUBLIC.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Ootacamund, 11th May 1895, No. 370, Public.

A permanent vacancy of Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate at present exists in the Civil Service of this Presidency in consequence of the retirement of a senior officer from the 13th February 1895. The next officer in seniority for promotion to this grade is Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja, a Statutory Civilian, all the Indian Civil Servants whose covenants bear date previous to that of his confirmation already occupying equivalent or higher permanent posts. His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to appoint Mr. Manavedan Raja, who is now acting as a Collector (*vide* correspondence ending with your telegram, No. 166, Establishments, dated 11th March 1895) and has acted as a District Judge, to be a permanent Sub-Collector. With reference to paragraph 3 of Home Department letter, dated 10th November 1892, No. 2194, I am to request the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to this proposal. I am to state that he is considered fit for advancement to this post.

2. In the event of Mr. Manavedan Raja being promoted, the question arises whether a Head Assistantship or its equivalent (a Deputy Collectorship, 3rd class, pay Rs. 500) would be available for the Provincial Civil Service.

3. Four posts of Head Assistant have been listed in this Presidency. At present all these are occupied by Statutory Civilians, viz., Mr. Manavedan Raja, Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan, Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan, Mr. T. M. Swaminadha Aiyar (*vide* pages 66 to 69 of the Madras Quarterly Civil List for April 1895).

4. In Home Department letter, dated 27th May 1892, No. 1535, the Government of India stated the general conditions subject to which alone appointments could be made from the Provincial Service to the scheduled posts. First, there was to be absolute and proved fitness. Secondly, the maximum extent to which room in the higher offices would gradually become available for competent members of the Provincial Civil Service was fixed at one-sixth of the appointments in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service. Thirdly, such appointments, save in exceptional circumstances, were to be subject to the preferential right of Indian Civil Servants who passed the competitive examination in or before 1879, *i.e.*, arrived in or before 1881. Fourthly, such appointments were to be further subject to the right of the remaining officers of the Indian Civil Service recruited after 1879 to have their claims considered to the extent of five-sixths of the posts for which recruitment was, or might have been, made in any one year.

5. There was some doubt as to the construction to be placed on the last of the above conditions and a reference was made to the Government of India on the subject in Mr. Galton's letter of the 6th April 1893, No. 272, Public. The result of this reference was the tabular statement forming the Appendix to the Proceedings of this Government, dated 3rd August 1893, No. 600, copy of which was forwarded to the Government of India with my letter of the same date, No. 601.

Paragraph 6 of Home Department Resolution,
dated 21st April 1892, No. 9-1342-52-Sub.

6. When defining the position of the Provincial Civil Service, the Government of India stated—

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

7. Mr. Manavedan Raja's promotion to a permanent Sub-Collectorate would leave Statutory Civilians occupying the following permanent posts in this Presidency:—

Sub-Collector ..	Mr. Manavedan Raja ..	..	..	..	1
Head Assistants ..	{ Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan ..	..	..	..	} 3
	{ Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan ..	..	..	..	
	{ Mr. T. M. Swaminadha Aiyar ..	..	..	..	
Assistants ..	{ Mr. T. Varada Rao ..	..	..	..	} 2
	{ Mr. P. Rajagopala Chari ..	..	..	..	

In addition to these, one listed Assistantship, equivalent to a Deputy Collectorship, fifth class (pay Rs. 300), has been added to the Provincial Civil Service and is held by M.R.Ry. R. Ramachandra Rao (*vide* correspondence ending with Home Department telegram, dated 3rd January 1893, No. 1, Public).

The posts with which the present question is concerned are, however, those of permanent Sub-Collector and permanent Head Assistant.

8. As shown above, only three Head Assistantships will be occupied by Statutory Civilians if Mr. Manavedan Raja is promoted to a permanent Sub-Collectorate. One listed post of this class is, therefore, apparently available for the Provincial Civil Service if the claims of Indian Civil Servants would not be infringed by transferring the appointment to that service.

9. All the officers in the Indian Civil Service in this Presidency down to, and inclusive of 102, Mr. J. A. Cumming (*vide* page 50 of the Madras Quarterly Civil List for April), with the exception of Mr. T. Varada Rao, a Statutory Civilian who has been passed over for incompetence, now occupy permanent Head Assistantships or ment. It has to be considered, therefore, whether the claims of 104, Mr. A. T. Forbes, will have received due consideration if a listed Head Assistantship is transferred to the Provincial Civil Service. Mr. Forbes belongs to the batch of Civilians who arrived in 1887, and it will be seen from column 5 of the statement in the Appendix to the Proceedings of this Government, dated 3rd August 1893, No. 600, that he can claim that no more than 5-075 posts superior to that held by him are held by Statutory and Provincial Service officers combined, without his claims to promotion being considered. As shown above, there will be only one Statutory Sub-Collector and three Statutory Head Assistants—total, four.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar occupies a listed post—Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), pay Rs. 1,000—but this post is not included in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service as given in the enclosure to the despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, dated 11th January 1893, No. 1, communicated with Home Department endorsement, dated 18th March 1893, No. 170. The two Secretaries, Board of Revenue, mentioned there, are the Secretary to the Land Revenue Commissioners and the Secretary to the Salt Commissioner. The Accountant-General has held that the Secretary to the Commission of Revenue Settlement should be excluded in these calculations and his contention appears to be borne out by Mr. Lyall's letter of the 29th May 1893, No. 746, where it is distinctly stated (paragraph 7) that "the rate at which the listed posts may be made over to the Provincial Service has been calculated on the number of actual or sanctioned posts to fill which they (Indian Civilians) were recruited." If the appointment held by Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar is included, there will be five posts of Head Assistant and superior standing held by Statutories

