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G.O., No. 1237, 29th September 1898.

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Examination of Junior Civilians.

Passing orders on the proposals for the revision of the rules for the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Appointment Department, dated Calcutta, 29th December 1897, No. 5987-A.

From the Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, dated Bombay Castle, 6th January 1898, No. 118.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 150, dated 21st June 1898.

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 386, dated 11th November 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting, with remarks, for the favourable consideration of Government, Mr. Meyer's proposals for grading personally, as in other provinces, Sub-Collectors and Head Assistant Collectors in this Presidency, and for making the non-vernacular part of the Standard Examinations less difficult than they are at present.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 4812, dated 18th December 1897:—

Read—the following Government Order, No. 1673, Public, dated 15th December 1897:—

Read—endorsement of the Revenue Department, Mis. No. 6205, dated 2nd December 1897, transferring Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 386, dated 11th November 1897.

Order—No. 1673, Public, dated 15th December 1897.

The proposals made by the Board of Revenue on the recommendation of Mr. Meyer for a modification of the rules for the Examination of Assistants are not sufficiently precise to enable the Government to accept them as a whole. The Board will therefore be requested to submit a revised scheme in detail for the Higher and Lower Standard Examinations. In this scheme among other matters a distinction should be drawn between those Regulations, Acts and Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue the questions on which are to be answered without books, and those for which books will be allowed, and lists should be drawn up specifying particulars under each head.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following changes in the existing scheme to be brought into operation at the approaching examinations in January next:—

(a) The minimum number of marks to secure a pass will be 50 per cent. of the maximum in every subject except language. In languages no change will be made.

(b) In the Lower Standard, Division E will be abolished except for those Assistants who have already passed Division A, but not Division E. The subject of Division E, Civil Account Code, Volume I, will be included in Division A, Revenue Law, Board's Standing Orders, &c. The maximum number of marks in Division A will remain as before, and one or more questions on Civil Account Code, Volume I, will, at the discretion of the President, Board of Examiners, find place in the Division A question paper.

(c) In the Higher Standard Examination both subjects of Division A, viz., (1) Law of Evidence and (2) Medical Jurisprudence, will be clubbed, and the number of marks for a pass will be 50 per cent. of the combined maxima of the two subjects, viz., 160.

(d) In the Higher Standard also Division F will be abolished, except for those Assistants who have already passed Division G, but not Division F. The subject of Division F, Civil Account Code, will be included in Division G, Revenue Law, &c. The maximum number of marks in Division G will remain as before, and one or more questions on Civil Account Code will, at the discretion of the President, Board of Examiners, find place in the Division G question paper. In the detailed revised scheme of the examinations to be submitted by the Board of Revenue, Division G will be added to Division F.

The Board's proposals as regards the personal grading of Divisional-officers going to the Indian Civil Service will be separately dealt with.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) M. E. COUCHMAN,
for Chief Secretary.

To the President, Board of Examiners.
" Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
" Revenue Department.
" Accountant-General.
" Collectors of Districts.

Resolution—Mis. No. 4812, dated 18th December 1897.

Recorded.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

Resolution—No. 150, dated 21st June 1898.

With reference to Government Order, No. 1673, Public, dated 15th December 1897, the Board submits, for the approval of Government, a revised scheme for the examination of junior civilians, drawn up by the President, Board of Examiners. The rules in the revised scheme are compared below with the existing rules which are given in paragraphs 18—42 of the Civil Service Manual:—

(i) *New rules 18 and 19.*—These are identical with old rules 18 and 19.

(ii) *New rules 20—26.*—These are the same as old rules 24—29, but the order of the old rules has been changed, so as to bring together all the rules dealing with the actual examinations.

(iii) *New rule 27.*—This is old rule 22 modified with reference to the decision of Government (*vide* paragraph 2 of the Government Order quoted above) to reduce the *minima* required for a pass in certain cases, and to modify the examinations in other respects in accordance with the recommendations made by the Board in its

Proceedings, No. 386, dated 11th November 1897. The lettering of the divisions has also been changed, so as to make Division A of the Lower Standard correspond with Division A of the Higher Standard, and so on in all cases in which the same subjects are prescribed for both standards.

(iv) *New rule 28.*—This is the same as old rule 23, except that a proviso has been added to give effect to Mr. Meyer's proposal in paragraph 16-B of his letter embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 386, dated 11th November 1897, viz., that a specially good pass in the Lower Standard shall render unnecessary appearance in the same subject for the Higher Standard. This exemption can apply to Division C (Revenue) only, as the examinations prescribed for other subjects under the two standards do not correspond with sufficient closeness.

(v) *New rule 29.*—This is the same as old rule 20.

(vi) *New rule 30.*—This is old rule 21 modified in accordance with Meyer's suggestion that an Assistant should not be required to wait for a full pass in the Lower Standard before taking up Higher Standard subjects (*vide* paragraph of his letter referred to above).

(vii) *New rule 31.*—This is identical with old rule 30.

(viii) *New rule 32.*—This takes the place of old rules 31 and 33, which have been modified in accordance with the suggestions contained in paragraphs 1, 20-E of Mr. Meyer's letter already cited.

(ix) *New rules 33, 34 and 35.*—These are the same as old rules 34, 35 and 36 respectively.

(x) *New rule 36.*—This supersedes old rules 37, 38 and 39, which have been modified to correspond with new rule 32 for the Lower Standard.

(xi) *New rule 37.*—Old rules 41 and 42 have been modified so as to provide for a large part of the Revenue and Criminal Law examinations being held with books.

(xii) *New rule 38.*—This is identical with old rule 40.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department.

APPENDIX.

Rules for the Standard Examinations as revised by the President, Board of Examiners.

Old Rule 18. 18. Assistants are required to pass examinations by two standards—the first examination or Lower Standard and the second examination or Higher Standard.

Old Rule 19. 19. Half-yearly examinations of Assistants shall be held each year on such dates and at such stations as may be fixed by the President of the Board of Examiners. Attendance at Madras shall be compulsory in the case of candidates who appear for subjects in which a portion of the examination is conducted *visà voce*.

Old Rule 24. 20. An Assistant shall pass the Lower Standard before he will be considered qualified to act as Head Assistant.

Old Rule 24A. 21. Acting allowance is not admissible to a Junior Civilian acting as Head Assistant, Collector unless he (1) has passed the Departmental Examinations and (2) has also been invested with the powers of a first-class Magistrate. If, however, exceptional responsibility is imposed on an officer who has not complied with these requirements, and who is therefore not entitled to any acting allowance under the ordinary rules, the matter may form a ground for a special relaxation of the conditions under the orders of the Government of India.

Old Rule 25. 22. An Assistant who has passed the Lower Standard may be entrusted with a division of a district.

Old Rule 26. 23. Until an Assistant has passed the Higher Standard he shall not be eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant.

24. An Assistant who has passed the Higher Standard shall be granted the pay of a passed Assistant with effect from the first day of the examination at which he completes the test, unless the District Magistrate proves to the satisfaction of Government that he is unfit to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class. Old Rule 27.

Note.—*Vide* also rules 6 and 38.

25. All Assistants who have not passed the Lower Standard and who have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed that standard, but have not passed the Higher Standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. Old Rule 28.

26. An Assistant who fails to pass the Lower Standard before completing three years' actual service shall be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an Assistant failing to pass the Higher Standard within four years' actual service. The periods here mentioned shall be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination. Old Rule 29.

27. The following are the subjects of examination, with the number of marks allotted to each :— Old Rule 22.

		Detailed maximum.	Separate maximum.	Separate minimum.
I OR LOWER STANDARD.				
Division A.—The vernacular of the district in which the Assistant is stationed.	(1) Conversation	30	50	35
	(2) Translation	30	110	65
	(2) Dictation	30		
	(2) Reading and explanation of arzis	50		
Do. B.	(1) Penal Code, Special and Local Criminal Laws. Without books	100	250	125
	(2) Criminal Procedure Code	50		
Do. C.	Revenue Law, Board's Standing Orders, Civil Account Code, &c. Without books	65	160	80
	Do. D.—Law of Evidence	35	80	40
II OR HIGHER STANDARD.				
Division A.— First language. In writing. <i>Visà voce</i> .	(1) Conversation— Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular language.	..	100	70
	(2) Translation— (a) From the vernacular language into English with accuracy a printed passage in narrative style.	50	100	70
	(b) From English into the vernacular language a similar passage in like manner.	50		
	(3) Reading arzis and other official papers in different handwritings with fluency, explaining their meaning in the vernacular language and dictating orders in it.	..	100	70
Do. B.—Second language.	(1) Conversation	..	30	15
	(2) Reading arzis	30	90	45
Do. C.	(2) Explanation of arzis	30		
	(2) Dictation of orders	30		
Do. D.	Revenue Law and Civil Account Code. Without books	80	160	80
	(1) Law of Evidence	80		
Do. E.—Principals of Revenue Settlement—	(2) Medical Jurisprudence, Gribble and Hehir, third edition (1892), except section II of chapter VIII of section V.	80	160	80
	(1) Selections from the records of the Madras Government, No. 53.	..		
Do. F.—Survey Manual	(2) Departmental instructions to Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement.	..	80	40
	(3) Mr. Newill's notes on soils and their classification.	..		
	(4) Departmental instructions to supervisors, head classifiers and classifiers.	..		
	(5) Madras Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76, under head of Revenue Settlement.	..		
	(6) Standing information for the Madras Presidency under head of Settlement.	..		
	(7) Mr. E. Stack's memorandum on current settlements recorded in Government Order, No. 1655, Revenue, dated 7th November 1881.	..		
	Note.—This list is somewhat long, but it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of settlement.	..	80	40

Old Rule 23. 28. An Assistant, who has once passed in any one of the above divisions (A, B, &c.) according to either standard, shall not be required to pass in it again by the same standard; but in order to pass in a division, a candidate shall obtain the separate minimum prescribed for each sub-division, provided that an Assistant, who at an examination for the Lower Standard has obtained 120 marks in division C, shall be held without further examination to have passed in division C of the High Standard.

Old Rule 20. 29. An Assistant shall not be permitted to appear for examination in division B of the Lower Standard until after he has joined his district.

Old Rule 21. 30. An Assistant shall not be permitted to appear for divisions A, C and D of the Higher Standard until he has passed in divisions A, C and D of the Lower Standard, respectively, nor shall he appear for division B of the Higher Standard until he has passed in division A of the Lower.

Old Rule 30. 31. The principal object of the Lower Standard is to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, must be translated by him into the vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation shall be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He shall then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Examiners as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a court or kacheri and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. When the mother-tongue of an Assistant is the language of examination, he shall be tested in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

Old Rules 31 and 32. 32. The next object of the Lower Standard is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of revenue administration and criminal justice and especially with so much of laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose sets of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence shall be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions shall be so framed as to show the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the laws applicable thereto. The paper under divisions B and C shall contain questions on the Regulations, Acts and other books and rules as shown in the lists appended to rule 37, and the paper under division C shall also contain one or more questions (at the discretion of the President of the Board of Examiners) on the Civil Account Code, Volume I, framed so as to test the Assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code relating to such matters as come before a District or Treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business. The questions in the subjects comprised in divisions B and C shall be arranged in two classes—one dealing with the more important or more common acts and orders in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other class dealing with less important and less common subjects in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. The use of guides, digests or summaries shall not however be permitted, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, standing orders, rules and manuals prescribed in the lists appended to rule 37, the object being to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on points arising in the ordinary course of business.

Old Rule 34. 33. The Higher Standard is similar in its nature to the Lower, but more difficult in degree.

* Tamil.
Telugu.

Malayalam.
Canarese.

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

† Rule 27, Higher Standard, A (3).

with a view to ascertain whether the statements have been correctly written down, making such additions or corrections as may be found necessary. Assistants who are or who have at any time been stationed in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts may offer Oriya as one of their compulsory languages for the Higher Standard examination, provided that the other compulsory language is either Telugu or Tamil.

34. The standard of tests in translation and conversation in the first language shall be as high as that required for the High Proficiency examination. The general scope of this portion of the examination is indicated in rule 27* Old Rule 35.

* Higher Standard, A (1) and (2).

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

35. In the test for the second language of the Higher Standard the examinee shall be required to possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with the language, to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to translate orders in the language and to read ordinary arzis. Old Rule 36.

36. The questions in division C of the Higher Standard shall cover the whole field of the duties of a Collector and shall be arranged in two classes as prescribed in rule 32 for divisions B and C of the Lower Standard. Old Rules 37, 38 and 39.

37. The following is a list of Acts and Text-books which should engage the attention of civilians studying for divisions B and C of the Lower Standard and division C of the Higher Standard:—

DIVISION B, LOWER STANDARD.

Without books.

With books.

Indian Penal Code.

Criminal Procedure Code.

Forest Act (Chapter VII—Penalties and Procedure).

Abkari Act.

All the Acts, Regulations and Text-books shown in list B.

DIVISION C, LOWER STANDARD.

Without books.

With books.

Regulation V of 1804.

IX of 1822.

Act " II of 1864.

VIII of 1865.

" III of 1869.

" II of 1894.

" III of 1895.

" IV of 1897.

" Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Chapter I, Standing Orders Nos. 1 to 41 and Chapter V, Standing Orders Nos. 100 to 115).

All the Acts, Regulations and Text-books shown in list, A.

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DIVISION C, HIGHER STANDARD.

Without books.

With books.

Same as for division C, Lower Standard.

LIST A.

Year.	Number.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and amendments.
<i>General Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1850 1870	XVIII VII	Protection of Judicial Officers Court fees	Repealed in part, XIV of 1870; XX of 1870; VIII of 1871; VI of 1889, s. 18; XIII of 1889; VIII of 1890; XII of 1891. Amended, XX of 1870; XV of 1872, s. 2; XIII of 1875, s. 6; VI of 1889, s. 18; VII of 1889, s. 13; XII of 1891. Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Do. XII of 1891; IV of 1894. Amended, XII of 1891. Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Amended, IX of 1885, ss. 5 and 6; II of 1887, ss. 1 to 4; IV of 1889, ss. 10 and 11; VIII of 1889, ss. 1 and 2; IX of 1891, s. 3; XII of 1891; VIII of 1894, s. 11. Section 9, XIII of 1890; see II of 1896 and VIII of 1896.
1871 1878	XXIII I	Pensions Opium	Repealed in part, V of 1888. Repealed in part and amended, IX of 1884, s. 10; XII of 1891; XIII of 1897. Amended, I of 1888; XVIII of 1888, s. 7; VI of 1889, s. 18 (3), (4); XX of 1890, s. 38; VI of 1894. Section 12 (2) repealed (by implication), VII of 1886, s. 3 (2); repealed in part, XII of 1891.
	VI VIII	Treasure Trove Sea Customs	Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Repealed in part and amended, IX of 1891. Repealed in part, VIII of 1894.
1879	I	Stamps	Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Repealed in part and amended, IX of 1891. Repealed in part, VIII of 1894.
1883	XIX	Land Improvement Loans ..	Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Repealed in part and amended, IX of 1891. Repealed in part, VIII of 1894.
1884 1886 1889 1889	XII II IV VIII	Agriculturists' Loans Income Tax Indian Merchandise Marks Amending the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.	Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Repealed in part and amended, IX of 1891. Repealed in part, VIII of 1894.
1890 1894 1896	VIII I VIII II	Guardians and Wards Land Acquisition Act Indian Tariff Act Cotton Duties	Amended, III of 1896. Amended, VIII of 1896, s. 3 (2).
<i>Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1839	VII XXIV	Powers of Tahsildars as to the sale of distrained property. Administration of justice and collection of revenue, Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	Repealed in part, XIV of 1870; XII of 1873; XII of 1891. Amended, XII of 1891. Repealed in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; XII of 1891; Madras Act I of 1865.
1855 1857 1858	XXI VII I	Minors, Madras Uncovenanted Agency Compulsory Labour, Madras	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862; X of 1873; XII of 1873. Repealed in part, XVI of 1874.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Regulations.</i>			
1802	XXV	Revenue Settlement	Repealed in part, Madras Act II of 1869. Section 11 ceases to be in force on the extension of Madras Act II of 1894, or any portion thereof to any estate.
1803	XXVI I	Malguzari Lands Board of Revenue	Repealed in part, Madras Act II of 1864, s. 65. Repealed in part, XXIII of 1871; X of 1873; Regulation II of 1806; V of 1828; III of 1830; Madras Act II of 1864, s. 62; Madras Act II of 1869; repealed in part and supplemented, Madras Act I of 1894. Repealed in part, XXIII of 1871; XII of 1873; XII of 1876; Regulation II of 1806; Madras Act II of 1864, s. 62; Madras Act VI of 1865; Madras Act II of 1869. Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869; Madras Act IV of 1897. Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Regulation VII of 1828; Madras Act II of 1869.
1816	II	Collectors	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869.
1816	XII	Disputed Boundaries: Panchayats.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869.
1823	III	Judgments under Regulation IX of 1822, s. 4; Powers of Subordinate Collectors.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869.
1828	VII	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869.
1831 1832	X III	Minors' Estates Limitation under Regulation IX of 1822, s. 16.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869. Repealed in part, XII of 1876; VIII of 1890.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Acts.</i>			
1865 1866 1867	VII II I	Cess for irrigation-water. Cattle Disease General Clauses Act	Amended, Madras Act I of 1879. Repealed in part, XVI of 1874. Ceased to apply to Acts made subsequent to the commencement of Madras Act I of 1891.
1871	II	Explaining Madras Act VIII of 1865, s. 11, clause 4.	