and Provincial Service officers combined, and Mr. Forbes can claim that a Head Assistantship shall not be transferred to the Provincial Service before his claims to promotion to such a post are considered. If the appointment held by Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar is excluded—as it seems that it should be—there will be only four such posts occupied and Mr. Forbes' claims to a permanent Head Assistantship will not come into consideration, *i.e.*, a Deputy Collectorship, 3rd grade (pay Rs. 500), can apparently be added to the present sanctioned scale.

10. The next Statutory Civilian for promotion to permanent Head Assistant is, excluding Mr. T. Varada Rao, Mr. P. Rajagopala Chari, but, as he was confirmed on the 2nd May 1890 and has decided to retain his position as a Statutory Civilian, his claims to promotion to such a post will, under the ruling in paragraph 5 of Home Department letter of the 27th May 1892, No. 1535, Public, come under consideration after those of the last of the Indian Civilians whose covenants bear date previous to his confirmation—*i.e.*, after 114, Mr. A. C. Dutt. He has, therefore, no claim on the present vacancy.

11. Under paragraph 7 of the Home Department Resolution, dated 21st April 1892, No. 9-1342-52, Public, M.R.Ry. R. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy Collector, 5th class, who was appointed in 1890 on the understanding that he would be transferred to the Provincial Service when constituted, has a preferential claim for promotion to the listed posts over other members of the Provincial Service. This officer's work as a Sub-divisional officer has, however, been far from satisfactory and only last March His Excellency the Governor in Council came to the conclusion that he was unfit for such a charge and relegated him to the ordinary duties of a Deputy Collector. If the third class of Deputy Collectors is increased by one appointment, the step would, therefore, have to go in the ordinary course. An addition of one post to the third class would, it is understood, necessitate a reduction of the sixth-class posts by one. The latter class has, since the introduction of the Provincial Service scheme, been increased by six appointments, whilst the fifth class has been increased by one. The addition of an appointment to the third class without a corresponding reduction in the sixth would apparently result in over-recruitment.

12. If the equivalent of a Head Assistantship is transferred to the Provincial Service, it will apparently follow that a Deputy Collector must hold charge of some Head Assistant's division as a permanent arrangement.

13. As this is the first occasion on which the question of the transfer of a post to the Provincial Civil Service has arisen in this Presidency, I am to submit the above for the orders of the Government of India. The favour of an early reply is solicited.

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

READ—also the following paper:—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Establishments), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 10th July 1895, No. 407.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 370, dated the 11th May, in which sanction is requested to the appointment of Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja, a Statutory Civilian, to be a permanent Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate. In the event of his promotion being sanctioned, the Government of Madras enquire whether a Head Assistantship will be available for the Provincial Service before the claims of Mr. A. T. Forbes, a member of the Indian Civil Service who arrived in the year 1887, are satisfied. From column 5 of the statement showing the rate at which the listed posts will become available for transfer to the Madras Provincial Service, which was forwarded with your letter, No. 601, dated the 3rd August 1893, it appears to the Government of Madras that Mr. Forbes can claim that no more than 5-075 posts superior to that held by him shall be held by Statutory and Provincial

officers combined, without his claims being considered. In the event of Mr. Manavedan Raja's promotion, there will only be one Statutory Sub-Collector and three Statutory Head Assistants senior to Mr. Forbes. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar, however, is said to occupy a listed post as Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement); but as this post is not included in the cadre of posts to be held by members of the Indian Civil Service, it does not appear to the Government of Madras that it should be taken into account in the calculations of the rate at which listed posts may be made over to the Provincial Service. The Madras Government are therefore of opinion that there are only four posts occupied by Statutory Civilians senior to Mr. Forbes, and that his claims to a permanent Head Assistantship will not come into consideration, in connection with the present vacancy, so that a Deputy Collectorship of the 3rd grade, corresponding to a Head Assistantship can, it appears to them, be added to the present scale. If this addition is made, the Government of Madras are of opinion that it will necessitate the reduction of a Deputy Collectorship of the 6th class, as the addition of an appointment to the 3rd class without a corresponding reduction in the 6th will apparently result in over-recruitment.

2. In reply I am to convey the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the appointment of Mr. Manavedan Raja to be a permanent Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate.

3. It appears to the Government of India that there has been some misconception in respect of the post held by Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar. The effect

* *Vide* despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 228, Financial, dated the 31st July 1886, and despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 90 (Revenue), dated the 7th October 1886. (Copy communicated to the Government of Madras with the endorsement from the Department of Finance, No. 4065, dated the 5th November 1886.)

result appears to have been overlooked, and the intention of the Government of India when they referred, in paragraph 4 of the letter from this department, No. 300, dated 14th February 1890, on the subject of the posts in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service in the Madras Presidency to be listed as open to the Provincial Service, to two appointments of Secretaries to the Board of Revenue scheduled under 24 and 25 Viet., Chapter 54, was to throw open to the Madras Provincial Service one of the two Secretaryships which had been filled by members of the Indian Civil Service. The reply of the Government of Madras, however, contained in paragraph 7 of their letter, No. 401 (Public), dated the 4th June 1890, shows that the Local Government only agreed to the listing of the Secretaryship created in 1886, and the Government of India consider that it must now be held, as understood by the Government of Madras, that the Secretaryship filled by Diwan Rajaratna Mudaliyar is the office listed as open to the Provincial Service by the orders enumerating the listed posts in Madras. Otherwise, two out of the three posts of Secretary might be held by Natives of India—a result which was never contemplated either by the Government of India or the Government of Madras. But although this appointment should be regarded as the Secretaryship to the Board of Revenue included in the list of appointments available to the Madras Provincial Service, it should not, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be included in the calculation of the number of posts held by Statutory Civilians and members of the Provincial Service for the purpose of regulating the claims to promotion of Mr. Forbes or any other members of the Indian Civil Service, so long as it is filled by Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar who previously held the Sarishtadarship from which it was converted.

4. In respect to the question of the promotion of Mr. Forbes, I am to observe that four Head Assistantships have to be amalgamated with the existing grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors. Four Head Assistantships are now held by Statutory Civilians including Mr. Manavedan Raja. The question of appointing a

member of the Provincial Service to the appointment rendered vacant by Mr. Manavedan Raja's promotion depends upon whether the prior claims of members of the Indian Civil Service to the post have been satisfied. Mr. Forbes, a member of the Indian Civil Service of the year 1887, is the next officer on the list for promotion to a Head Assistantship,—Mr. T. Varada Rao, a Statutory Civilian, who would have received it had he been held to have shown the merit and ability necessary to justify his advancement, having been passed over as incompetent. With reference to the statement of the Madras Government that Mr. Forbes is entitled to claim that no more than 5-075 posts superior to that held by him are held by Statutory and Provincial officers combined, I am to invite attention to the condition laid down in paragraph 2, fourthly, of the letter from this department, No. 1535, dated the 27th May 1892, that the claims of members of the Provincial Service to posts which may become open to them in a particular year are not to be considered until after those of the Indian Civilians of that year have been considered. Column 5 of the statement regarding posts which are to become available to the Madras Provincial Service, forwarded with your letter of the 3rd August 1893, above referred to, shows that the maximum number of appointments which can be transferred to the Provincial Service before the claims of members of the Indian Civil Service of the year 1887 are satisfied is 3-770 (or 4 neglecting fractions). Mr. Forbes has already four Statutory Civilians above him, and he should therefore, in the opinion of the Government of India, be promoted to the vacant Head Assistantship. It follows that no Head Assistantship can be transferred to the Provincial Service to be amalgamated with the grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors until all the officers of the Indian Civil Service of the year 1887 have had their claims to permanent appointment to that grade considered.

5. With reference to the remark in paragraph 11 of your letter that when a Head Assistantship is converted into a Deputy Collectorship of the 3rd class on being transferred to the Provincial Service the last class of Deputy Collectors should be reduced by one, as otherwise the result would apparently be over-recruitment, I am to observe that, as remarked in paragraph 12 of your letter, a Deputy Collector must, on a member of the Provincial Service being appointed to a Head Assistantship, hold charge as a permanent arrangement of one of the offices hitherto held by Head Assistants. An additional appointment in the grade of Deputy Collectors is, consequently, necessary to compensate for the reduction of a Head Assistantship in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service, and no reduction in the last grade of Deputy Collectors is therefore required.

ORDER—dated 30th August 1895, No. 721, Public.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Accountant-General.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 30th August 1895, No. 721.

AUGUST.

Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja.

Recording letter from the Government of India sanctioning the appointment of — to be a permanent Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate and stating that no Head Assistantship can be transferred to the Provincial Service at present.

No. 407

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Home Department.
Establishments.