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LIST A—cont.

Year.	Number.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and amendments.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Acts—cont.</i>			
1876 1879	I I	Assessment of Land Revenue. Amending Madras Act II of 1866 (Cattle Disease).	.... ....
1882 1884	V III	Forests. Amending Madras Act II of 1864 (Revenue Arrears).	.... ....
	IV	District Municipalities	Repealed in part, IX of 1888 (India); amended, Madras Act III of 1897.
1886 1888 1889	V I I	Local Boards Abkari. Local Authorities' Loan. Madras Village Courts.	Amended, Madras Act III of 1890, ss. 1-6.
1890	IV II III	Madras Salt. Canals and Ferries Amending Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865.	Amended, Madras Act II of 1895.
1891 1893	I IV	Madras General Clauses Act Madras Village Cess Act	Amended, Madras Act II of 1896.
1894 1897	V IV	Revenue Enquiries Act. Board of Revenue. Survey and Boundaries Act, Madras	.... .... ....

Books and Publications.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. | (4) Village and Taluk Accounts. |
| (2) Manual of the District in which the officer is serving. | (5) Village Officers' Manual. |
| (3) Rules under the Forest and Abkari Acts. | (6) Memorandum upon Salt Administration, Madras (1894). |

LIST B.

Year.	Number.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and amendments.
<i>General Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1859	XIII	Fraudulent Breaches of Contract by Workmen.	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874.
1864	VI	Whipping	Repealed in part, X of 1872; XVI of 1874; X of 1882; amended, III of 1895, ss. 5 and 6.
1869	XV	Prisoners' Testimony	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874; X of 1877; amended, XI of 1889, s. 98.
1871 1873 1874	I X IX	Cattle Trespass Indian Oaths European Vagrancy	Amended, I of 1891. Repealed in part, XII of 1873; XII of 1876. Repealed in part, I of 1879. Amended, XII of 1891.
1878	I VI VIII	Opium Treasure Trove Sea Customs	Repealed in part, XII of 1891; IV of 1894. Amended, XII of 1891. Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Amended, IX of 1885, ss. 5 and 6; II of 1887, ss. 1 to 4; IV of 1889, ss. 10, 11; VIII of 1889, ss. 1 and 2; IX of 1891, s. 3; XII of 1891; VIII of 1894, s. 11. See section 9, XIII of 1890; see II of 1896 and VIII of 1896.
1879	XXI	Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition.	Repealed in part, X of 1882.
1890 1893 1894 1897	XI V IX VIII X	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Execution of Capital Sentences Act. Prisons Act. Reformatory Schools. General Clauses.	Amended, XII of 1891; V of 1896.
<i>Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1859	XXIV	Police	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874. See Act III of 1888. Repealed in part, Madras Act I of 1865; Madras Act III of 1889; Madras Act V of 1896. Repealed in part and amended, Madras Act III of 1895 (when notified). Amended, Madras Act V of 1865; Madras Act III of 1889.

LIST B.—cont.

Year.	Number.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and amendments.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Regulations.</i>			
1816	XI	Police	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862 (as amended by XXXVI of 1867); XII of 1876; Regulation IX of 1828. Amended, Regulation IV of 1821, s. 6.
1819	II	State Prisoners	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874; XII of 1876.
1821	IV	Police: Punishment by Heads of Villages of petty thefts.	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862; XII of 1876.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Acts.</i>			
1866	V	Labour Contract with Natives	Repealed in part, III of 1876.
1882	V	Forests.	Repealed in part, IX of 1838 (India); amended, Madras Act III of 1897.
1884	IV	District Municipalities	Amended, Madras Act III of 1890, ss. 1—8.
1888	V	Local Boards	Amended, Madras Act II of 1895.
1889	II	Places of Public Resort.	
1889	III	Towns Nuisances.	
1890	IV	Madras Salt.	
1890	II	Canals and Ferries.	
<i>Books.</i>			
(1) Mayne's Indian Penal Code.		(3) Weir's Law of Offences and Criminal Procedure.	
(2) Prinsep's Code of Criminal Procedure.			

- Old Rule 40 (1). 38. (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed for the Higher Standard in rule 27 *supra*, Junior Civilians must undergo a month's practical training in surveying, and no officer will be entitled to receive the increased allowance of a "passed Assistant" until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.
- Old Rule 40 (2). (2) Survey schools, each lasting one month, are held at convenient centres during the months of May and June. The dates of opening and closing the schools and the places at which they are to be held are fixed by the Board of Revenue and notified for the information of Collectors early in April.
- Old Rule 40 (3). (3) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an Assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an Assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a survey party. The Collector will forward the application through the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for the sanction of the Board of Revenue. The Superintendent of Survey in forwarding it will state to which school the Assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.
- Old Rule 40 (4). (4) On sanction being given for an Assistant to join a survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.
- Old Rule 40 (5). (5) Assistants shall, on joining a survey party, report themselves to the Collector of the district where the party is working.
- Old Rule 40 (6). (6) Each survey school is superintended by the Survey officer in charge of the division in which the school is held.
- Old Rule 40 (7). (7) The course of instruction is as follows:—
 (i) That prescribed for karnams, which lasts about one week and comprises the use of the following instruments:—
 chain, cross-staff, offset pole, plotting and offset scales, area square.
 (ii) The additional course usually undergone by Revenue Inspectors, comprising the use of the following instruments:—
 Prismatic compass, protractor, plane table, computing scale.
 This course also lasts for about one week.
 (iii) The use of the—
 Theodolite, Vernier scale, diagonal scale.
 While learning the use of the instruments mentioned above, the method of preparation and practical use of the following survey records and the means of testing their accuracy have to be thoroughly acquired:—
 (1) Village maps, (2) Field measurement book, (3) Field register, and (4) Area list.
 The Survey officer will take the class of Junior Civilians with him to one or more villages and examine the survey records on the ground on at least 15 days during the course of instruction.
- Old Rule 40 (8). (8) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course, a certificate in the form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed:—

FORM A.

Certificate.

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

A.B.,
Dy. Supt. of Revenue Survey.

Countersigned,

X.Y.,

Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

(9) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for Old Rule 40 submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors (9) during the previous official year. The return will be in the Form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st of June of the year following that to which it relates:—

FORM B.

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

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

Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

ORDER—No. 1237, Public, dated 29th September 1898.

In the foregoing proceedings the Board of Revenue submits detailed proposals for the revision of the examination of Assistants, framed upon the suggestions put forward by Mr. Meyer in his letter in G.O., No. 1673, Public, dated 15th December 1897. The revised rules now drawn up also give effect to the orders of Government in that order, reducing the minimum marks necessary to pass, and making certain alterations in the subjects of the examination.

2. The most important additions now made to the existing rules are those which—

(1) provide for allowing an Assistant who has obtained specially good marks in a subject in the Lower Standard examination, to be exempted from the Higher Standard examination in the same subject (Rule 28), and

(2) permit an Assistant to appear for certain subjects in the Higher Standard before he has completed the Lower Standard examination (Rule 30).

3. With regard to (1) the Government approves of the principle of exemption, and also accepts the Board's proposal to fix 75 per cent. as the minimum marks required in the Lower Standard examination to qualify for exemption from the Higher Standard. Government also approves of the proposal (2), under which an Assistant, although he has not completed the Lower Standard, will be permitted to

appear for examination by the Higher Standard in subjects in which he has already passed by the Lower Standard, or which do not form part of the latter examination. Rule 30 however, as it now stands, is not free from obscurity, and it has therefore been amended in the revised copy of the rules printed as an appendix to these proceedings.

4. The remaining rules which, for the most part, merely embody existing arrangements are approved subject to the following alterations:—

(a) *Rule 21.*—For the words “until he has passed the departmental examinations” in line 2, should be substituted the words “until he has passed the Lower Standard.” This is according to the existing practice.

(b) *Rule 27.*—The rule which compels an Assistant to offer as his language in the Lower Standard examination the language of the district in which he happens to be serving has, it is believed, at times entailed some hardship on Assistants transferred from one district to another before they have passed the examination. Now that the *viva voce* portion of the examination is conducted in Madras, there can be no difficulty in arranging to examine officers in any vernacular, and this rule has accordingly been amended so as to permit an Assistant to select the vernacular in which he desires to be examined. The marks allotted to the two sections of Division B in the Lower Standard are at present unequally divided, the larger proportion being assigned to the examination in the Penal Code, and special and local criminal laws. The Government considers that in this arrangement sufficient importance is not attached to the Criminal Procedure Code, of which it is essential that an Assistant should have a more extensive and accurate knowledge than is required of the substantive law, in dealing with which an officer will, in practice, usually refer to his books. The maximum assigned to Division B should therefore be divided equally between the two sections. For the same reason the Government considers that, while in the examination in the Criminal Procedure Code questions to be answered without books may properly be given the greater value now assigned to them, the marks in the examination on the Penal Code, &c., should be more equally divided between questions answered with and without books. These amendments have been carried out in the rules now sanctioned.

(c) The examination in Criminal law being now confined to the Lower Standard, the Government considers it unnecessary to continue the double examination in the Law of Evidence prescribed by the present rules. The subject of Medical Jurisprudence has been found to be of slight practical value to officers in the conduct of their magisterial work, and may therefore be safely dropped. Division D has accordingly been excluded from the Higher Standard.

(d) The list of Acts to be studied for the Lower and the Higher Standard prescribed in rule 37 is approved subject to certain modifications. Regulation V of 1884 has been excluded from the list of Acts upon which questions will be set to be answered without books in Division C of the Lower Standard. Certain Acts which at present appear in both lists A and B have been omitted from one or other of the lists, as a two-fold examination in them is not required, while other minor modifications have been made in the lists with a view to bring together under the same division Acts which deal with purely revenue and purely judicial subjects.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, Board of Examiners.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
„ Accountant-General.

Ed. A. Rungaswamy Aiyangar.

[Appendix.

REVISED RULES.

APPENDIX.

Rules for the Standard Examinations as revised by the President, Board of Examiners.

18. Assistants are required to pass examinations by two standards—the first examination or Lower Standard and the second examination or Higher Standard.

19. Half-yearly examinations of Assistants shall be held each year on such dates and at such stations as may be fixed by the President of the Board of Examiners. Attendance at Madras shall be compulsory in the case of candidates who appear for subjects in which a portion of the examination is conducted *viva voce*.

20. An Assistant shall pass the Lower Standard before he will be considered qualified to act as Head Assistant.

21. Acting allowance is not admissible to a Junior Civilian acting as Head Assistant Collector unless he (1) has passed the Lower Standard and (2) has also been invested with the powers of a first-class Magistrate. If, however, exceptional responsibility is imposed on an officer who has not complied with these requirements, and who is therefore not entitled to any acting allowance under the ordinary rules, the matter may form a ground for a special relaxation of the conditions under the orders of the Government of India.

22. An Assistant who has passed the Lower Standard may be entrusted with a division of a district.

23. Until an Assistant has passed the Higher Standard he shall not be eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant.

24. An Assistant who has passed the Higher Standard shall be granted the pay of a passed Assistant with effect from the first day of the examination at which he completes the test, unless the District Magistrate proves to the satisfaction of Government that he is unfit to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Note.—Vide also rules 6 and 38.

25. All Assistants who have not passed the Lower Standard and who have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed that standard, but have not passed the Higher Standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination.

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

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

		Detailed maximum.	Separate maximum.	Separate minimum.
I OR LOWER STANDARD.				
Division A.—One of the vernaculars of the Presidency, to be selected by the Assistant.		(1) Conversation (2) Translation Dictation Reading and explanation of arzis.	50 110	35 65
Do.	B. { (1) Penal Code, Special and Local Criminal Laws. (2) Criminal Procedure Code	{ Without books With books Without books With books	250	125
Do.	C. { Revenue, &c., Law, Board's Standing Orders, Civil Account Code, &c.	{ Without books With books	160	80
Do.	D.—Law of Evidence	80	80	40
II OR HIGHER STANDARD.				
Division A. {	{ First language. Vid voce. In writing.	(1) Conversation— Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular language.	100	70
		(2) Translation— (a) From the vernacular language into English with accuracy a printed passage in narrative style. (b) From English into the vernacular language a similar passage in like manner.	100	70
		(3) Reading arzis and other official papers in different handwritings with fluency, explaining their meaning in the vernacular language and dictating orders in it.	100	70
		Do.	B.—Second language. { (1) Conversation (2) { Reading arzis Explanation of arzis Dictation of orders	90	15 45
Do.	C. { Revenue, &c., Law and Civil Account Code.	{ Without books With books	160	80
Do.	D.—Principles of Revenue Settlement— (1) Selections from the records of the Madras Government, No. 53. (2) Departmental instructions to Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement. (3) Mr. Newill's notes on soils and their classification. (4) Departmental instructions to supervisors, head classifiers and classifiers. (5) Madras Administration Reports for 1872-73 and 1875-76, under head of Revenue Settlement. (6) Standing information for the Madras Presidency under head of Settlement. (7) Mr. E. Stock's memorandum on current settlements recorded in Government Order, No. 1655, Revenue, dated 7th November 1881.	80	40	
Note.—This list is somewhat long, but it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of settlement.				
Division E.—Survey Manual		80	40	

28. An Assistant, who has once passed in any one of the above divisions (A, B, &c.) according to either standard, shall not be required to pass in it again by the same standard; but in order to pass in a division, a candidate shall obtain the separate minimum prescribed for each sub-division, provided that an Assistant, who at an examination for the Lower Standard has obtained 120 marks in division C, shall be held without further examination to have passed in division C of the Higher Standard.

29. An Assistant shall not be permitted to appear for examination in division B of the Lower Standard until after he has joined his district.

30. An Assistant may appear for examination in Divisions D and E of the Higher Standard at any time, but he may not be examined in Division A or B of the Higher Standard until he has passed in Division A of the Lower Standard, nor in Division C of the Higher Standard until he has passed in Division C of the Lower Standard.

31. The principal object of the Lower Standard is to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency. For this purpose at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly

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

32. The next object of the Lower Standard is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of revenue administration and criminal justice and especially with so much of laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose sets of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence shall be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions shall be so framed as to show the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the laws applicable thereto. The paper under divisions B and C shall contain questions on the Regulations, Acts and other books and rules as shown in the lists appended to rule 37, and the paper under division C shall also contain one or more questions (at the discretion of the President of the Board of Examiners) on the Civil Account Code, Volume I, framed so as to test the Assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code relating to such matters as come before a District or Treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business. The questions in the subjects comprised in divisions B and C shall be arranged in two classes—one dealing with the more important or more common acts and orders in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other class dealing with less important and less common subjects in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. The use of guides, digests or summaries shall not however be permitted, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, standing orders, rules and manuals prescribed in the lists appended to rule 37, the object being to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on points arising in the ordinary course of business.

33. The Higher Standard is similar in its nature to the lower, but more difficult in degree. The candidate must pass in two vernacular languages, but may name which of them he chooses as his "First language." In the language thus selected he must be able (a) to dispose of vernacular correspondence by vernacular orders and (b) to conduct a case without an interpreter. In testing the candidate's qualifications under (a),† vernacular manuscripts

* Tamil. Malayalam.
Telugu. Canarese.