Simla, the 10th July 1895.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 370, dated the 11th May, in which sanction is requested to the appointment of Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja, a Statutory Civilian, to be a permanent Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate. In the event of his promotion being sanctioned, the Government of Madras enquire whether a Head Assistantship will be available for the Provincial Service before the claims of Mr. A. T. Forbes, a member of the Indian Civil Service who arrived in the year 1887, are satisfied. From column 5 of the statement, shewing the rate at which the listed posts will become available for transfer to the Madras Provincial Service, which was forwarded with your letter No. 601, dated the 3rd August 1893, it appears to the Government of Madras that Mr. Forbes can claim that no more than 5075 posts superior to that held by him shall be held by Statutory and Provincial Officers combined, without his claims being considered. In the event of Mr. Manavedan Raja's promotion there will only be one Statutory Sub-Collector and three Statutory Head Assistants senior to Mr. Forbes. Mr. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar, however, is said to occupy a listed post as Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement); but as this post is not included in the cadre of posts to be held by members of the Indian Civil Service, it does not appear to the Government of Madras that it should be taken into account in the calculations of the rate at which listed posts may be made over to the Provincial Service. The Madras Government are therefore of opinion that there are only four posts occupied by Statutory Civilians senior to Mr. Forbes, and that his claims to a permanent Head Assistantship will not come into consideration, in connection with the present vacancy, so that a Deputy Collectorship of the 3rd grade, corresponding to a Head Assistantship can, it appears to them, be added to the present scale. If this addition is made, the Government of Madras are of opinion that it will necessitate the reduction of a Deputy Collectorship of the 6th class, as the addition of an appointment to the 3rd class without a corresponding reduction in the 6th will apparently result in over-recruitment.

2. In reply I am to convey the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the appointment of Mr. Manavedan Raja to be a permanent Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate.

3. It appears to the Government of India that there has been some misconception in respect of the post held by Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar.

* Vide Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 228-Financial, dated the 31st July 1886, and Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 90 (Revenue), dated the 7th October 1886.

(Copy communicated to the Government of Madras with the endorsement from the Department of Finance, No. 4065, dated the 5th November 1886.)

The effect of the orders of the Secretary of State of 1886* converting the Sarishtadarship of the Board of Revenue, which this officer then held, into a Secretaryship, would naturally, in view of the wording of the Schedule to 24 and 25 Vict., Chapter 54, have been to add the appointment to the cadre of posts to be held by members of the Indian Civil Service. But this result appears to have been overlooked, and the intention of the Government of India when they referred, in

paragraph 4 of the letter from this Department, No. 300, dated the 14th February 1890, on the subject of the posts in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service in the Madras Presidency to be listed as open to the Provincial Service, to two appointments of Secretaries to the Board of Revenue scheduled under 24 and 25 Vict., Chapter 54, was to throw open to the Madras Provincial Service one of the two Secretaryships which had been filled by members of the Indian Civil Service. The reply of the Government of Madras, however, contained in paragraph 7 of their letter No. 401 (Public), dated the 4th June 1890, shows that the Local Government only agreed to the listing of the Secretaryship created in 1886, and the Government of India consider that it must now be held, as understood by the Government of Madras, that the Secretaryship filled by Diwan Rajaratna Mudaliyar is the office listed as open to the Provincial Service by the orders enumerating the listed posts in Madras. Otherwise two out of the three posts of Secretary might be held by Natives of India—a result which was never contemplated either by the Government of India or the Government of Madras. But although this appointment should be regarded as the Secretaryship to the Board of Revenue included in the list of appointments available to the Madras Provincial Service, it should not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be included in the calculation of the number of posts held by Statutory Civilians and members of the Provincial Service for the purpose of regulating the claims to promotion of Mr. Forbes or any other members of the Indian Civil Service, so long as it is filled by Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar who previously held the Sarishtadarship from which it was converted.

4. In respect to the question of the promotion of Mr. Forbes, I am to observe that four Head Assistantships have to be amalgamated with the existing grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors. Four Head Assistantships are now held by Statutory Civilians including Mr. Manavedan Raja. The question of appointing a member of the Provincial Service to the appointment rendered vacant by Mr. Manavedan Raja's promotion depends upon whether the prior claims of members of the Indian Civil Service to the post have been satisfied. Mr. Forbes, a member of the Indian Civil Service of the year 1887, is the next officer on the list for promotion to a Head Assistantship, Mr. T. Varada Rao, a Statutory Civilian, who would have received it had he been held to have shown the merit and ability necessary to justify his advancement, having been passed over as incompetent. With reference to the statement of the Madras Government that Mr. Forbes is entitled to claim that no more than 505 posts superior to that held by him are held by Statutory and Provincial Officers combined, I am to invite attention to the condition laid down in paragraph 2, fourthly, of the letter from this Department, No. 1535, dated the 27th May 1892, that the claims of members of the Provincial Service to posts which may become open to them in a particular year are not to be considered until after those of the Indian Civilians of that year have been considered. Column 5 of the statement regarding posts which are to become available to the Madras Provincial Service, forwarded with your letter of the 3rd August 1893, above referred to, shows that the maximum number of appointments which can be transferred to the Provincial Service before the claims of members of the Indian Civil Service of the year 1887 are satisfied is 3770 (or 4 neglecting fractions). Mr. Forbes has already four Statutory Civilians above him, and he should therefore, in the opinion of the Government of India, be promoted to the vacant Head Assistantship. It follows that no Head Assistantship can be transferred to the Provincial Service to be amalgamated with the grades of Deputy Magistrates and Collectors until all the officers of the Indian Civil Service of the year 1887 have had their claims to permanent appointment to that grade considered.

5. With reference to the remark in paragraph 11 of your letter that when a Head Assistantship is converted into a Deputy Collectorship of the 3rd class on being transferred to the Provincial Service the last class of Deputy Collectors should be reduced by one, as otherwise the result would apparently be over-recruitment, I am to observe that, as remarked in paragraph 12 of your letter, a Deputy Collector must, on a member of the Provincial Service being appointed to a Head Assistantship, hold charge as a permanent arrangement of one of the offices hitherto held by Head Assistants. An additional appointment in the grade

of Deputy Collectors is, consequently, necessary to compensate for the reduction of a Head Assistantship in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service, and no reduction in the last grade of Deputy Collectors is therefore required.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. Bennett.

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Public Dept

Pub. G.O. No 369-70211-5-95
540229-5-94 Rm
Rev. G.O. - 1030 224-11-86

Public Department.

C. No. 2363. + 2287.

FOR ORDERS

The Government of India

sanctions the appointment of Mr. Manavedan

Raja as a permanent Sub-Collector in the

vacancy caused by Dr. Macleane's retire-

ment-i.e. with effect from the 18th Feb-

ruary 1895. The Sub-Collectorate of

Tanjore was left vacant in this arrange-

ment and this might, it is submitted, be

filled by ^{appointing} ~~71~~ Mr. M.D. Bell ^{to be} Sub-

Collector of Tanjore; 65 Mr. B. Macleod,

Sub-Collector of Tinnevely and Mr. Mana-

vedan Raja, Sub-Collector of Nellore,

thus making Messrs Macleod and Manavedan

Raja permanent Sub-Collectors in the

districts in which they are acting as

District Judge and Collector, respectively,

and preventing their names appearing under

two different districts in the Civil List.

The filling up of the permanent Head

Assistantship will be alluded to later

on, it is proposed to take India's letter

para. by para. first.

From L. G. J. Home.

No 407

Dated 10
Recd. 16 } July 15
Sept 18
SC-4

Subject

Sanctioning the appointment
of Mr. Manavedan Raja to be a
permanent Sub-Collector and District
Magistrate.

2. The ruling in para. 3 of India's letter will apparently result in the Secretaryship to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement being handed over to the Indian Civil Service for some considerable period after the retirement of Diwan Bahadur. *Rajaratna Mudalyim*

It will be seen from para.

4 of the current that the Govt. of India takes the figure in column 5 of the table on page 342 of the book-file as representing the total number of posts which can be transferred to the Statutory and Provincial Service after the claims of Indian Civilians of the years mentioned in column 1 have been considered. The figure has been taken here and by the Accountant-General (vide his D.O. marked with tape in G.O. dated 29th May 1894, R No. 540) as representing the ^{maximum} number of posts available for the Native Services before the claims of Indian Civilians of the several years are considered. To arrive at this latter figure according to India's method, it is necessary to take the total in column 5 shown against the preceding year e.g. the Indian Civilians of 1888 can claim that no more than 405 posts superior to

I must say that I cannot understand what *Manupur* *Suban* decision means or *app.* what its grounds are. Apparently, it is to be considered a linked post but to be treated as an outside one until the present incumbent vacates and then to be filled from the Statutory or Provincial Service and taken into calculation when considering the claims of transferred Officers for promotion. I can make nothing else out of it. Perhaps the explanation is this. Fifteen appointments had to be taken out of the cadre of the Indian Civil Service of the Presidency for assignment to the Statutory & Provincial Service. This appointment was not one included in the cadre - that is amongst the posts for which the I.C.S. is recruited - though it would seem as the Statute says "Secretaries to the Bd of Rev." without specifying the number to have become a scheduled app't. But to have been included, as the former app'ts referred to above it should have been both scheduled and in the cadre. The effect of including it as has been done in the 15 linked posts has been that the actual deduction has been only 14. The Govt. of India apparently has now decided to compromise matters in the manner indicated in the concluding portion of para 3. In D. Bahadur R. Indellias the app't meant only a change of designation & becoming a gazetted Officer.

The reasons for the Govt. of India's decision are not given, & are perfectly inexplicable. However we must accept it - but it works hardly against the Civil Service. *W*

I don't quite follow this. The app't was a C.S. app't, & when *Rajaratnam* retires we can't put a civilian into it because for the day, we couldn't find a civilian sufficiently *experienced* for it to be right to entrust him with the duties. *W*

e.g. para. 4 of its letter on page 367 of the Book-file.

* They should have no Statutes above them: they have one
* They have two above them instead of one.
India saw our table and made no objection. Sir H.E. Pether saw it too & took no exception.

we must do what we are told. *W*

to theirs are held by Statutories and Provincial Service Officers combined; those of 1884, that no more than 1-015 and so on. This produces the anomalous result that Indian Civilians of 1882 can claim that no posts superior to theirs are held by Statutories or Provincial Officers, whereas the Government of India has laid down more than once that it is the Indian Civilians of 1881 who are alone to have absolute claims to reserved posts. A reference to the Civil list will moreover show that India's method does not work out in the case of Indian Civilians of 1882 & 1883.

Anyhow the table and the present interpretation of it are India's and the latter should, it is presumed, be accepted for future guidance.