† Rule 27, Higher Standard, A (3).

shall be given to him to read. These papers will be written in a common office running hand and must be read by the candidate with fluency. The "orders" to be passed shall be dictated by the candidate and shall be written down by a native clerk exactly as dictated. Under (b) the test shall be applied as follows: A number of persons, not less than three, will make statements in narrative form in the vernacular. The candidate must write down these statements with accuracy in English as they are delivered, and then read them over to the deponents in the vernacular with a view to ascertain whether the statements have been correctly written down, making such additions or corrections as may be found necessary. Assistants who are or who have at any time been stationed in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts may offer Ooriya as one of their compulsory languages for the Higher Standard examination, provided that the other compulsory language is either Telugu or Tamil.

34. The standard of tests in translation and conversation in the first language shall be as high as that required for the High Proficiency examination. The general scope of this portion of the examination is indicated in rule 27;†

† Higher Standard, A (1) and (2).

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

35. In the test for the second language of the Higher Standard the examinee shall be required to possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with the language, to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to translate orders in the language and to read ordinary arzis.

36. The questions in division C of the Higher Standard shall cover the whole field of the duties of a Collector and shall be arranged in two classes as prescribed in rule 32 for divisions B and C of the Lower Standard.

37. The following is a list of Acts and Text-books which should engage the attention of civilians studying for divisions B and C of the Lower Standard and division C of the Higher Standard:—

DIVISION B, LOWER STANDARD.

Without books.

Indian Penal Code.
Criminal Procedure Code.
Forest Act (Chapter VII—Penalties and Procedure).
Abkari Act.

With books.

All the Acts, Regulations and Text-books shown in list B.

DIVISION C, LOWER STANDARD.

Without books.

Regulation IX of 1822.
Act II of 1864.
" VIII of 1865.
" III of 1869.
" II of 1894.
" III of 1895.
" IV of 1897.

With books.

All the Acts, Regulations and Text-books shown in list A.

Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Chapter I, Standing Orders Nos. 1 to 41 and Chapter V, Standing Orders Nos. 100 to 115).

DIVISION C, HIGHER STANDARD.

Without books.

Same as for division C, Lower Standard.

With books.

List A.

Year.	Number.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and amendments.
<i>General Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1850 1870	XVIII VII	Protection of Judicial Officers Court fees	Repealed in part, XIV of 1870; XX of 1870; VIII of 1871; VI of 1889, s. 18; XIII of 1889; VIII of 1890; XII of 1891.
1871 1878	XXIII I	Pensions Opium	Amended, XX of 1870; XV of 1872, s. 2; XIII of 1875, s. 6; VI of 1889, s. 18; VII of 1889, s. 13; XII of 1891.
	VI VIII	Treasure Trove Sea Customs	Do. XII of 1891; IV of 1894. Amended, XII of 1891.
1879	I	Stamps	Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Amended, IX of 1885, ss. 5 and 6; II of 1887, ss. 1 to 4; IV of 1889, ss. 10 and 11; VIII of 1889, ss. 1 and 2; IX of 1891, s. 3; XII of 1891; VII of 1894, s. 11. See section 9, XIII of 1890; see II of 1896 and VIII of 1896.
1883	XIX	Land Improvement Loans	Repealed in part, V of 1888. Repealed in part and amended, IX of 1884, s. 10; XII of 1891; XIII of 1897.
1884	XII	Agriculturists' Loans	Amended, I of 1888; XVIII of 1888, s. 7; VI of 1889, s. 18 (3), (4); XX of 1890, s. 38; VI of 1894.
1886	II	Income Tax	Section 12 (2) repealed (by implication), VII of 1886, s. 3 (2); repealed in part, XII of 1891.
1889	IV	Indian Merchandise Marks	Repealed in part, XII of 1891.
1889	VIII	Amending the Sea Customs Act, 1876, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.	Repealed in part and amended, IX of 1891. Repealed in part, VIII of 1894.
1890	VIII	Guardians and Wards	Amended, III of 1896.
1894	I	Land Acquisition Act	Amended, VIII of 1896, s. 3 (2).
1896	VIII	Indian Tariff Act .. .. .	....
1897	II	Cotton Duties .. .. .	....
	X	General Clauses .. .. .	....

List A—cont.

Year.	Number.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and Amendments.
<i>Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1839	VII	Powers of Tahsildars as to the sale of distrained property.	Repealed in part, XIV of 1870; XII of 1873; XII of 1891. Amended, XII of 1891.
	XXIV	Administration of justice and collection of revenue, Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	Repealed in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; XII of 1891; Madras Act I of 1865.
1855	XXI	Minors, Madras	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862; X of 1873; XII of 1873.
1857	VII	Uncovenanted Agency	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874.
1858	I	Compulsory Labour, Madras .. .. .	....

Unrepealed Madras Regulations.

1802	XXV	Revenue Settlement	Repealed in part, Madras Act II of 1869. Section 11 ceases to be in force on the extension of Madras Act II of 1894, or any portion thereof to any estate.
	XXVI	Malguzari Lands	Repealed in part, Madras Act II of 1864, s. 65.
1803	I	Board of Revenue	Repealed in part, XXIII of 1871; X of 1873; Regulation II of 1806; V of 1828; III of 1830; Madras Act II of 1864, s. 62; Madras Act II of 1869; repealed in part and supplemented, Madras Act I of 1894.
	II	Collectors	Repealed in part, XXIII of 1871; XII of 1873; XII of 1876; Regulation II of 1806; Madras Act II of 1864, s. 62; Madras Act VI of 1865; Madras Act II of 1869.
1816	XII	Disputed Boundaries: Panchayats.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869; Madras Act IV of 1897.
1823	III	Judgments under Regulation IX of 1822, s. 4; Powers of Subordinate Collectors.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Regulation VII of 1828; Madras Act II of 1869.
1828	VII	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869.
1831	X	Minors' Estates	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; VIII of 1890.
1832	III	Limitation under Regulation IX of 1822, s. 16.	....

Unrepealed Madras Acts.

1865	VII	Cess for irrigation-water	Amended, Madras Act I of 1879.
1866	II	Cattle Disease .. .. .	....
1867	I	General Clauses Act	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874. Ceased to apply to Acts made subsequent to the commencement of Madras Act I of 1891.
1871	II	Explaining Madras Act VIII of 1865, s. 11, clause 4.	....
1876	I	Assessment of Land Revenue.	....
1879	I	Amending Madras Act II of 1866 (Cattle Disease).	....
1882	V	Forests.	....
1884	III	Amending Madras Act II of 1864 (Revenue Arrears).	....
	IV	District Municipalities	Repealed in part, IX of 1888 (India); amended, Madras Act III of 1897.
	V	Local Boards	Amended, Madras Act III of 1890, ss. 1-6.
1886	I	Abkari.	....
1888	I	Local Authorities' Loan.	....
1889	I	Madras Village Courts.	....
	IV	Madras Salt.	....
1890	II	Canals and Ferries.	Amended, Madras Act II of 1896.
	III	Amending Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865.	....
1891	I	Madras General Clauses Act.	Amended, Madras Act II of 1896.
1893	IV	Madras Village Cess Act.	....
	V	Revenue Enquiries Act.	....
1894	I	Board of Revenue.	....
1897	IV	Survey and Boundaries Act, Madras.	....

Books and Publications.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. | (4) Village and Taluk Accounts. |
| (2) Manual of the District in which the officer is serving. | (5) Village Officers' Manual. |
| (3) Rules under the Forest and Abkari Acts. | (6) Memorandum upon Salt Administration, Madras (1894). |

List B.

Year.	Number.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and Amendments.
<i>General Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1858	XIII	Fraudulent Breaches of Contract by Workmen.	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874.
1864	VI	Whipping	Repealed in part, X of 1873; XVI of 1874; X of 1882; amended, III of 1895, ss. 5 and 6.
1869	XV	Prisoners' Testimony	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874; X of 1877; amended, XI of 1889, s. 98.
1871	I	Cattle Trespass	Amended, I of 1891.
1873	X	Indian Oaths	Repealed in part, XII of 1873; XII of 1876.
1874	IX	European Vagrancy	Repealed in part, I of 1879.
1878	I	Opium	Amended, XII of 1891.
			Repealed in part, XII of 1891; IV of 1894.
			Amended, XII of 1891.
			Repealed in part, XII of 1891.
			Amended, IX of 1885, ss. 5 and 6; II of 1887, ss. 1 to 4; IV of 1889, ss. 10, 11; VIII of 1889, ss. 1 and 2; IX of 1891, s. 3; XII of 1891; VIII of 1894, s. 11.
			See section 9, XIII of 1890; see II of 1896 and VIII of 1896.
1879	XXI	Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition.	Repealed in part, X of 1892.
1890	XI	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	Amended, XII of 1891; V of 1896.
1893	V	Execution of Capital Sentences Act.	
1894	IX	Prisons Act.	
1897	VIII	Reformatory Schools.	
<i>Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1859	XXIV	Police	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
			See Act III of 1888.
			Repealed in part, Madras Act I of 1885; Madras Act III of 1889; Madras Act V of 1896.
			Repealed in part and amended, Madras Act III of 1896 (when notified).
			Amended, Madras Act V of 1865; Madras Act III of 1889.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Regulations.</i>			
1816	XI	Police	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862 (as amended by XXXVI of 1867); XII of 1876; Regulation IX of 1828.
1819	II	State Prisoners	Amended, Regulation IV of 1821, s. 6.
1821	IV	Police: Punishment by Heads of Villages of petty thefts.	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874; XII of 1876.
			Repealed in part, XVII of 1862; XII of 1876.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Acts.</i>			
1866	V	Labour Contract with Natives	Repealed in part, III of 1876.
1888	II	Places of Public Resort.	
1889	III	Towns Nuisances.	
	IV	Madras Salt.	
<i>Books.</i>			
(1) Mayne's Indian Penal Code.			(3) Weir's Law of Offences and Criminal Procedure.
(2) Prinsep's Code of Criminal Procedure.			

38. (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed for the Higher Standard in rule 27 *supra*, Junior Civilians must undergo a month's practical training in surveying, and no officer will be entitled to receive the increased allowance of a "passed Assistant" until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) Survey schools, each lasting one month, are held at convenient centres during the months of May and June. The dates of opening and closing the schools and the places at which they are to be held are fixed by the Board of Revenue and notified for the information of Collectors early in April.

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

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

(5) Assistants shall, on joining a survey party, report themselves to the Collector of the district where the party is working.

(6) Each survey school is superintended by the Survey officer in charge of the division in which the school is held.

(7) The course of instruction is as follows:—

(i) That prescribed for karnams, which lasts about one week and comprises the use of the following instruments:—

chain, cross-staff, offset pole, plotting and offset scales, area square.

(ii) The additional course usually undergone by Revenue Inspectors, comprising the use of the following instruments:—

Prismatic compass, protractor, plane table, computing scale.

This course also lasts for about one week.

(iii) The use of the—

Theodolite, Vernier scale, diagonal scale.

While learning the use of the instruments mentioned above, the method of preparation and practical use of the following survey records and the means of testing their accuracy have to be thoroughly acquired:—

(1) Village maps, (2) Field measurement book, (3) Field register, and (4) Area list.

The Survey officer will take the class of Junior Civilians with him to one or more villages and examine the survey records on the ground on at least 15 days during the course of instruction.

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

FORM A.

Certificate.

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

Countersigned,

A.B.,
Dy. Supt. of Revenue Survey.

X.Y.,

Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

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

FORM B.

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

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

Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Public (189 ²⁹) Department. ^{Heads}

CURRENT No. 10

From Under Secretary to
Govt of Bengal

Order

No. 5987 A.

Dated 29th Dec 1897

Received 3rd Jan 1898

Registered 4th Jan 1898

Enclosures One.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a copy of
the rules for the Departmental
Examination of Asst. Magis-
trates in this Province.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
1360	8	16/12/97	
1673	7	15-12-97	Phil. and 499
1678	7	17-12-97	
1679	7	17-12-97	
1513	7	22-12-97	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

All communications to Government should give the Number, Date, and Subject of any previous Correspondence, and be addressed to the Secretary of the Department concerned.

No. 5987

Appointment DEPARTMENT.
BRANCH.

From

C. E. A. W. Oldham, Esq.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Madras.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th December 1897.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 1360, dated the 16th December 1897 I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the rules for the Departmental Examination of Assistant Magistrates and others in this Province.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

C. E. A. W. Oldham
Under-Secretary to the Govt of Bengal



22

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION RULES, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
3 JAN 1898
CHIEF SECRETARY

23

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3324A.—The 28th May 1895.—The following revised rules for the conduct of the departmental examinations, held under the direction and control of the Central Examination Committee, having been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor and approved by the Government of India, are hereby published for general information:—

Section 1.—General.

1. These rules shall apply to the departmental examinations of the junior members of the Indian Civil Service, the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, Subordinate Civil Service, Police, Opium, Forest and other Departments of the Public Service to whom they may from time to time be made applicable.
2. All Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, Special Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collectors who, on the 4th July 1892, had not been confirmed in their appointments (*vide* Appendix XII), Assistant Superintendents of Police, and others (to whom these rules may be applicable), who may have been more than six months on duty, shall, and those who have been less than six months on duty, may, at their option, be subjected to half-yearly departmental examinations, and shall be required to pass according to the standard, or the standards, of examination which may be applicable to them respectively in each subject, according to the rules hereinafter set forth.
3. To direct and control these (half-yearly) departmental examinations, there shall be a Central Examination Committee appointed by Government. It shall consist of a President and of as many members (of whom one shall be Secretary) as the Government may think proper to appoint from time to time.
4. The examinations will be held, in the Regulation Provinces, at any station which is the head-quarters of a Divisional Commissioner, or where there is a District Judge. They may also, with the previous consent of the Central Examination Committee, be held at any station where there is a Deputy Commissioner.
5. Each Divisional Commissioner shall notify in the *Calcutta Gazette*, at least one month before the date of examination, at what stations in his Division examinations are to be held, and shall report to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal the names of intending examinees, specifying at which centre of examination each is to attend. If a Divisional Commissioner has only a very few examinees, and if the means of locomotion are easy, he will probably have only one or two centres of examination in his Division. Heads of Departments will, in the same way, notify to the Chief Secretary the names of intending examinees in their respective departments, specifying at which centre each is to attend.
6. The Government, after collecting all the lists, will prepare a complete list of all officers liable to appear at the examination, and forward a general list to the Secretary to the Central Examination Committee at least three weeks before the examination, and extracts to the Presidents of the Local Committees.
7. The Central Examination Committee may, on sufficient cause being shown, permit the appearance of an officer for examination at a station other than that at which, under ordinary circumstances, he would be required to present himself.
8. Local Committees shall be formed at the several stations at which examinations are to be held, and they shall conduct the examinations under the instructions of the Central Committee.
9. The Local Committee at each station, which is the head-quarters of a Commissioner, shall consist of the Commissioner, the Collector (or Deputy Commissioner), and a native civil officer to be selected by the Commissioner. In the absence of the Commissioner, the Judge (or Judicial Commissioner) shall take his place on the Committee. At the other stations the Committee shall consist of the Judge, the Collector, and a native officer to be selected by the Judge. In the event of the Collector being unavoidably prevented from attending for reasons to be submitted to the President of the Local Committee in writing, the Commissioner or Judge may appoint a Deputy Magistrate or other native civil officer to take the Collector's place on the Committee. At the stations in the Non-Regulation Provinces which are not the head-quarters of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall form a Committee, with one or two other officers to be selected by him.
10. The Government will, in communication with the Central Committee, fix the dates for the half-yearly examination, which shall be the same for every district. The first half-yearly examination will usually be held in the month of April or May, and the second in the month of October or November.
11. It shall be the duty of the Central Committee to prepare, previous to each half-yearly examination, sets of questions to be put to the examinees, to forward a sufficient number of copies of each of such sets to the President of each Local Committee in a sealed packet, to determine the order in which the examination in each paper and subject shall be held, and to arrange all other details for the conduct of the examinations. The time fixed for each paper shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The Central Committee shall from time to time lay down such rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the Local Committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of ascertaining the proficiency of the examinees in each subject.