Under India's ruling, Mr. A.T. Forbes can get the permanent Head Assistantship vacated by Mr. Manavedan Raja and a Head Assistantship can be transferred to the Provincial Service (after Mr. Forbes's claims to promotion have been satisfied) i.e. in the Travancore vacancy which dates from the 12th July. But the Head Assistantship in the latter vacancy will not be available until it has been decided whether

Mr.

Mr. H.W. Foster is or is not to get the Sub-Collectorate in this vacancy. This decision is again dependent on whether the Govt. of India sanctions Mr. Foster's drawing the maximum pay of the Registrar under the High Court reorganisation scheme. India is not to be addressed on this point until intimation has been received that the re-organisation scheme has been submitted to the Secretary of State. It will, therefore, be some months before the Provincial Service can get its Head Assistantship - probably not before the beginning of 1896.

In this connection attention is solicited to C. No. 2387 from Mr. L. Davidson in which he asks that he may be given the step in the 18th February vacancy. As shown above, the transfer of the Head Assistantship to the Provincial Service cannot properly be made until matters as regards Mr. Foster are settled. It will be seen from G.O. dated 30th December 1891, No. 1055 M.S. that a majority of the then Govt. was of opinion that Mr. Davidson should get some special compensation for having had, owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances,

to

Notes under cover of G.O. dated 6th July 1895, No. 281.

he must wait W

we might ask the A.G. if it can be done, but he must be prepared to report. W

+ In file A read Mr. Davidson

X he has stated that he intends to take furlough when it would not be necessary to him in the least if he were to be kept. He would be safe to get his permission as Mr. Foster during his furlough.

Yes - he can be left out of account. W

Mr. Forbes must get it now - but he may ask the A.G. if Mr. Davidson can get it from Feb. 13th till Forbes took charge. W

to wait for the pay of a 'Passed Asstt'

In filling up Head Assistantships the case of 84 Mr. H.D. Taylor has also to be borne in mind. If he takes furlough in December, as he has stated he will, there will be no necessity to consider his claims to a permanent Head Assistantship until his return, as his furlough pay will be calculated on his past average salary. If, however, he returns to the regular line when the Raja assumes charge of the Jeypore Estate in December next, a permanent Head Assistantship will have to be found for him. His claims and those of Mr. Forbes being superior to those of any Provincial Service officers, this would mean a postponement of the transfer of the Head Assistantship to the Provincial Service. This is an additional reason for deferring the transfer for the present - for once the post is transferred it will not be easy to re-transfer it. The present Head Assistantship dating from 18th February 1895, therefore seems to lie between Mr. Forbes and Mr. Davidson. The former would benefit to the extent of Rs. 8-5-4 per mensem by the step and that only with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Head Assistantship of Anantapur - i.e. about the

the end of this month. The latter would benefit by about Rs. 9-10-8 per mensem from the 13th February 1895. Mr. A.T. Forbes is the next officer for an Ag. Sub-Collectorate and the difference between the salary of an Assistant acting as Sub-Collector and that of a Head Assistant acting as Sub-Collector is Rs. 69-7-2 per mensem. It is not possible to say whether he will get an Ag. Sub-Collectorate this year but, as pointed out by Mr. Davidson, had this vacancy been filled as soon as it occurred Mr. Forbes, being in a special appointment, would not have got the permanent Head Assistantship.

4. In paragraph 5 of its letter India states that this Govt. was correct in presuming that, on the transfer of a Head Assistantship to the Provincial Service, a Deputy Collector must hold charge as a permanent arrangement of one of the offices hitherto held by a Head Assistant. It is not necessary to transfer any particular Head Assistantship to the Provincial Service (para. 19 of this Govt.'s letter on page 157 of the book-file) though this would apparently be the simplest arrangement as it would save confusion

Handwritten notes:
...
have succeeded in getting...
...
such as I should wish to see Mr. Davidson promoted I am afraid that doing so would be an infringement of the rules & that the order of promotion must be Mr. Forbes first and Mr. Davidson second.
Saying that Mr. Forbes was passed over, the Committee intimated to him that more than 3,775 apps above him were in the queue. Mr. Davidson the head I.C.S. man is the first of the year which can claim that only 6 are more than 5,075 of the Provincial & Dist. Service can be promoted before they are. That service would as there were but 3,775 apps (taken as 4 by India) filled by members of it be entitled to the vacancy before Mr. Davidson. It would be, if Mr. Forbes was promoted on his turn on the list be entitled to claim the job vacancy when open, & in other cases Mr. Davidson must do would appear work until another vacancy occurs. A perusal is however made to the remarks of this in G.O. No. 1055 dated Dec. 30th 1891.
We must see if anything can be done.

if some one Head Assistantship were converted into a Deputy Collector's charge.