12. The sealed packet of papers shall remain in the custody of the President of the Local Examination Committee, who shall not open it until the time of examination. The Committee shall superintend the written examination of the examinees only so far as may be necessary to ensure its being conducted with proper strictness; they shall not examine the written answers, but shall forward them to the Central Committee with a statement specifying the marks which they assign to candidates for conversational proficiency in the vernacular, in which branch their decision shall be final. They shall further, in the case of the members of the Indian Civil Service, the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, the Subordinate Civil Service, and the Police Department, forward a report which shall be furnished by District Officers and Commissioners under whom the examinees have been employed, respecting their official character, qualifications, and the work done by them during the preceding six months.

13. The Central Committee, after perusing the reports and the examination papers, shall report to Government the names of such officers as, in their opinion, have passed, noticing specially, in the order of their merit, those who may have passed with distinction. They shall also report the names of those officers who have succeeded in some of the subjects only.

Section II.—Officers of the Indian Civil Service, the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, and Subordinate Civil Service.

14. There shall be two standards of examination in Law, Treasury and Local Fund Accounts, and Languages,—the Lower and the Higher Standards. With the exceptions specified below, officers are required to pass in Law, Accounts and in the language of the district by both the Higher and the Lower Standards, and in a second language by the Higher Standard only.

15. In Appendix V will be found the rules prescribing the tests in the vernacular which officers are required to satisfy.

16. The object of the Lower Standard of examination in Law shall be to test the examinee's practical acquaintance with the Criminal Codes, and his general knowledge of certain of the more important local laws, regulations and rules. One paper shall be prepared specially for this examination, which shall be confined to the Criminal Codes. The use of only Codes as issued by the Legislative Department, shall be allowed for this paper. The questions must not be such as can be answered by copying a passage from a book; but they must be such as shall thoroughly test the capacity of the examinees to understand the bearing of facts, and to ascertain the law and apply it. Another paper shall be prepared consisting of questions on the local laws, regulations and rules enumerated in Appendix I. These must be answered without the aid of books. This paper is designed equally for the candidates for examination by the Lower and Higher Standards, but the number of pass marks shall be less in the case of examinees by the Lower than in that of those by the Higher Standard of examination.

17. In the examination by the Higher Standard, it is necessary for the examinee to pass under the rules referred to above in two vernacular languages—ordinarily Bengali and Hindustani. All examinees will be required to pass in Law in two papers. The nature of the one, in answering the questions in which the use of books will not be allowed, has already been explained in paragraph 16. The other paper, for which the use of books will be allowed, will contain questions on the local laws, regulations and rules, set forth in Appendix II. Only unannotated editions of Acts or Codes and Manuals issued by authority will be allowed in answering this paper. The questions should be confined as much as possible to cases commonly arising in the ordinary routine of the office of a Magistrate and Collector. Certain facts of probable occurrence in real practice should be stated, and the examinee required to find and apply the law applicable to the facts.

18. In Accounts there will be two Standards of examination,—the Lower and the Higher. The scope of the questions at the former will be somewhat elementary, but candidates at the latter will be required to exhibit a satisfactory general acquaintance with the whole system of provincial accounts. The examination will be with the aid of books, a list of which is given in Appendix III.

19. An officer of the Indian Civil Service must pass the examination in Law, in Accounts, and in both languages by the Higher Standard. He will be required to pass by the Lower Standard only in Accounts and in the vernacular of the district in which he is serving.

20. Officers who, after passing in the higher grade the examination for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service held in 1873 or subsequently, have received appointments in that service, will be subject to no further examination except the Higher Standard departmental examination. Candidates who passed at the Subordinate Executive Service examination which was held in 1872 are exempted from examination by the Lower Standard in the vernacular only. They will be required to pass in Law and in Accounts by that standard.

21. Officers (except those whose cases are provided for by rule 20), who obtained appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service after passing the competitive examinations held in 1884 and in subsequent years, and all who may similarly obtain them in future, will be required to pass the departmental examinations by both standards.

22. An officer of the Indian Civil Service is permitted to present himself for examination by both the Higher and Lower Standards at the same time. If he passes in either of the papers, he will be held to qualify for the Lower Standard, but passing marks should be

obtained in both sets of papers to qualify for the Higher Standard. No other officer shall be permitted to take up any of the subjects by the Higher Standard examination until he shall have completely passed in such subject by the Lower Standard.

23. An officer, who succeeds in passing by either standard (a) in Law, (b) in Accounts, or (c) in either of the languages, shall not again be required to present himself for examination by the same standard in the subject in which he was successful, but only in those in which he failed.

24. The marks to be assigned to each branch of the examination in Law and examination in Accounts, the proportion required for passing by the different standards, and the time allowed for each paper, are set forth in Appendix IV. The same information as regards the examination in Languages will be found in Appendix V. Uniformity must be rigidly enforced in the time allowed for each subject, whether in Law, Accounts or Language.

25. An officer who has passed according to the Lower Standard of examination, and who has exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for six months, shall usually be vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, described in sections 32, 33, 35, and 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), provided he is certified by the Commissioner to be fully competent to exercise them. Assistant Magistrates will also then be vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

26. An officer, however, who shall have passed by the Lower Standard in the Criminal Codes, accounts, and in the language of his district, may on the Commissioner's recommendation be vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, provided he has had not less than six months' experience in his magisterial duties.

27. An officer who has passed according to the Higher Standard shall be eligible to be vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, but not until he shall have exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the second class for at least six months.

28. An officer, who has passed in law and in the language of his district according to the Higher Standard, may also be vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, subject to the condition of his having exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the second class for six months; but he shall not be entitled to any promotion or increase of pay until he has passed fully by the second standard. He shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class so long only as he is employed in a district where the language in which he has passed is the vernacular.

29. Assistant Magistrates being members of the Indian Civil Service, on first appointment, draw only Rs. 400 a month. On passing the Lower Standard of examination and being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, they shall be allowed an increase of Rs. 50 a month, provided they have exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for six months at least; and on passing fully the Higher Standard, and being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, they will receive a second increase of Rs. 50, provided they have also exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the second class for not less than six months.

30. It is the duty of district officers to look to the practical training of the young officers placed under them from their first entering into official life till they acquire a practical experience of their work and qualify themselves for the exercise of higher powers by passing the prescribed examinations. District officers are expected to take active interest in the well-being of the young men placed under them, by exercising due supervision over their studies, by holding periodical examinations to test their qualifications and official knowledge, and by any other means which may seem to them to be expedient for the purpose. They will be careful to see that the young officers subordinate to them are afforded opportunities, whenever possible, of learning Treasury work (*vide* Appendix XI).

Section III.—Police officers.

31. There shall be two standards of examination in Law and Languages,—the Lower and the Higher Standard. As regards the examination in Languages, rules 15 and 22 above shall apply to Police officers. The same papers in Languages will be set for Police officers as for the officers to whom the rules in section II apply. For the Lower Standard in Law, questions shall be set from the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1861, the Village Chaudhari Act, VI (B.C.) of 1870, or any Act amending it, in force at the time of examination, Act I (B.C.) of 1871, Act I of 1886, and Chapters IV, VIII, XV, and XVI of the Police Manual. The use of books will be allowed in answering these questions: only unannotated Codes, or Acts issued by authority, and the Police Manual may be used. For the Higher Standard the questions will be taken from the same Acts, from any part of the Police Manual, from all the Circulars of the Police Department, from the Excise, Salt and Opium Laws, from Act III (B.C.) of 1884 (so far as it relates to Police), and from the Evidence Act I of 1872, Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), Act II (B.C.) of 1889 (Fisheries), Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (Gambling), Act IV of 1879 (Railway), Act IX of 1890 (Railway), Act I of 1882, sections 172, 173 (Emigration), Act XI of 1890 (Cruelty to Animals), Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), and all amending Acts. In this examination the use of books will not be allowed. No officer will be permitted to take up Law by the Higher Standard until he has passed in that subject by the Lower Standard.

The marks to be assigned to the examination in Law, the proportion required for passing by the different standards, and the time allowed for each paper, are set forth in Appendix IV. The same information as regards the examination in Languages will be found in Appendix V.

32. Police Officers transferred to the Executive Service, or who desire such transfer, will be required to satisfy the same tests as those prescribed above for officers of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, subject to the exception noted below.

33. When such an officer has already passed by either standard in a language, the pass will be accepted as sufficient to that degree.

34. Any officer so transferred who has passed in Law by the Lower Standard (as hitherto required for the Police) will be required to pass for the Lower Standard in the general papers of local laws, etc. He will be exempted from examination in the Criminal Codes prescribed for the Lower Standard if he so desire; but if he elects to pass, such pass will be taken into account in his favour.

35. Such officers who have passed by the Higher Police Standard in Law will still be required to pass in both law papers prescribed in paragraph 17 above, the term "law" including Revenue and General law.

Section IV.—Officers of other Departments to whom these Rules have been made applicable.

36. Officers of the Opium Department will be examined, after admission to the Department, in the subjects mentioned in Government orders No. 1157G. of 28th October 1872, as amended by Government orders No. 2504-Opium, dated the 17th July 1893, to the address of the Secretary, Board of Revenue, particulars of which are stated in Appendix VII.

37. Forest officers will be examined, after admission to the Department, in the subjects mentioned in sections 72, 73, 74, 76, 77 and 78 and Appendix V of the Forest Department Code, 4th edition, particulars of which are stated in Appendix VIII.

38. The rules regulating the Departmental Examination of Cantonment Magistrates are contained in Appendix IX.

39. Officers of the Public Works Department will, after admission to the Department, be examined in Law once a year in April or May, as directed in Government Resolution No. 44T.E., dated the 31st May 1894, which is printed in Appendix X.

40. For the examination of Officers in cases, a case not being of special difficulty should be selected by the President of the Local Examination Committee. In selecting a case it should be remembered that Officers will only exercise magisterial powers under Act III (B.C.) of 1876 (Bengal Irrigation Act). The local Committees will merely state their opinion on the merits of each candidate's judgment and not transmit this part of the proceedings. The case selected shall be in the Court vernacular of the district in which the examination is held.

Section V.—Miscellaneous.

41. Officers attending these examinations will be allowed travelling allowance, subject to the rules laid down in Section IV, Chapter L, of the Civil Service Regulations.

42. No application, from any junior officer liable to examination, for privilege leave or leave on private affairs, will be entertained if the following half-yearly examination takes place before the expiry of the leave applied for, unless the application specifies that the applicant will attend the examination.

43. If such leave is applied for, and the application from such an officer is submitted to Government, it should be stated that he is liable to pass an examination, and that the next examination will be held within the period of the leave applied for. This will enable the Lieutenant-Governor to decide whether, for the reasons stated, the leave should be granted; and, if so, on what conditions.

APPENDIX I.

Regulations in which the examination will be without the aid of Books.

The February 1898 and Regulations in which the examination will be without the aid of Books.
28th 1895, "The Survey and Settlement Manual of 1817."
substituted for "The Survey and Settlement Manual of 1817."
Met 892.

Regulation IX of 1833.

Act IX of 1847.

Act XXXI of 1858.

Act XI of 1859.

Act V of 1861.

Act I of 1872.

Act I of 1878.

Act I of 1879.

Act VIII of 1885.

All Regulations and Acts amending the above.

The Settlement Manual of 1888 and Survey Manual of 1892.

Act I of 1890.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1868.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Act VI (B.C.) of 1870.

Act I (B.C.) of 1871.

Act V (B.C.) of 1875.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876.

Act V (B.C.) of 1878.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1878.

Act IX (B.C.) of 1880.*

Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

Act III (B.C.) of 1884.

Act I of 1894.

* A knowledge of the principles and general scheme of this law will be sufficient. Acquaintance with the executive details will not be required.

APPENDIX II.

Laws and Regulations in which the examination will be with the aid of Books.

All unrepealed Acts of the Government of India, Bengal Regulations, and Bengal Acts, Circulars of the Bengal Government and the High Court, and Manuals of the Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX III.

Accounts in which the examination will be with the aid of Books.

The Civil Account Code, Volume I,* the Subdivisional Treasury Rules, the Rules of Account for Judicial Officers prescribed by the High Court, the Standing orders of the Accountant-General, and Local Fund Rules.

APPENDIX IV.

Table showing the subjects for examination in Law and Accounts by each Standard, the maximum number of marks assigned to each, the minimum number required for passing, and the time to be allowed.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.	MAXIMUM MARKS.		PASSING MARKS.		Time.
	Lower Standard.	Higher Standard.	Lower Standard.	Higher Standard.	
Criminal Codes with books...	160	.....	100	.....	Three hours.
General law paper without book— $\frac{2}{3}$ of questions being revenue and $\frac{1}{3}$ non-revenue.	160	160	60	90	Ditto.
Paper with books to include all laws.	.....	160	.....	90	Four hours.
Accounts paper	160	160	80	80	Three hours.
Police law	160	160	100	90	Ditto.

APPENDIX V.

Rules for the examination of Civil Officers in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the Vernaculars.

The following rules for the examination of civil officers in the Lower Provinces of Bengal apply to all officers of the classes specified in them, and to such others as the Local Government may from time to time direct. They do not affect the rules for the encouragement of the study of the languages of frontier tribes, a copy of which is given in Appendix VI.

2. Two grades of examination are recognised:—

(I) The Higher Standard of examination for civil officers, held under the direction and control of the Central Examination Committee.

(II) The Lower Standard of examination for civil officers held under the direction and control of the Central Examination Committee.

3. Officers of the Public Works, Education, and Survey Departments are examined under special rules. In their case the standard specified in grade II will be accepted as sufficient, should they exceptionally have to be examined along with the officers attached to the general administration.

4. No native member of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service is liable to examination in a language which is his own vernacular.

Subject to the above proviso—

(i) All members of the above services are required to pass by the Higher and Lower Standards in the vernacular of the district in which they may be serving.

(ii) After so passing, if transferred to a district with a different vernacular, they will be required to pass in that vernacular by the higher standard only within two years of their arrival in the district. During this period they will, if otherwise qualified, be considered as eligible for promotion, but after the expiry of the two years they will, as long as they remain in the district, receive no promotion until they pass in the second language.

* For the lower standard of examination, candidates are required to pass in the following chapters of Volume I of the Civil Account Code only, viz., Chapters 1, 3 to 6, 9, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19 to 21, 29 to 31, and Appendix K.

- (iii) If, after passing in the second language referred to above, they are again transferred to a district where there is a third vernacular, they will be required to pass in that vernacular also by the Higher Standard only within two years* of their arrival in the district. During this period they will, if otherwise qualified, be considered as eligible for promotion, but after the expiry of the two years they will, as long as they remain in the district, receive no promotion until they pass in the third language.

Officers passing in a third language under this rule will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 180.

5. Medical officers in civil employ, if they have not already passed by the Military Higher or Lower Standard, will be required to pass in the language of the district by the standard specified in grade II.

6. Medical officers in civil employ, who have passed in one language under the above rules, if posted to a district where another language is the vernacular, will be required also to pass in it, but only by a conversational test designed to prove their ability to converse with the people and be understood by them.

No native medical officer shall be liable to examination in a language which is his own vernacular.

7. The officers named in the margin are required to pass by the standard specified in grade I above in two languages, of which Hindustani is one and Bengali the other. In the case of officers employed in Orissa, the two languages will be Hindustani and Uriya.

Officers required to pass in two languages:—
1. Indian Civil Servants.
2. Assistant Superintendents of Police.

8. Officers generally are required, in the first instance, to pass in the language of the district in which they are serving by the Lower Standard specified in grade II above, before attempting a second language, in which passing by the Higher Standard only will be required.

Order in which the languages must be taken up.

9. Uncovenanted officers, who have passed in any vernacular at the Native Civil Service Examination, are not required to pass in it again by the Lower Standard of departmental examinations, but may go up for the Higher Standard in cases where they become liable to this examination.

10. An officer liable to pass in two languages when he has passed in the language of the district by the Lower Standard, as required in rule 8 above, may present himself for examination by the Higher Standard in that language and in the second language, which will be Hindustani in the case of those who first qualify in Bengali or Uriya, and in the case of those who first pass in Hindustani, Bengali, or, if they be posted in Orissa, Uriya.

11. Members of the Indian Civil Service and the Statutory Civil Service who are of less than 12 years' standing, and have passed in Hindustani and Bengali, will, on transfer to Orissa, as a condition of promotion to the substantive grade of Magistrate, be required to pass in Uriya as a third language. Similarly, those who have passed in Hindustani and Uriya only, will, on transfer to Bengal, be required to pass in Bengali as a third language. On passing in a third language under this rule, covenanted and statutory civilians become entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

12. Assistant Superintendents of Police, who have passed in Hindustani and Bengali under rule 7 of Appendix V above, will on transfer to Orissa be liable to pass in Uriya as a third language, and unless they pass in it within two years* after their arrival there, they will not be considered eligible for promotion after that period until they have passed. On passing in Uriya they will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 180. Similarly, for those officers who have passed in Hindustani and Uriya, and are transferred to a Bengali-speaking district, Bengali will be a third language to be treated as above.

13. The examination specified in grade I above and the Lower Standard of examination specified in grade II above will be held under the rules for the conduct of the departmental examination of civil officers, and under the direction and control of the Central Examination Committee in Calcutta.

The following are the tests prescribed for the two grades of examinations:—

Grade I.—The Higher Standard of Departmental Examination.

A.—Reading current handwriting in the vernacular.†

A document of the more difficult description of office papers, selected and lithographed by the Central Examination Committee, shall be transliterated‡ into the Roman character according to the Hunterian or Wilsonian system. Special marks will be assigned for the correct use of this system.

B.—A written translation from the vernacular into English.

The same document shall also be translated into English correctly.

C.—A written translation from English into the vernacular.†

* In the case of officers serving on the date of this notification, the two years referred to in the above rule will count from such date.

† The Hindustani paper will be in the Kaithi character for all officers except Opium Officers of the Benares Agency, for whom special rules have been prescribed (vide Appendix VII).

‡ For the rules for transliteration, see circular order No. 311, dated the 20th March 1894, issued by the Central Examination Committee.

An English judgment or other official document of a somewhat difficult nature, selected by the Central Examination Committee, shall be translated into the vernacular without assistance, and in a generally correct manner.

D.—Dictation from English into the vernacular.

An English report or other official paper of some difficulty shall be translated into the vernacular and dictated off-hand fluently and intelligibly, and the translation written down by a clerk exactly as dictated.*

E.—Conversation in the vernacular.

The examinee shall be tested in conversation with several natives in such a manner as to satisfy the local Committee of his power of making himself understood by them, and of explaining himself with clearness and sufficient propriety in the vernacular in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business.

The maximum and the pass marks assigned to each branch of the examination, and the time allowed for the papers, are subjoined:—

Subjects of examination.	Maximum marks.	Passing marks.	Time.
Transliteration ...	20	10	One and-a-half hour.
Translation from vernacular ...	20	10	
Ditto from English ...	20	10	Two hours.
Dictation ditto ...	20	10	Half an hour.
Conversation ...	20	10	Ten minutes.

Grade II.—The Lower Standard of Departmental Examination.

For this examination the tests shall be the same as the above, but the papers shall be less difficult. The proportion of marks to be obtained in order to pass, and the time allowed for the papers, shall be the same as for the Higher Standard above described. The principal object of this examination shall be to test the proficiency for practical purposes of the examinee in such language.

14. No native officer (these rules notwithstanding) shall be liable to examination in a language which is his own vernacular. The Commissioners or Heads of Departments submitting the lists of intending examinees under rule 5 of the Rules will consider each case, and, on satisfying themselves, may exempt the candidate from examination in such language, reporting their reasons for doing so to Government.

15. No reward shall be paid to any native officer for passing in any language with which, from his birth or education, he is naturally familiar, or which is closely allied to his vernacular language. For the purposes of this rule Bengali and Uriya will be considered to be closely allied languages.

APPENDIX VI.

Rules for the encouragement of the study of the languages of Frontier Tribes mentioned in paragraph 1 of Appendix V.

The following are the rules sanctioned for granting rewards to civil officers in Bengal for proficiency in the languages of frontier tribes.

2. A reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted to any Member of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Collector, District or Assistant Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, or Civil Medical Officer, whether European or Native, who shall pass by the

prescribed standard an examination in any one language, in any of the groups of languages noted in the margin, provided that the language is spoken within the district where the officer is at the time employed, or by tribes conterminous to it with whom he has official relations. A second reward will in no case be given to an officer for proficiency in a second language of the same group. The grant of a reward is in every case subject to the condition that it will not be allowed to a native candidate for passing an examination in any language with which, from his birth or education, he is naturally familiar, or which is closely allied to his vernacular language.

3. The examination shall be conducted by a local Committee to be specially appointed by Government on each occasion.

4. The tests which a candidate for the above reward must undergo are as follow:—

(a) He must be able to converse freely with the people of the tribe in whose vernacular he may wish to qualify to understand and to make himself understood by them.

(b) He must write down in the English, or the Bengali, or Hindi character sentences spoken in the tribal language by one of the tribe, or a conversation held between two of them, and must explain it correctly in English.

* The words dictated by the examinee may be recorded by the clerk in any character.

- (c) He must without assistance translate from English or his mother-tongue into the tribal language (writing it in either the English, or Bengali, or Hindi character) sentences not of a more difficult nature than those described in clause (b). The translation must be substantially correct and intelligible when read to a native in whose language it might be written.

5. These rules will not affect those prescribing the rewards to which junior civilians, who succeed in passing High Proficiency and Honours examinations in certain specified languages, will be entitled.

APPENDIX VII.

1. After admission into the Opium Department, Assistant Sub-Deputy Agents in the Bihar and Benares Agencies are subject to a departmental examination which will be held under the control of the Central Examination Committee.

2. This examination will be held twice a year in June and December at Bankipore for the officers of both Agencies under a Local Committee, consisting of one or both Opium Agents, the Patna Factory Superintendent, and a Native Civil Officer to be selected by the Commissioner of the Patna Division.

3. The Central Examination Committee will arrange before each examination to set question-papers in communication with the Principal of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College.

4. The Opium Assistants will be required to pass in the following subjects necessary for their practical work :—

1. Opium Laws.
2. Surveying.
3. Language of the district in which they may be serving.

5. Candidates may be asked to answer questions in Chemistry and Botany so far as these subjects are embodied in the Opium Manual.

6. The text-books prescribed for these subjects are as follows :—

1. *Opium Laws*.—Opium Manual prescribed by the Board of Revenue, and Act I of 1878.
2. *Surveying*.—Mr. Kelly's Hand-book of Surveying.

7. In the examination in Language separate papers will be set in the same way as is done in the case of Lower Standard Hindustani papers for Assistant Magistrates and others, specified in grade II, Appendix V.

Assistants in the Benares Agency will ordinarily pass in Urdu (Persian character) and Hindi (Nagri character), and the Assistants in the Bihar Agency in Hindi (Kaithi character). Assistants are liable to transfer from one Agency to the other. On such transfer, if otherwise qualified, they will be considered as eligible for promotion without passing in the vernacular of the Agency to which they have been transferred for a period of two years from the time of their arrival in the Agency to which they have been transferred. After the expiry of that period they will not be eligible for promotion until they pass in the vernacular of the Agency.

8. The table showing the subjects of examination in Opium Laws and Surveying, the maximum number of marks assigned to each, the minimum number required for passing, and the time to be allowed is subjoined :—

Subjects of Examination.				Maximum marks.	Passing marks.	Time.
Opium Laws	...	...	...	120	60	Three hours.
Surveying	...	...	...	120	60	Ditto.

For examination in Languages—vide Appendix V.

9. The rules for the conduct of departmental examinations of Assistant Magistrates and others are, as far as practicable, applicable to the examinations of Opium Officers.

10. The Central Examination Committee, after perusing the reports and the examination papers with the assistance of the examiners who set the papers, will report to Government the names of such officers as in their opinion have passed, noticing specially the subjects in which they passed.

APPENDIX VIII.

The following rules regulate the examinations of Forest Officers in the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal :—

1. Officers of the Forest Department in Bengal will be required to pass in both the grades referred to in rule 2, Appendix V, in Bengali or Hindustani, according as the one or the other is prescribed for each officer by the Conservator, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-

Governor, under section 73 of the Forest Department Code. The examinations will be conducted under the orders of the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta, at the several local centres, as provided for in the foregoing examination rules. Special papers will, however, be prepared for Forest Officers, in which technical judicial terms will be avoided and such terms substituted as bear directly on forest work.

2. A Forest Officer passing the above examinations will be considered to have fulfilled the conditions as regards examination in Languages laid down in section 73 of the Forest Department Code, 4th Edition, for the purpose of promotion to the higher grades. The examinations passed by Forest Officers in Hindustani by the Military standard in the other provinces or in Bengal, previous to the issue of these orders, will, however, hold good for the purposes of promotion.

3. The rules prescribed in Appendix V for the conduct of departmental examinations of other Civil Officers will, as far as practicable, be applicable to the examinations of Forest Officers.

4. Forest Officers will be allowed to present themselves for examination in any "principal" language of their province by both the Lower and the Higher Standards at the same time with the permission of the Conservator of Forests: an officer who passes in either of the papers will be held to have qualified for the Lower Standard, but passing marks must be obtained in both sets of papers to qualify for the Higher Standard.

5. The examinations in the Land Revenue systems of Bengal, in Forest Law, and in Forest Procedure and Accounts will be conducted as follows :—

(a) Written Examinations.

The papers are set by the Central Examination Committee in communication with the Conservator of Forests, and the following table shows the particulars of marks assigned to each subject and time allowed :—

Subjects of Examination.				Maximum marks.	Passing marks.	Time allowed.
Land Revenue systems of Bengal	...	...	...	100	60	Two hours.
Forest Law	...	...	...	100	60	Ditto.
Forest Procedure and Accounts	...	...	...	100	60	Ditto.

For examination in Languages—vide Appendix V.

(b) Oral Examinations.

The questions are set by the Conservator of Forests. The answers of each examinee are taken down in writing by, or under the immediate superintendence of, a member of the Local Examination Committee; and are forwarded (under their joint signatures) in a registered cover on the day of the examination to the Conservator of Forests, who will adjudge the marks to be allotted on the system in force for the written papers.

A total of over 160 marks, gained on both the papers in the written and oral examinations together in any one of the three subjects will entitle the examinee to a certificate of having passed "with credit," in that subject, and a total of over 180 marks to a certificate of having passed "with great credit" provided that no examinee can be held to have passed "with credit" in any subject, if no marks are allotted for the answer to any one of the questions set in that subject either in the written or in the oral examination.

6. The Central Examination Committee, after perusing the reports of the Local Committees and the answer-papers in the written examinations with the assistance of the examiners who set the papers, will report to Government the names of such officers as in their opinion have passed, noticing specially those who have passed "with credit" or "with great credit" in the Land Revenue systems of Bengal, in Forest Law, and in Forest Procedure and Accounts.

The 21st February 1896.—The following is added as rule 7 to Appendix VIII to the rules for the departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates and others, dated the 28th May 1895 :—

"The above rules should also apply to Forest Rangers who are permitted, at their option, to appear at the examinations mentioned in section 72 of the Forest Department Code."

Forest Officers in Bengal.

tion for Assistant Conservators, istant Conservators, 4th grade,

- will be in the following subjects :—
- A.—Vernacular by the Higher Standard in a "principal" language of the province in which an officer is serving, unless (in the case of an Extra Assistant Conservator), he be a native of that province of pure Asiatic Extraction.
 - B.—Land Revenue.
 - C.—Forest Law.
 - D.—Procedure and Accounts.

The Examining Board, or Boards, will be appointed by Local Governments, and should include a Forest Officer.

A.—Languages.

Principal and optional languages.

Section 73.—For the purposes of this Code languages are divided into—

- (i) Principal.
- (ii) Optional.

The following statement shows the languages held to be "principal" in each province:—

No.	Province.	Principal languages.
1	Bengal	{ Bengali. ... Hindustani.

Nothing in section 37, 44 or 72 is intended to prevent an Assistant Conservator of the 2nd grade, or an Extra Assistant Conservator, from presenting himself for examination by the Lower Standard in any principal language of the province.

Examinations will be held both in the Lower and Higher Standards, and will be conducted in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be promulgated by Local Governments, with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

In the case of those provinces in which two languages are entered as "principal," the Conservator may, with the sanction of the Local Government, prescribe in which of the two languages any officer will be required to pass.

B.—Land Revenue.

Section 76.—The examination will be written and oral. The written examination will comprise not less than six questions on the laws and subjects discussed in Baden-Powell's "Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India," (in one volume), and the Chapters which refer to the system of the province in which the officer is serving.

C.—Forest Law.

Section 77.—The examination will be similar to that in Land Revenue, and will be both written and oral, the questions being on the laws and subjects discussed in Baden-Powell's "Forest Law."

D.—Procedure and Accounts.

Section 78.—The examination will be written and oral, and will embrace the Forest Code, the Civil Service Regulations and the rules regarding the general conduct of business in the Forest Department. The use of books will be allowed.

APPENDIX IX.

Examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

The following rules regulate the departmental examination of Cantonment Magistrates in the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

1. An officer who has not passed the preliminary examination will not be appointed to act as a Cantonment Magistrate for a period of more than three months, unless in exceptional circumstances.
2. An officer who passes the preliminary examination will be eligible for appointment as a Cantonment Magistrate on probation, but will not be confirmed or vested with full magisterial powers until he has passed the higher standard examination.
3. Any officer who may be appointed to act as a Cantonment Magistrate without having passed the preliminary examination will be required to pass the lower standard examination, and if he fails to do so at the first opportunity, he will be liable to revert to military duty.
4. The preliminary examination will be held equivalent in difficulty to the corresponding portion of the lower standard examination for Junior Civilians in the following subjects, viz.—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (1) The Indian Penal Code. | } With books. |
| (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure. | |
| (3) The Indian Evidence Act. | |
| (4) The Mufassal Small Cause Courts Act. | |
| (5) The chapters and sections of the Civil Procedure Code mentioned in the first schedule to Act X of 1883. | |
| (6) The Police Act. | } Without books. |
| (7) The Cantonments Act and Rules. | |

5. For the higher standard examination a harder paper will be set on the above subjects, omitting the Cantonments Act and Rules.

6. An officer who has not, in qualifying for appointment to the staff corps, passed by the higher standard in the vernacular of the district in which he is employed will be required to do so before he is declared to have fully passed by the higher standard examination.

7. A Cantonment Magistrate failing to pass the higher standard examination within 18 months after joining his appointment will be liable to forfeiture of the appointment and remand to military duty.

8. A Cantonment Magistrate who has passed the language examination in one province or district will, on transfer to another province or district, be required to pass by the higher standard in the language of the province or district to which he is transferred. Should he fail to pass this examination within 18 months of his transfer, he will be entitled to no increase of salary until he does pass.

9. The examinations will be conducted under the direction and control of the Central Examination Committee, and will take place at the same time with the half-yearly departmental examinations of Assistant Magistrates and others. The centres of examination will ordinarily be Calcutta and Bankipore, but any others may be fixed by the Central Examination Committee if considered necessary.

10. Separate papers in law will be set for Cantonment Magistrates.

11. The following table shows the particulars of marks assigned to each subject and the time allowed:—

Subject of examination.	MAXIMUM MARKS.		PASSING MARKS.		Time allowed.
	Lower standard.	Higher standard.	Lower standard.	Higher standard.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paper, with books (Penal Code, &c.) ...	160	...	90	...	Three hours.
Ditto ditto ...	...	160	...	90	Four hours.
Paper, without books (Cantonments Act and Rules) ...	160	...	90	...	Three hours.

N.B.—For examination in languages, vide appendix V.

12. In languages the same papers will be set for Cantonment Magistrates as for Assistant Magistrates and others.

13. The rules for the conduct of the departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates and others are, as far as practicable, applicable to the examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

APPENDIX X.

No. 44T.—E., dated Darjeeling, the 31st May 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

Examination in Law to be passed by officers of the Public Works Department serving in Bengal.

READ—

Notification No. 221 of the 15th June 1891.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration the orders quoted above, under which officers in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department are required to pass an examination in law before being invested with magisterial powers. These orders apply only to officers who joined the Department after the 1st of January 1881. In the notification referred to, no disqualification is attached to officers who do not pass further than that preference is to be given to passed officers for the charge of an Irrigation Division.

2. Assistant Engineers are now ordinarily attached to the Irrigation Branch on appointment, and it is desirable that all officers employed in the Public Works Department in Bengal shall be qualified to take charge of an Irrigation Division. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore determined that all Assistant Engineers employed in Bengal shall, whether they have or have not been invested with magisterial powers, be required to pass the examination in Law, parts A, B, and C, as shown in the appendix to this Resolution, before being promoted to be Executive Engineers, 3rd grade, permanent rank.