In the same para. the Govt. of India says "An additional appointment in the (third) grade (class 2) of Deputy Collector is consequently necessary to compensate for the reduction of a Head Assistantship in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service, and no reduction in the last grade of Deputy Collector is required". This remark is in reply to para. 11 of this Government's letter dated 11th May 1895, No. 870 where it was contended that an addition of one post to the third class of Deputy Collectors would necessitate the reduction of the ~~5th~~ class posts by one and it was pointed out that the latter class had since the introduction of the Provincial Service scheme been increased by 6 appointments while the ~~5th~~ class had been increased by one. The addition of an appointment to the ~~3rd~~ class without a corresponding reduction in the ~~5th~~ would, this Govt. held, apparently result in over recruitment.

In making the above statement India has apparently overlooked the fact that the addition of ~~at~~ Deputy

Deputy Collector, ^{shufu} referred to by this Govt. were intended to provide for the officering of the 15 listed posts which will be ultimately transferred to the Provincial Service. It is thought that this point requires clearing up and attention is solicited to the past correspondence on the subject.

6 In June 1890, when replying to the Government of India on the subject of the introduction of the Provincial Service scheme this Govt. stated its opinion that for the bulk of appointments forming the then Deputy Collector's list recruitment should be carried out, as hitherto, mainly by selection, chiefly from the subordinate service, and that it should be declared that this system would be continued for at least 7 years. Meanwhile the recruitment to provide for the 15 listed appointments and corresponding to the recruitment for the Statutory service which would be discontinued should, this Govt. considered, be provided for by offering one Deputy Collector's appointment for competition each year for the ~~next~~ 7 years, such appointment being added yearly to the sanctioned scale of Deputy Collectors. At the end of

Para 15 of letter dated 4th January 1890, No. 401, on page 159 of Book-file

Para 11 of letter on page 261 of Book-file

Para 7 of letter on page 268 of Book-file

Page 373 of Book-file.

38
^{two-thirds} of 7 years of the vacancies in the whole list might be annually filled by ^{one-third} similar competitions, the remaining being reserved for appointment by selection from the subordinate service and from persons not in the service of Govt. of proved merit and ability.

The Govt. of India accepted this proposal but was disposed to think that the period of 7 years, during which admissions under competition would be limited to one annually, was rather long and suggested that arrangements might be made for a more gradual transition from the initial one appointment annually to the full maximum of ^{2/3rd} of the vacancies.

This Govt. considered that the transition could not be made ^{more} gradual and pointed out that the total strength of the Provincial (Executive) service would eventually be 81, ^{- 28} 66 (the then sanctioned scale of Deputy Collectors) plus 15 listed appointments. This rule was incorporated as number II of those for admission to the Provincial service forwarded to the Govt. of India for approval in December 1892.

5 In January 1893, the Govt. of India intimated that the total recruitment

recruitment for the Civil Service of this Presidency during the 5 years-1890 to 1895-had been fixed at 45 and that it had been decided to distribute it in the proportion of 37 to the Indian Civil service and 8 to the Provincial service. It was then pointed out by this Govt.

that 8 extra appointments were required to bring the local recruitment up to proper ^{strength} and it was suggested that 8 appointments should be thrown open to competition in 1898 and 8 more at the end of 1898. This extra recruit-

ment was sanctioned by the Govt. of India (and in the Provincial Service rules submitted to it with letter dated 11th May 1894, No. 826, the Provincial recruitment thus arrived at was substituted for the one annual appointment to be added to the scale of Deputy Collectors by competition. Please see para 2 "Rule II" of that letter.

6 In its letter of January 1898 the Govt. of India fixed the recruitment for the Provincial service corresponding with that of the Indian Civililians for 1890, ^{as of} that the Indian Civililians who arrived in 1892 at 2; that of the ^{next} year, corresponding with

page 311 of Book-file

Para 4 of letter on page 313 of Book-file

Para 9 of letter on page 403 of Book-file

(pages 427 and 430 of Book-file)

Page 311 of Book-file

with the Indian Civililians arriving in 1898, was placed at ¹ ~~one~~ ^{Three} 3 extra appointments were ~~made~~ required to bring the local recruitment up to proper strength thus giving 6 appointments ~~to~~ to correspond with the recruitment of Indian Civililians arriving in 1892 and 1893. ^{Three} 3 of these appointments were filled by competition in 1893 and 3 were filled last year. ^{Two} 2 appointments corresponding with recruitment of Indian Civililians arriving in 1894 will be filled by competition ~~on the~~ results of the examination to be held next month, the appointment corresponding with the Indian Civililians arriving in 1895 will be filled next year, ^{two} 2 corresponding with the Indian Civililians of 1896 will be filled in 1897. The recruitment by competition for 1895, 1896, 1897, has been embodied in rule II in the latest issue of the Provincial service rules.

7 The net result of the extra recruitment has been that the 6th class of Deputy Collectors has been increased by 8 (including the 2 appointments that ^{shortly} are to be made) and the 5th class by one (M. V. R. Ramachandra Rao). Under the Govt. of India ruling ⁱⁿ para 5 of the current

current, the first and third class of Deputy Collectors will be ultimately increased by two and four posts, respectively, whilst the recruitment of the 2nd class will still proceed, and this 1st class will go on increasing every year. In order to officer all the 16 listed posts, only 15 Deputy Collectorships in excess of the old scale would be required and it was understood that these extra posts would be provided by the recruitment by competition recently carried out, ^{as that} when a listed post is transferred to the 3rd class of Deputy Collectors, a 4th class officer would be promoted to the 3rd class, this class being increased by one, 5th class, the 1st class appointment not being filled up. This would afford a means of absorbing the extra recruitment. But India apparently intends to recruit at both ends.