3. The following officers, who are required under this Resolution or under the former notification to pass the examination, are exempted to the extent specified :—

Mr. C. A. White	...	Exempted from part C. Will be required to pass in parts A and B before being promoted to Executive Engineer, 1st grade.
" M. H. Arnott	...	Exempted from part C.
" H. Barlow	...	Will be required to pass the examination before being promoted to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.
" T. H. Clowes	...	
" H. H. Green	...	
" C. P. Warde	...	Examination optional. Exempted if he so desires.

4. The following officers, who are now Executive Engineers, were appointed to the Department after the 1st of January 1881, but have throughout their service been employed in the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department, and they are accordingly exempted from passing the examination :—Mr. B. K. Finnimore, Mr. M. H. Jackson and Mr. E. R. Gardiner. Mr. C. H. deMello was appointed to the Department previous to the 1st of January 1881, and though not yet promoted to be an Executive Engineer, permanent rank, is exempted under the former notification.

5. Upper Subordinates who have received permission from their Superintending Engineer may appear at paper A of the examination in Law. By passing they will be considered as increasing their chances of promotion, and subordinates who pass this examination will, if placed in charge of irrigation Subdivisions, be vested with the powers of a canal officer.

6. All zilladars will be required to appear at the examination in paper A till they pass. Those appointed to the Department after the 1st April 1891 will not be promoted until they have done so.

1. The examination in Law will consist of two papers without books (A and B), and an examination in cases (C). It will be conducted under the direction of the Central Examination Committee, and will take place at the same time as the half-yearly departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates and others.

A.

The first paper will comprise—

- (i) Cattle-Trespass Act, I of 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891.
- (ii) Bengal Irrigation Act, III (B.C.) of 1876.
- (iii) Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

Chapter	II,	sections 6, 21, 37, 38, 51 and 52.
"	III,	" 53, 60 and 64 to 70.
"	IV,	" 76 to 85.
"	V,	" 107 to 109.
"	X,	" 172 to 175, 178 to 181 and 186 to 188.
"	XI,	" 191 to 193, 224 and 228.
"	XVII,	" 425 to 440.
- (iv) Evidence Act (I of 1872 as amended by XVIII of 1872).

Chapter	I,	sections 1, 3 and 4.
"	II,	" 5 to 11, 13 to 16, 24 to 30, 32 to 39, 43, 47 to 49, 53 and 54.
"	IV,	" 59, 60.
"	V,	" 61 to 65, 67, 73, 79, 83, 87, and 90.
"	VI,	" 91 to 93 and 98.
"	VII,	" 101 to 106.
"	IX,	" 118 to 127, 129, 132 and 133.
"	X,	" 137 to 155, 159, 161 and 165.
- (v) Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1882.

Chapter	I,	the whole.
"	II,	sections 6, 10, 11, 12 and 17.
"	III,	" 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 37 and 40.
"	IV,	" 42, 43 and 45.
"	V,	" 46 to 53, 57, 60, 61, 64 and 65.
"	VI,	the whole.
"	VII,	sections 94, 96 and 104.
"	IX,	section 127.
"	XIV,	the whole.
"	XV,	sections 177, 179, 180, 183, 183, 186, 187, 191, 192 and 195.
"	XVI,	the whole.
"	XVII,	"
"	XIX,	"
"	XX,	"
"	XXI,	"
"	XXIV,	sections 340 to 347, 349 to 352.
"	XXV,	the whole.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|---|
| Chapter | XXVI, | sections 366, 367, 369, 371 and 372. |
| " | XXVIII, | " 384 to 389, 397 and 400. |
| " | XXXI, | " 407, 418 to 423, 426 and 430. |
| " | XXXII, | section 435. |
| " | XXXIII, | sections 443, 445 and 453. |
| " | XXXV, | " 476, 480, 481, 482, 484, 485 and 437. |
| " | XXXVIII, | section 495. |
| " | XXXIX, | the whole. |
| " | XL, | sections 503, 505 and 506. |
| " | XLI, | " 511 and 512. |
| " | XLIII, | " 517 and 518. |
| " | XLIV, | section 528. |
| " | XLV, | sections 529 to 531, 535 and 537. |
| " | XLIV, | " 540, 543 to 545, 547, 548, 555 and 556. |

(vi) Circular order of the High Court (Criminal), No. 6, dated 10th November 1890, sections I and II.

B.

The second paper will comprise—

- (i) Canals Navigation Act, V (B.C.) of 1864.
- (ii) Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, parts I to VI.
- (iii) Drainage Act, VI (B.C.) of 1880.
- (iv) Embankments Acts XXXII of 1855, VII (B.C.) of 1866, and II (B.C.) of 1882.
- (v) Rules made under these Acts.

C.

2. The examination in cases will be conducted as follows :—

The record of a case, such as ordinarily comes before a canal officer exercising magisterial powers, in which the evidence has been recorded in the vernacular, will be read out by a native official. Where possible, the case will be read to each candidate separately, or to small batches. The candidate must write his notes of evidence as the reading proceeds, as he would do were he actually trying the case. At the conclusion of the case the candidate, who may refer to his books, must write (Europeans in English, natives of India in Hindustani, Uriya, Bengali or English as they prefer) a judgment on the question or questions at issue, with a statement of reasons.

3. Officers will be allowed to pass separately in either of the papers A or B or in the case C. Passing marks in each subject will be 50 per cent.

The following table shows the particulars of marks assigned to each subject and the time allowed :—

Subjects of examination.	Maximum marks.	Passing marks.	Time allowed.
1	2	3	4
Law paper "A" ...	120	60	Three hours.
" "B" ...	120	60	Ditto.
Examination in cases ...	120	60	To be determined by the Local Examination Committee.

For examination in Languages—vide Appendix V.

APPENDIX XI.

Resolution of the Government of Bengal, in the Appointment Department, No. 4717A., dated the 15th December 1892.

Read—

The Resolution of Government, dated the 28th March 1882, on the subject of the training, selection and qualification of officers for charge of District Treasuries.

Read also—

The Resolution of Government, No. 3111A., dated the 4th July 1892, on the admission of Special Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors to the Departmental Examination of Junior Members of the Covenanted and Provincial Civil Services.

In paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the 28th March 1892, quoted in the preamble, it was declared to be the duty of Commissioners and District Officers to see that young officers, until they have passed the departmental examination by the Higher Standard, are allowed opportunities of gaining practical acquaintance with the duties of a Treasury Officer, and that they are placed for the purposes of training in charge of district treasuries under the general supervision of the Deputy Collector ordinarily in charge, or of some other competent officer on the spot, for a period of not less than six weeks or more than two months in each year, and it was also laid down that a certificate from the Collector of the district, that each officer in training has, under the above provisions, duly attended to and satisfactorily discharged the duties of Treasury Officer, should be indispensable to his being declared to have passed any departmental examination.

2. The orders contained in the Resolution of the 4th July 1892, under which Special Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors are required to pass the departmental examinations, have, however, so largely increased the number of officers liable to those examinations that a strict compliance with the above rules is no longer possible. The production of a certificate regarding treasury work will therefore not be an obligatory condition of the examination in future, and it will be considered sufficient if candidates are able to pass their examinations in treasury subjects. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced of the importance of allowing to young officers in training sufficient opportunity of learning treasury work, and hopes that District Officers will be careful to see that Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, and Sub-Deputy Collectors under them are afforded such opportunities whenever possible.

APPENDIX XII.

Resolution No. 3111A., dated the 4th July 1892, regarding the admission of Special Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors to the Departmental Examinations. (Extract paragraphs 7 to 9.)

7. In these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor considered it desirable to lay down as an inflexible rule that all Special Deputy Collectors shall be required to appear at the departmental examinations under the same conditions as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Provincial Service. If they do not pass these examinations within the time prescribed from the date on which it is made compulsory on them to appear, they must be reduced to their permanent appointments as Sub-Deputies.

8. In regard to Sub-Deputy Collectors also it is now laid down that they shall be required to appear at the examinations under similar conditions. In their case, however, the rule can only be enforced, in the first instance, with considerable exceptions. It cannot be applied to the senior officers of the service, who have reached an age when they cannot be expected to pass examinations. Nor would it be fair to extend the rule to officers who, at the date of the present orders, have been confirmed in their appointments. For such officers, therefore, the examinations will be optional. But it must be distinctly understood by all who are concerned that if they do not succeed in passing at least the Lower Standard of examination, they will not be eligible for promotion to the grade of Special Deputy Collector. It is optional for them to compete at the examinations, or not, as they please; but if they have not passed the Lower Standard, they will be passed over for promotion. There is no need, however, to make any exception in the case of officers who have not yet been confirmed in their appointments or are still probationers in the service, and for such officers the Lieutenant-Governor is now pleased to decide that it shall be compulsory on them to appear at the examinations. The following orders are applicable to their case:—They will not be confirmed in any grade higher than that of the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors until they have passed the Lower Standard of examination, and they will not be confirmed in any grade higher than the third grade until they have passed the Higher Standard. Their position in these grades will primarily depend on the date on which they are declared to have passed, and their eligibility for substantive *pro tempore* promotion will (other things being equal) be regulated accordingly. If they fail to pass their examinations within the prescribed periods, they will be liable to lose their appointments under the same conditions as now apply to Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

9. All Sub-Deputy Collectors, for whom the examinations are now declared to be optional, will be required to send in their names as intending candidates through their District Officer and Commissioner to the Under-Secretary to Government in the Appointment Department, at least two months before the date which is ordinarily fixed for holding the half-yearly examination. If they neglect to comply with this rule, they will not be allowed to appear. The names of those officers for whom the examination is obligatory will be included in the half-yearly lists of those who are liable to appear at the examination without any further representation on their part.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 55

From *The Govt of Bombay*
Rev. Dept.

Order

No. 118

Dated 6th Jan 1898

Received 8th Jan 1898

Registered 10th Jan 1898

Enclosures one

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a copy of the
rules for the Departmental
of, & for the encouragement of
Study of Oriental languages
among the junior members
of the I. C. S. in the Bombay
R

Public 8

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10

Enclosure to G.O. No. 1237 Pub. D. 28. 9. 98.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

36

No. 118 of 1905.

Madrid, 6th January 1905.

To

The Chief of the Indian Civil Service, Government of India.

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. R-1800, dated 14th ultimo, I am glad to inform you that the rules for the recruitment of the Indian Civil Service—recruitment of the staff of the Indian Civil Service, and the members of the Indian Civil Service in the Indian Civil Service.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Acting Under Secretary to Government

CHIEF SECRETARY
-5 JAN. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRID

37

443

RULES

FOR THE

Departmental Examinations of, and
for the encouragement of the study
of Oriental Languages among, the
Junior Members of the Indian Civil
Service in the Bombay Presidency.

840

38/

RULES

FOR THE

Departmental Examinations of, and
for the encouragement of the study
of Oriental Languages among, the
Junior Members of the Indian Civil
Service in the Bombay Presidency.

he has been examined at such Departmental Examination. He shall likewise be considered as having passed in any other Vernacular language which may have been one of the subjects of the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, in which he may afterwards have passed.

7. A Civil Servant who has passed in one Vernacular language, and who, at any time before he has completed ten years' residence in India, joins an appointment in a district in the Vernacular of which he has not passed, must pass in the latter language, according to, at least, the Lowest Standard, within one year from the date of his joining such appointment. On his failing so to do, a deduction of ten per cent. will be made from his salary until he passes or is removed to a district the Vernacular of which is different. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7536, 5th November 1887.)

Junior Civil Servants not to receive charge of talukás and be invested with Second Class Magisterial powers without passing Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

Junior Civil Servants not to be appointed Second Assistant Collectors or Assistant Judges, or Sessions Judges, and be invested with First Class Magisterial powers without passing Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

10. A Junior Civil Servant desirous of entering the Judicial Branch of the Service may, on application made to the Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations one month before the date of the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, be examined thereat in an extra paper relating to Judicial matters as hereinafter provided. The Junior Civil Servant will not by passing in this paper bind himself to enter the Judicial Branch, but he will be freed from obligation to pass any other examination in Judicial matters.

11. Substantive promotions to the grades of Second Assistant Collector as also officiating promotions to this as well as the grade of First Assistant Collector will, under ordinary circumstances, be regulated according to the date of passing the Higher Standard Departmental Examination. Passing the Departmental Examination, however, will not entitle to promotion any one whose conduct is not otherwise satisfactory. The names of officers holding the substantive appointments of First and Second Assistant Collectors will be printed in the Civil List in the order of their seniority in the service.

12. A Junior Civil Servant will not be entitled to travelling allowance on these occasions, unless the Central Committee for Vernacular or Departmental Examinations, as the case may be, shall certify that his proficiency was such as to entitle him to the allowance.

HINDUSTANI AND VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS.

13. The Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations will consist of the Secretary or Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, the Oriental Translator to Government, and two other members appointed by Government, the Oriental Translator being Secretary

* The practice of the Central Committees is to refuse certificates for travelling allowance to candidates who obtain less than a half of the minimum number of marks required to pass.

to this Committee. This Committee is distinct from the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations (see *infra*, Rule 19), and examines in Hindustani and the Vernaculars only.

14. This Committee will meet at Bombay or Poona quarterly on such date as they may appoint for the examination of Junior Civil Servants desirous of being examined in Hindustani or in any of the Vernacular languages of the Presidency, *viz.* Maráthi, Gujaráti, and Kánarese.* Civil Servants and others desirous of being examined in Sindhi are examined in that language up to the Higher Standard by a Branch Committee at Karáchi.

The examination in Baluchi before the Branch Committee for Vernacular Examinations in Sind may be discontinued (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8461, dated 30th October, 1895).

Subjects of examination in Hindustani. 15. (a) The examination in Hindustani shall contain the following exercises:—

1. Translation <i>vivá voce</i> into English, with reasonable premeditation, but without assistance, from a fairly-written Hindustani letter or petition ...	Full Marks	60
2. Written translation, without assistance, into Hindustani from an ordinary English narrative, and from a letter or petition, or Government order or regulation ...	"	120
3. Translation <i>vivá voce</i> into Hindustani of a simple dialogue or of questions and answers proposed by the Examiner...	"	50
4. Conversation on ordinary subjects, including Commercial, Revenue, and Magisterial matters, to test the Candidate's capability of understanding and making himself understood in a conversation on such subjects ...	"	35
5. A knowledge of the Grammar of the language, to be tested by parsing, or by the Candidate's answers to questions proposed by the Examiner ...	"	35
Total ...		300
To pass 60 per cent. ...		180

(b) A candidate must, in order to pass, obtain at least one-third of the marks under each head of examination and 60 per cent. of the total number of marks. If he obtains less than the requisite number of marks under the second head of examination it shall be in the discretion of the Committee whether he should be further examined. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6207, 30th August, 1886.)

Standard by which the Committee examines in the Vernaculars. 16. The standard by which the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations examines in the Vernaculars is the Lowest Vernacular Standard.

Subjects of examination in the Vernaculars. 17. (a) The examination in a Vernacular language by the Lowest Standard shall contain the following exercises:—

The Candidate is to be required—

1. To read a page of Village or Taluka Accounts written in the Vernacular language and ordinary cursive character. ...	Full Marks	40
2. To read off in the Vernacular of the district, and explain <i>vivá voce</i> in English, a deposition or other exhibit selected from a Magisterial case, and a petition in the ordinary character ...	"	60
3. To render back into the Vernacular from an English translation an ordinary report by a Native Revenue Officer. This must be rendered in a style sufficiently intelligible to enable a Native to read it out as written. It must be free from material errors in grammar and spelling, and the handwriting must be legible ...	"	70

* *Vide* Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 3054, 17th May, 1887.

4. To converse with two or three Natives in such manner as to satisfy the Committee that he is able to understand and make himself understood by Natives of various classes in ordinary conversation	Full Marks.
...	70
Total ...	240
To pass 60 per cent. ...	144

(b) A Candidate must, in order to pass, obtain at least one-third of the marks under each head of examination and at least 60 per cent. of the total of the aggregate number of marks. If he obtains less than the requisite number of marks for the third head, it shall be in the discretion of the Committee whether his examination shall proceed further (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6207, 30th August, 1886).

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

18. Half-yearly examinations of Junior Civilians and others who may be permitted to appear shall be held at Bombay or Poona, under the supervision of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations on 1st April and 1st October, or such other dates as may be notified to the Examinees by order of the President.