It was the intention that with the constitution of the Provincial Civil service, further recruitment under Statutory rules should cease, and as Provincial service is recruited on entirely different lines from the Indian Civil service, it will apparently not

+ For the 2nd Sub. Collectorship
④ — 4 listed No. 100 to 103

to the fourth class, and a sixth class to the fifth class

page 22 of the Secretary of State's Despatch on page 149 of Rock-File

This point must be watched

Just Co.

We must see that we keep the right proportion - & as long as we keep it right, we must disregard India's order. W

~~When we make the promotion to the 3rd class of Deputy Collectors now sanctioned the subsequent promotions in the lower grades, apparently allow us to fill up the lower grades, carried in the lowest grade, & to say nothing about it.~~
W
1578795

not be necessary to have any special rate of recruitment for the latter service such as that alluded to in ^{India's} letter of January 1893, once the sanctioned scale of Deputy Collectors has been raised. It will not moreover, be necessary to raise the total number of Deputy Collectorships by more than 11; for four of ^{the listed posts} ~~them~~ are District Judgeships and will be filled from the Judicial branch of the service. It would seem, therefore, that once the 11 posts have been added, no further extra recruitment would be required. If the executive branch of the Provincial service is to be continued to be recruited for on a scale similar to that laid down in India's letter of January 1893, the sixth class of Deputy Collectors will continue to increase beyond all proportions. It must be remembered that ~~no~~ leave reserve is required in the case of the Provincial service, as acting appointments in the place of officers on leave can always be filled by temporary appointments from the subordinate service. The Indian Civil service requires a leave ~~training~~ reserve of 27.5 per cent of the total strength of the service to be recruited for. The 15 listed

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again ^{Letter} dated 11 May 1895, No. ³⁷⁰ ~~267~~ (A) - Don't print the order
 Again G.O. dated 189 , No.
 Current No. 2260 of 1895, dated 10 July from The Govt. of India (A).
 " " " 189 , " " "
 " " " 189 , " " "

ORDER 30th Aug 1895, No. 111

Recorded.

C.S.
28/8/95

Note This is all that
can be done at present
C.S.

Revenue Dept. 7 }
Accd. Gmt. 6 } 18/9/95

Office Add spare copy to Provincial
Civil Service
C.S.

listed appointments will not all be
 available for the Provincial service
 for some years to come; but there
 appears ^{to be} no reason why the addition to
 the total number of Deputy Collector-
 ships to bring that number up to the
 old sanctioned scale plus in appoint-
 ments should not proceed at the present
 rate. The officers who are appointed by
 competition are on probation for two
 years and as will be seen from the
 Civil List, even with the addition of
~~seven~~ such officers to the Deputy
 Collector's scale there are ^{now} ~~26~~ acting
 and special Deputy Collectors. In
 course of time the officers who repre-
 sent the extra recruitment could, until
 they are required to fill vacancies
 caused by the transfer to listed posts,
 be employed on the duties now under-
 taken by acting and special Deputy
 Collectors.

When the special recruitment
 ceases & the competition system
 will apparently be applied to
 the filling of ^{2/3rd} of the vacancies
 on the enlarged list.

C.S.
24.7.9528
35/7/95.

Promotion of Mr. Manavedan
 Raja and transfer of
 Head Assistantship to
 Prov. Service

Right to

H.E. the Governor &c

Sub to H.E. first with
 reference to the present
 position

perusal

lt
1/8

15/8/95

India's Reply to Transfer of
Her Ambassador to C.B.

PS

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.

Initials of

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ IN G.O. No.
189

DATED

NUMBER OF COPIES
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Letter only.
Order complete with Letter

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

1-8-06 ✓
2-11-07 ✓
9-5-12 ✓
9/12/12 ✓
22 9.13 B.14 ✓
25-4-18 ✓
13-7-23 ✓

[illegible]

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer.

Miscellaneous No. 722 dated 30-8-1895

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	Department.	C. No.	Year.			
4/4/00	Pub	821	7989	300	25	
27-8-01	a	2541	01	deb	16-8-02	JK
6-10-02		3130				
16-5-04	Pub	241	121		26/11/04	
17-11-04	Pub	3130			30/11/04	JK
28-1-07	deb	308	07		29/3/07	JK
17-9-12	Info	3404	12	ng	4/11/12	JK
5/11/13	Info	3991	13	ng	5/10/13	JK
23/12/13	for Pub	4101	13	ng	17/2/14	JK
19/5/14	Info	1615	14	15	15/5/14	JK
2-8-16	Info	2493	16	JK		
16-5-17	Info	1481	17	JK	18-8-19	JK
20-1-23	Info	354	23	JK	30-8-23	JK