19. The Central Committee for Departmental Examinations will consist of a Judge of the High Court as President, or such other officer as may be nominated by Government, the Secretary or Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, the Accountant General, his Deputy or Assistant, the Registrar of the High Court, and the Oriental Translator to Government, who shall also be Secretary, and such other members as Government may from time to time appoint.

The Inspector General of Registration and Stamps will be an *ex-officio* member of the Committee for the purpose of preparing questions relating to the Indian Registration and Stamp Acts and the rules laid down thereunder. (Government Notification (Revenue) No. 7841, dated 16th November, 1887.)

20. (a) There shall be two standards of qualification. The Lower Standard must be passed before a Candidate can present himself for examination according to the Higher Standard.

(b) It will not be necessary for a Native Junior Civil Servant to undergo the language part of the examinations by the Lower and Higher Standards.

LOWER STANDARD.

(See Appendix A.)

21. The principal object of the Lower Standard of examination shall be to test the Candidate's proficiency in the Vernacular language of the district. The further objects shall be to test his general acquaintance with the leading principles of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws of Procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the functions of an Assistant Collector and (Subordinate) Magistrate, and his power of dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence. With these objects the following scheme of examination is laid down:—

(1) Papers and questions are to be proposed to the Candidate for the purpose of ascertaining his knowledge of the language of the district.

Papers to be set, &c.

(2) Papers on Revenue and Judicial questions are to be answered without reference to any books, except the text (without commentary) of Regulations and Acts and the printed Rules for administration of Revenue Survey Settlements, and such other books of reference as may be prescribed by the Central Committee. These questions will be so framed as not to involve difficult and rare points, or recollection of forms, dates, &c., but must be sufficient to test the Candidate's general knowledge of the subjects of examination. *The Indian Evidence Act will also be a subject of examination, and questions in it are to be answered without books.

†(3) (a) The Candidate is to be required to answer ordinary questions showing a general acquaintance with the principles and system of Huzur, Taluka, and Village Accounts as given in Symonds'† revised edition of Hope's Manual, and of Treasury and Local Fund Accounts as given in the Civil Account Code, Vol. I., and the Pay and Acting Allowance Rules as given in the Civil Service Regulations.

(b) The Candidate shall produce a certificate from the Collector of the district that he has duly attended to and satisfactorily discharged the duties of Treasury Officer for a period of not less than six weeks in the twelve months immediately preceding the examination. No Candidate shall be declared as passed without such certificate.

(4) With a view of testing the power of the Candidate in dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence, a decided case, which he has never before seen (from a Magistrate's record), of the nature of those which come before Assistants in charge of districts, is to be placed before him, the final proceeding in the case being withdrawn, as also any English translations or summary. The papers may then be read over to the Candidate by a Native Officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase asked for and given in the Vernacular, the circumstance being on each occasion noted. The Candidate may make notes as the record is read over. Finally, he must write out in English a summary of the evidence of each witness and his decision upon the question or questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is based.

(5) With reference to Government Resolution No. 5395, dated 6th November, 1871, an officer in Aden may pass in Arabic whether he appears for the Departmental Examinations in Bombay or at Aden (Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 2815, dated 28th April, 1887).

The Examination in Arabic according to the Departmental Standards of Political Officers and others serving in Aden will be conducted by the Civil and Military Examination Committee.†

HIGHER STANDARD.

(See Appendix A.)

22. The Higher Standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the Lower, but more difficult in degree. Its object shall be to test the fitness of the Candidate to transact creditably the ordinary business of a Collector and Magistrate, and the examination will be conducted in conformity with the following scheme:—

(1) The Candidate must show an unimpaired acquaintance with the Vernacular of the district, the papers selected as tests being of a more difficult description than those in the former

* Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 2618, May 31, 1872.

† Government Notifications No. 2036, March 28, 1882, and No. 1128, February 6, 1884.

‡ Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 3960, 30th June, 1887.

§ Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 8241, 23rd October, 1895.

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examination. The Candidate's power of explaining himself clearly in the Vernacular is to be tested by an argument of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business.

- (2) Questions of law and practice are to be selected from the whole range of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate, and arranged in two classes: one comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digests, or summaries, however, are to be used, but only the original laws, circular orders, and interpretations, with rules relative to different departments printed by authority. The object of this class of questions is to test the Candidate's capacity readily to find the law or practice in the less common points which arise in business. It is not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but merely to ascertain whether or not the acquisitions of the person examined are such as to enable him fitly to perform the important functions of a Magistrate and Collector.

- (3) A Magisterial case is to be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Candidate's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of evidence, and his knowledge of one or two nice points connected with Native custom. The course laid down in sub-para. 4 of the preceding Rule (21) should be adopted.

- (4) (a) The Candidate is to be examined relative to Revenue administration, and especially the principles of a Survey Settlement, and the rules laid down for the guidance of Revenue Officers in connection therewith.

* (b) The Candidate shall be examined in a paper on subjects connected with Revenue Survey and Settlement.

- (5) The Candidate is to be tested in the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Police Acts, the Summary Settlement Acts, the District Municipal Act, the Salt Act, the Watan Act, the Opium Act, the Forest Act, the A'bkári Act, the Bombay Revenue Code, the Local Boards Act, and other Acts and Regulations commonly referred to in practice.

- † (6) (a) The Candidate is to be required to show his knowledge of the accounts of a Collectorate, whether Village, Taluka, or Huzúr, and to have a satisfactory general acquaintance with the subjects treated of in Symonds'† revised edition of Hope's Manual, and with the whole system of Treasury and Local Fund Accounts prevailing in the Presidency as given in the Civil Account Code, Vol. I., and the Pay and Acting Allowance Rules as given in the Civil Service Regulations.

(b) The Candidate shall produce a certificate from the Collector of the district that he has duly attended to and satisfactorily discharged the duties of Treasury Officer for a period of not less than six weeks in the twelve months immediately preceding the examination. No Candidate shall be declared as passed without such certificate.¶

- (7) The Candidate will also be examined in Mr. Field's¶ Law of Evidence in British India, the examination being limited to the part which deals

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with general principles only, and the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act (Nos. I. and IX. of 1872), the questions in which should be answered without books. (Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 2618, May 31, 1872.)

- (8) The Candidate will be examined in a paper on subjects connected with the Indian Registration Act, the Indian Stamp Act and the Rules laid down thereunder. (Government Notification (Revenue) No. 7841, dated 16th November, 1887.)

23. The extra paper on Judicial matters described in Rule 10 will consist of questions on the following subjects:—

The Civil Procedure Code.

The Law of Limitations.

The Law of Contracts.

The Law of Evidence.

The Specific Relief Act, the Indian Succession Act, the principles of Hindu Law, and the leading cases decided by the Bombay High Court.

The marks obtained in answering this extra paper will be reckoned towards the Junior Civil Servant's passing the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, provided the minimum in all other branches of examination has been duly attained.

Local Committees.

24. On application made one month previous to the ordinary date of an examination, Local Committees will be appointed for the examination of Candidates stationed in the Province of Sind, the Persian Gulf, or Arabia.

25. The Central Committee for Departmental Examinations will fix the Procedure to be followed. half-yearly examination days. If local examinations by the Central Committee when Local Committees are appointed, are sanctioned, they must be held on the same days. The Central Committee shall prepare beforehand for

each examination sets of questions, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Local Committee in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Central Committee shall, subject to the general control of Government, frame rules for the general guidance of the Local Committees, in order to insure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination.

26. The Local Examination Committee will consist of the chief Judicial and chief Revenue Officer of the district, the senior of whom shall be President; and the other Members shall consist of one experienced Native Officer from the Judicial, another from the Revenue Branch of the Service, and a third from the Educational Department. When the chief Judicial or chief Revenue Officer is unable to attend, an experienced Assistant or Subordinate will perform his duties as member of the Committee. In Sind, where the examinations will be held at Karachi, the Assistant Commissioner will be *ex-officio* Secretary to a Branch Local Committee, the President and Members of which will be appointed by the Commissioner of that Province.*

27. (a) The Local Examination Committee will conduct the examinations and, after due deliberation in respect of each Candidate examined, will record the result so far as regards the points on which their report is due, and the President shall transmit the record to the Central Examination Committee. The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the exam-

* Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 4958, August 27, 1881.

† Government Notifications No. 2036, March 28, 1882, and No. 1128, February 6, 1884.

‡ Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 3960, 30th June, 1887.

¶ If a Junior Civilian, who has been in charge of a District Treasury for six weeks in January and February, or February and March, passes the Lower Standard Departmental Examination in April, he can present himself for examination at the Higher Standard Departmental Examination in the following October, and pass it without being required to hold charge of a District Treasury for another period of six weeks in the interval between the two examinations. (Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 424, January 16, 1885).

|| Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7251, dated 13th October, 1886.

* Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 3992, July 9, 1861.

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ination. The written answers of the Candidates and the other papers written by them, either in the Vernacular or in English, shall be forwarded with the record.

(b) To preserve uniformity of standard in the examinations held by the Central Committee and those in Sind, the same papers for translation into Sindhi will be set for the Sindhi Candidates as are set to Candidates attending the language part of the examination in Bombay, though the marks may be assessed in Sind, and the same Magisterial case will be set to the Sindhi Candidates as is set in Bombay. The Central Committee will send an English translation of the case, which will then be translated into Sindhi in Sind for the use of the Sindhi Candidates.

(c) All papers set by Members of the Central Committee, and the answers to which are to be examined and marked by such Members, will be sent under sealed cover to the Secretary to the Branch Local Committee, who will return under sealed cover the answers to the Secretary to the Central Committee for assessment of the marks, and the decision whether a Candidate has or has not passed will rest with the Central Committee.*

Results of Examinations.

28. The Central Examination Committee shall report to Government the names of such Candidates as have successfully passed.

† APPENDIX A—JUNIOR CIVILIANS.

LOWER STANDARD.

	Marks.
1. Translation from English	165
2. Translation into English	85
3. Reading and explaining Vernacular papers, and Conversation, (in cases of local examination according to report of Local Committee)	150
4. (a) Judicial Questions; to be answered with books	150
(b) Judicial Questions including questions on the Indian Evidence Act, to be answered without books	50
5. Magisterial Case	150
6. Revenue Questions	75
7. (a) Paper of Questions on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts	75
(b) <i>Vivâ voce</i> in Revenue Accounts	900
Aggregate Marks	

HIGHER STANDARD.

	Marks.
1. Translation from English	125
2. Translation into English	75
3. Reading and explaining Native papers, and Conversation, (in cases of local examination according to report of Local Committee)	150
4. Judicial Questions to be answered with books	75
5. Judicial Questions, including questions on the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act, to be answered without books	75
6. Mr. Field's Law of Evidence in British India	100
7. Questions on subjects connected with the Indian Registration Act, the Stamp Act and the rules laid down thereunder	100
8. Magisterial Case	50
9. Revenue Questions with books	150
10. Ditto without books	150
11. Paper on Revenue Survey and Settlement matters	100
12. Paper on Treasury and Local Fund Accounts	100
13. <i>Vivâ voce</i> in Revenue Accounts	75
Aggregate Marks	1,325
Add Extra Judicial Paper	150
	1,475

* Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 3992, July 9, 1881.

† Government Resolution (Revenue) No. 7841, 16th November, 1887.

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Note 1.—A Candidate for the Lower Standard Departmental Examination who obtains at least one-half of the marks in every subject and at least 60 per cent. of the total number of aggregate marks will be considered to have passed, unless the Central Committee for special reasons reported, see fit to rule otherwise.

A Candidate for the Higher Standard Departmental Examination who obtains at least 30 per cent. of the marks in each* of the five Judicial papers and in each of the remaining subjects and at least 50 per cent. of the total number of aggregate marks will be considered to have passed, unless the Central Committee for special reasons reported, see fit to rule otherwise.

Note 2.—The following are the heads under which the subjects of examination are arranged, each head being considered as one subject when calculating the minimum marks entitling a Candidate to pass:—

In the Lower Standard.

- I.—Languages, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
- II.—Judicial, Nos. 4 and 5.
- III.—Revenue, No. 6.
- IV.—Accounts, No. 7.

In the Higher Standard.

- I.—Languages, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
- II.—Judicial, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.
- III.—Revenue, Nos. 9 and 10.
- IV.—Revenue Survey and Settlement, No. 11.
- V.—Accounts, Nos. 12 and 13.

Note 3.—Any Candidate for the Lower or the Higher Standard Departmental Examination who obtains the minimum qualifying marks out of the aggregate total for all the subjects, and passes in all the subjects but one, will not be obliged to present himself again for examination, except in the subject in which he may have failed, but he will not be declared to have fully passed until he has successfully undergone examination in every subject: provided that the Candidate must, in order to have the benefit of this rule, come up and pass at the next ensuing examination in the one subject in which he may have failed.

SECTION II.

Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1032, dated 21st March, 1882.

RULES FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AMONG THE JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

Former rules cancelled.

1. The rules published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd July, 1868, Part I., pages: 682-3, are cancelled.

Standards of examinations and donations.

2. The standards of examinations and donations to be given to successful Candidates will be as follows:—

		Rs.	
Higher Standard.	Arabic	800	
	Sanskrit	800	
	Persian	500	
High Proficiency.	Maráthi	1,000	With certificate from the presiding Examiners.
	Gujaráti	1,000	
	Kánarese	1,000	
	Sindhi	1,000	
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic	2,000	
Degree of Honour.	Sanskrit	2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Maráthi	2,000	
	Gujaráti	2,000	
	Kánarese	2,000	
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit	5,000	

* Government Resolution (Judicial) No. 3853, 6th July, 1887, and Do. do. (Revenue) No. 5341, 15th August, 1887.

3. No Civil Servant will be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards of the same language simultaneously, but he may have the option of competing for the higher examinations in any languages without first undergoing any inferior test.
- Candidates not to appear simultaneously for any two standards.
4. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a Candidate at any examination; but, if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a Candidate will be allowed to appear a third time.
- Candidates not to appear more than twice.
5. No Civil Servant will be allowed any pecuniary reward for passing the Higher Standard, High Proficiency, or Honour Examinations, after the expiration of five, ten, and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; and their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must under any circumstances be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Local Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service. Civil Servants who pass the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified will be entitled, however, to the usual certificate or diploma declaring the successful result of the examination.
- Time within which Candidates can appear for examinations.
6. Civil Servants who may have passed examinations under any former rule shall not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under these rules.
- Candidates passed under former rules not allowed to appear.
7. Civil Servants who are natives of India, and who have entered the Service either by competition in England or by appointment under the Statutory Rules, shall not receive the donations prescribed in these Rules when such Native Civil Servants pass in the Vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, Government determining in each case what languages come within this definition. Probationers under the Statutory Rules shall not be allowed to appear at these examinations.
- Native Civil Servants, competitive or Statutory, not to receive donations for passing in the Vernaculars of the districts in which they were born or educated.
8. The Civil and Military Examination Committee will meet on the first Monday in every month to conduct examinations according to the Lower, Higher, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Standards. The Committee will also hold special meetings whenever directed to do so, either by His Excellency the Governor or the Commander-in-Chief, for the examination of any candidate or candidates who cannot attend during the regular monthly sittings. Should the 1st of January fall on a Monday, the examinations will be held on the following day. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply to Government for leave to do so at least three months before the date of examination. When a Covenanted Civilian who has been granted permission to appear for examination does not purpose to avail himself of such permission he should intimate his change of mind to the Civil and Military Examination Committee at least ten days before the date of examination so as to save unnecessary trouble to the Examiners.*
- Date of examinations.
9. The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard:—
- Subjects of examinations by the Higher Standard.
- (a) Construing *vidvā voce*, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned books:—
- | | |
|---|---|
| Sanskrit ... Riju Pāth. | Arabic... { Nafhat-ul-Yaman, 1st Part.
Selections from Alif Laila. |
| Persian ... { Ikd-i-Gul.
Ikd-i-Manzum. | |

* Government Resolution (General) No. 2925, dated 18th August, 1891.

- (b) Translating accurately, and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into the language in which the examination is held.
- (c) Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in the above languages. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceeding of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil or Military authorities, from letters passing between Natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.
- (d) * *Vidvā voce* translation into the Oriental language of a paper of English sentences, and conversing with the Examiners, or in their presence with persons selected by them, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit the colloquial portion must be omitted.
- Subjects for the High Proficiency Examinations.
10. The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency Examination:—
- (a) Construing *vidvā voce*, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned books:—
- | | |
|---|---|
| Marāthi ... { Navanit.
Venisanhār Nātak. | Arabic ... { Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
Selections from Alif Laila.
Gulistān. |
| Gujarāti ... { Kāvya Dohan.
Jay-Kumārī-Vijay Nātak. | |
| Kānarese... { Kathā Manjari.
Rāvan Digvijay. | Persian ... { Bostān.
Mirza Hairat's translation of Malcolm's History of Persia, Vol. II. |
| Sindhi ... { Chan-Basveshvar Purān (7 to 10 cantos).
Nandirām's History of Sind by Mahomed Massum. | |
| | Sanskrit ... { Hitopadesh.
1st nine cantos of Raghuvansh (expurgated edition by Ishvar Chandra Vidya-sāgar). |
| | |
- (b) Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage in narrative style not taken from the text books and selected in all languages, except Sanskrit, from the current literature of the day.
- (c) Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.
- (d) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.
- (e) Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit).
- (f) Reading and translating at sight a manuscript in the language.
- (g) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the Candidate.
- (h) A paper of grammatical questions.
- Subjects for the Honour Examinations.
11. The following are the subjects for the Honour Examination:—
- (a) Construing *vidvā voce*, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned books:—
- | | |
|---|--|
| Marāthi ... { Kekāvali } by Moropant.
Bhārat
Sītāsvayamvar by Vāman Pandit.
Dāsbohd. | Gujarāti ... { Compilation of Dayārām's Poems.
Narma Kavita.
Shakuntala Nātak by Dāpatrām Prānjivan. |
|---|--|

* Government Notification (General) No. 1574, dated April 29, 1885.
† Government Notification (General) No. 2629, dated 2nd September, 1887.

Kánarese...	Jaimini Bhárat. Rámáyán. Akhalák-i-Jaláli. Inshá-i-Abul Fazl.	Sanskrit...	1st and 2nd Adhyáys of the 1st Ashtak of the Rig-Ved Sanhita. Cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII, inclusive, of the expurgated edition of the Kirátárjuniya of Ishvar Chandra Vidyáságar. Shakuntala Náatak.
Persian ...	Sháh Námáh, one volume, or about one-fourth of the whole. Diwán of Háfiz. Hamásáh, 1st two books, pages 1—109, Calcutta Edition.		
Arabic ...	Taimur Námáh. Makámát of Hariri, 1st half. Saba Muallakát.		

- (b) A written examination in the books, the paper set to include questions in grammar and prosody.
- (c) Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text book. The passage in prose will, in all languages except Sanskrit, be selected from the current literature of the day.
- (d) Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of grammar and spelling.
- (e) Conversing with accuracy and fluency except in Sanskrit.
- (f) Reading and translating at sight a manuscript in the language.
- (g) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the Candidate.

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

13. Successful Candidates for the Degree of Honour shall be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in each paper. The reward and diploma will be granted only to those passing in the first division, and their names only will be published in the *Gazette of India*. Those passing in the second division will be deemed to have passed for the purposes of leave and travelling allowance rules, but they will not be allowed the benefit of those rules on a second occasion should they elect to compete again for the reward of a Degree of Honour.

14. The following Rules from the Civil Service Regulations regulate the grant of leave to enable officers to appear at examinations:—

313. (a) Examination leave under Article 314 may be affixed or prefixed to privilege leave; provided that privilege leave prefixed to the three months' leave admissible under clause (d) of that article must be spent in, or in the journey to, one of the appropriate countries mentioned in that clause, and that privilege leave may not be granted in continuation of the month's leave after examination admissible under clause (b) Article 314.

(b) Leave granted under Article 315A for the purpose of studying the Chinese language may also be affixed or prefixed to privilege leave, provided that the privilege leave is spent at Bhamo, or in China, or in the journey thereto or therefrom. But privilege leave cannot be allowed in continuation of leave under Article 315A, if the officer fails to pass the examination.

(c) Except as provided above, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

Section 314.—(a) In cases not specially provided for in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of this Article or in Article 315A, permission to appear at an optional examination in any of the Oriental languages prescribed by Government carries with it the grant of joining time (excluding the time allowed for preparation) to and from the place of examination, besides leave for the day or days of examination.

(b) A candidate for a reward by the Higher Standard in Arabic, or for High Proficiency in Arabic or Persian, may be allowed leave for one month before the Examination and, if he passes, for another month after it.

(c) The whole period of two months' leave authorised by clause (b) may be prefixed to the examination if the candidate undertakes to spend it in study under professional tuition at a Presidency Town.

(d) An officer who is a candidate for the Degree of Honour in Arabic or Persian, may be allowed, instead of the leave for two months provided in clause (c), leave for three months to Persia for Persian; and to Arabia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, or Syria for Arabic.

315. An officer on leave under the preceding Article has a lien on his appointment, substantive or officiating, and is entitled to leave allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for an aggregate maximum period of twelve months.

315A. An officer of the Burma Commission, who, by passing an elementary examination in Chinese, evinces thereby his intention to become a candidate for the reward of Rs. 2,000, may, on application, be granted leave on full pay to Bhamo for six months, or to China for one year, for the purpose of studying the Chinese language. The leave will be granted on the distinct understanding that it is to be spent either at Bhamo or in China. An officer will be eligible for such leave only once.

Rules relating to the Grant of Rewards to Candidates who appear before the Central Committee and pass Examinations in the Vernacular Languages.

(These rules are in addition to, and do not affect, those given in Chapter I, Section II.)

Note — Although the officers of the Survey and Customs Departments do not appear before this Committee to be examined in Vernacular languages, yet, as the Rules for the grant of rewards to successful Candidates are the same as those relative to the officers appearing before this Committee, the officers of those Departments have been entered herein for making this pamphlet as complete as possible.

1. An Officer of the Bombay Civil Service who, after passing in two compulsory languages, passes in a third compulsory language, will be entitled to a reward of Rs 500, provided that he passes the examination within

within one year from the date of his becoming liable to pass in the additional compulsory language. (Para 2 of Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Public) No. 35-1307, dated 4th May 1874, republished at pages 431 and 432 of the Bombay Government Gazette of the 21st May 1874.)

X

X

X

X

X

G.Nos. 10, 58 & 2252 of 1898

Subject

EXAMINATION of ASSISTANTS

FOR ORDERS

In the last of the foregoing currents the Board of Revenue submits, in reply to G.O.No.1673 Pu d/15th Decr. 1897, detailed proposals for the revision of the Examination Assistants, based on Mr. Meyer's proposals. In the G.O. just quoted orders were issued for the reduction of minimum marks required, and for addition of the Civil Account as a separate subject, and these are embodied in the revised rule submitted. The Board's rules also embody the proposals

(1) to allow an Assistant who has got specially good marks (fixe the Board ~~at 75%~~ at 75%) in a subject in the Lower Standard examination to be exempted from the Higher Standard examination in the same subject (new rule 28) and

(2) to permit an Assistant to appear for the Higher Standard in subjects in which he has already passed by Lower Standard, even though he has completed

Handwritten notes in the left margin, including "H.M. & Co. & Co. & Co." and other illegible text.

Examinations have been reduced to 70%.

Now the H.S. proposals this Office has to C. I think it will be made to be less severe especially in the case of specially good marks. Tamil (S), at his lower Standard might be allowed to take Telugu (S), if it is desired. I should not object to this provided that the same rule is applied to the "first language" side.

29.1.98 not apply it to P.T.O.

With regard to ~~one~~ (1) it will
be observed that this concession will
only apply to

ufficiently closely to make the extension
of this rule to them possible. It is
submitted, however, that the exemption
might be extended also to Division
of Medical Jurisprudence, which is

that it would more appropriately be taken up before an Asst. is placed in charge of a Division, ~~then~~ ^{instead of} after he has been appointed to act, when his reading is limited, and when subjects are likely to interfere with his ordinary work.

With regard to the remaining rules
the following points are submitted
for consideration:--

Attention is invited to present distribution of marks ~~seen~~ under Division B (Criminal cases) between the Penal Code etc. and

to add on Medical Jurisprudence
i. When fresh Evidence comes in the
Jan. after they come out. It
may be a better arrangement.
to omit Evidence from the 2nd
standing. See note A.

TX ^{is} humming at all does so in a
very obscure fashion. It expresses
the meaning better I think L-L

1463
 By that when our Port has
 in a subject in the Lower House
 I am he may take up the
 Corresponding to this subject
 the Higher Standard being
 he has not passed in

and the Criminal Procedure Code. The former are assigned a total of 11 marks, of which 100 are given for answers given without books, the Criminal Procedure Code gets only 100. It is submitted that the Criminal Procedure Code is far the more important of the two branches. No officer would transgress offences under the substantive law without referring to his Codes, and the questions to be answered without books will therefore involve an Asst. Magistrate knowing by heart a great deal that he may not know by heart. On the other hand it is necessary for a Magistrate to have many the provisions of the Cr. P.C. at his fingers' ends. It is submitted therefore that the marks for these two branches of vision B should be exchanged, further that the marks for the general and special laws should be equalized between questions answered with and without books. In Bombay the Magistrate is permitted in the examination of all judicial subjects except the Criminal Procedure Act, while in Bengal the Criminal Procedure Code is not allowed in all the examinations.

Codes) to be taken
Standard, are in
the Forest Act
Abkari Act
mitted, r
consid
mis

I think this is right - Questions without
book should be directed to direct knowledge
of principles & should not go into details. What
can it matter if a mag^r speaks has to look
in the section to establish the law or penalty
an officer in six months imp^t or teacher?

Bos M.

many students who feel
 A law at the time I
 was in the country. I am not
 sure of the date & name
 don't know. The Abbaie Art closely
 into the daily life of the people
 it is just as well that the police officers
 not have a good knowledge of the
 and duties of Abbaie officials, which
 is a great shame to the

With reg^d at any rate to
of Assts. to the
the following po^s. Both in Bengal
consideration:
on includes
Attention
Presy,
present distributio.
ween under Division B (tion
's with
es) between the Penal Code
and

I think it. W^o be when it.

I don't quite see why - They are not Com. & men-
 bet. it is true, for a junior officer should
 certainly have some general knowledge in the
 Sea Customs & L. W. procedure - The ^{latest} ~~latest~~ 21.
 sections of the Sea Customs Act is the last that
 I should examine any more upon - This is a mere
 Schedule # 11

But in 1831 they are
included under "Special Highway Notes A."
Criminal Laws. As no at end
also in list A for the Highway Notes A."
Standard under C. Rev. Law
I wd. omit them from list A.

I also call C in Higher
Standard "Review & Law
& C. A. Code," for questions
on St. Mun. & Local Boards
are not Rev. Law.

I am also exclude from ^{return in} B and ~~other~~ list A, & Law for
Keweenaw. Law & not
special & local Criminal &
the following: -

VI	9 1878	4 miles	
VI	9 1878	Treasure Cove	157
VIII	7 1878	See Customs	
X	2 1897	Capt. Clemens	about

Madras {
~~Exp 1862~~
 V 9 1862 Forests
 IV 9 1864 amended Dr. Munis?
 V 9 1864 Local Pds
 amended
~~Exp 1864~~
 II 9 1890 Canals & Fisheries

Here, I think it is proper to mention with his
hon. Mr. President.

I was a favorite with all who
came to know me & I still
think of him often. The A.C.
was also called by George H.
Patterson our "Great A."
The name was given to
him because he was so great
in his work.

His death was a great loss
to the church & to the world.

The rule should be extended - But is it necessary
to extend upon the point? -
I thought not. If we do
rule in shall certainly make
with the positive admitted
I don't see why this need
India -
Should be
no ref. to
any.

the admission of a Junior Officer to acting allowance. The rule as stands lays down that a Asst. is eligible to draw allowance as Ag: Head Asst. Collector until he has passed the Departmental "Examinations". This rule is based on the correspondence in G.O. No. 1513 Public, dtd 1897. But it will be seen from A.G.'s letter to the Govt. of India (d/28th April 1897) on page 4 of G.O. that the question there raised had reference only to the "lower mental examinations". The A.G. has never refused to pass acting allowance to an Ag: Head Asst. Collector who has passed the lower standard, and it is submitted that the rule in question should be amended so as to bring it into conformity with the existing practice, by substituting for the "until he has passed the departmental examinations" the words "until he has passed the Lower Standard" or "until he has passed the Lower departmental examination". The use of the plural by the Govt. of India does not appear to mean both Higher and Lower Standards, as meant, for the A.G. himself in the letter just quoted referred to the "Lower departmental examinations".

Orders are solicited.

$\frac{AK}{25/8/25}$

The multi chart with in the last 1.

and The A. G. kindly
 has sent! he 87 of the
 'Lawrence on Law of the
 in Standard is found. The
 the word examinations
 and to an objection that
 standards have to be
 and before some allowance
 in the future.

124/8/8.

Standard marks 100 p 30
 200 p 40
 300 p 50
 400 p 60
 500 p 70
 600 p 80
 700 p 90
 800 p 100
 900 p 110
 1000 p 120

A. I have no objection
~~to the proposed~~
~~to the proposed~~
~~to the proposed~~
 Except an Asst. from ^{taken} ~~from~~
 up loss of Evidence at the
 standard provided he has a
 75 p.c. of the marks at the
 lower standard. A knowledge
 this subject is so important
 that the concession just
 is I think at that as
 be given.
 I do not omit indicating
 Every Magistrate ought
 some acquaintance with
 interest.

means difficult. I did not
 to pass in it myself, but
 the medical knowledge I had
 acquire at college in Engl. has been
 much service to me as a Judge.
 I got 75 p.c. of the marks
 evidence at the lower standard
 have to pass D in Medical
 evidence alone for the higher
 standard.

MA. 29.8.98

I am disposed to Sir H. Blair's view in this question.
 The main subject, as I see it, the great thing in
 actual work is to know where to
 look for what one wants. I would not be
 cautious with examinations in subjects, in
 which it is not necessary that they should be
 very long.

994 21.9.98

7
 5
 of a Judge or Civil
 the rule as
 n Asst. 18

There are two
or three

\$ u b

407.10.58, 2252
Examination of Assistants

FOR ORDERS

In the notes and orders at
below, it has been decided by a
majority of Hon'ble Members that

(1) Law of Evidence may be
taken from the Higher Standard, and
Practical Jurisprudence may be dropped
together;

(2) ~~the~~ the marks assigned
the various divisions of Criminal Law
in the Lower Standard should be redis-
tributed;

(3) ~~that~~ certain alterations
should be made in the list of Acts to
be taken up for the examinations; and

(4) ~~that~~ it should be made clear
that the restriction on the grant of
acting allowances to an Asst. acting as
Head Assistant holds good only until
he has passed the Lower Standard.

These orders have been embodied in the
revised copy of the rules submitted
below.

2. Orders are requested with re-
gard to rule 30, the rule which is to
be put into force Mr. Meyer's proposal in
para 17 of his letter d/5th November, 97
on page 5 of G.O. No. 1673 Pub., d/15th

December

There are two classes
ber 1897.
Subjects taken for the Higher
Standard viz. those which also appear
the syllabus for the Lower Standard,
and, secondly, those which are peculiar
to the Higher Standard. Under the first
fall Division A, First Language,
Division C, Revenue Law etc. Under
the second fall Division B of the
Standard (Second Language) and
Divisions D & E Settlement and Survey.
Meyer's proposals come to this,
that an Assistant before he has com-
pleted the Lower Standard may take up
the Higher Standard subjects, provided
only that in the case of subjects which
form part of both examinations, he cannot
appear for the Higher Standard before
he has passed the corresponding examina-
tion in the Lower. Mr. Meyer sums up
his suggestion by saying that all that
is necessary would be to rule that a
Civilian shall not be deemed to have
passed the Lower and Higher Standards,
respectively, until he has satisfied
the Examiners in the tests prescribed
for each, or got exemption from the
Higher Standard subjects, under the
scheme now sanctioned. In noting upon
this question in the notes at Q the
Chief Secy. proposed that the rule should
run that when an Asst. has passed in
a subject in the Lower Standard Examina-
tion he may take up the corresponding
or other subjects of the Higher Standard,
even though he has not passed in all
the

4-7-06 ✓
1-9-09 ✓
21-9-11 ✓
20-1-12 ✓
22-7-12 ✓
21/11/14 ✓
9-2-15 B.T.
17-11-17 ✓
21/1/25 B.T. ✓
25-1-29 B.T.