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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. <u>254</u>	Press ~~Mis~~
Dated <u>1-4-</u>	1890.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1st APRIL 1890, No. 254, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Educational Department, dated 9th February 1888, No. 100, Educational :—

Read—again G.O., dated 28th July 1886, No. 482, Educational.

Read—also the following papers :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 6th July 1887, No. O-190.

I have the honor to reply to G.O., dated 28th July 1886, No. 482, Educational, calling upon me “to consider the advisability of instituting a test of primary education, which should answer to the Middle School examination and be declared preliminary to any entrance into Government service.”

2. In July 1881, I advised the Government to prescribe the Special Upper Primary examination as a test for village officers modifying it so as to provide for the examination of these officials in the special duties of their office; but the Board of Revenue strongly opposed the proposal, and the Government, in their order, dated 6th September 1881, No. 288, Educational, entirely concurred in their opinion. I wrote: “The progress of the people, I venture to think, depends perhaps more on these petty village officials than on those of the taluk or district, and yet nothing has hitherto been done to insist on certain educational qualifications in them, the necessity of which, in regard to other officials, is producing such marked improvement in the revenue and magisterial administration of the country. I would add further if, to raise and improve village schools, it has been found absolutely necessary that their teachers should pass a special examination, how much more necessary is it for the development of village institutions that their officers should have attained to an acknowledged standard of education.” Those views in the main I still hold, and believe that the progress of primary education in the districts during the past six years renders the establishment of such an examination not only more necessary than it was then,

*In their order, dated 26th November 1885, No. 1313, Revenue, page 3, the Government have decided that an educational test, to include surveying, shall gradually be enforced in the case of karnams.

but also that it should include not only village officers,* but also nearly all Government servants whose services are pensionable under the Civil Pension Code. In one point, however, I would vary the recommendation, viz., as regards the

village munsifs. Instead of requiring such officials compulsorily to pass in the duties of their office, I would leave the imposing of such a condition with the Board of Revenue on the recommendation of the Collector.

3. In the order under reply, I was directed to ascertain the practice in other provinces. The Directors of Bengal, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab were accordingly addressed. In Bengal, it appears no general test scheme has been sanctioned. In Bombay, Standard VI prescribed for vernacular schools, qualifies for admission to the lower grade of the public service. This standard, although in some respects corresponding to the Middle School test, is on the whole very much easier, and the scope of the examination is very limited. The rules, however, for admission

to the public service in Bombay are under revision. In the North-Western Provinces candidates for admission to a school for putwarris are required to have passed the Upper Primary examination. In the Punjab no test is laid down for appointments below Rs. 15 a-month, but for appointments between Rs. 15 and Rs. 150 the Middle School examination is the test of admission.

4. Before noting on the scheme which I now submit in outline, for the consider-

- * 1. The Special Upper Primary examination.
- 2. The Upper Primary examination.
- 3. The tests for the Fourth Standard in Schedules K and L of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

ation of Government, I would premise that there are now three examinations* of the Upper Primary grade, the first of which only, viz., the Special Upper Primary examination, has a service test value, being prescribed as the general test for primary teachers of the lower grade. It is, however, utilised to a considerable extent in girls' schools as a test of general education. The examination is conducted by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. The standard of this examination is in some respects higher than the Upper Primary examination, and the language more difficult than that of the Fourth Standard, but not appreciably so in other subjects. In the Fourth Standard, however, geography is not compulsory, whilst it is in the two Upper Primary examinations; but, on the other hand, handwriting is not a separate subject in these examinations, whilst it is in the former. The Special Upper Primary examination, however, provides a test in a second language equal in difficulty to the test in the first language. The Fourth Standard examination, on the other hand, provides inferior tests in the second language, i.e., a simpler test in English for an Indian candidate and in an Indian vernacular for an English candidate. There are also two tests for Lower Primary examination, viz., the Lower Primary examination and the Third Standard examinations, in Schedules K and L of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The Upper and Lower Primary examinations were prescribed by Government Notification, dated 8th April 1880, on the instructions of the Government of India, and have not yet been abolished, although, since the report of the Education Commission, these examinations are, apparently, no longer compulsory (Recommendation 2 of Chapter IV of the Report of the Commission).

5. In the scheme submitted, I have simply adopted, with some few additions, the scheme of the Fourth Standard examination and propose to do away altogether with the Special Upper Primary examination and Upper Primary examination and also with the Lower Primary examination. I propose to do this because, I think, it is very undesirable to have, as a public test, an examination for testing general education which is, so to speak, outside the ordinary curriculum: because the test should, like the *Middle School* and the *Matriculation* tests, form a terminating examination to a particular grade of education and the passport to admission to a higher grade: and, lastly, because the present Special Upper Primary examination is, in other ways, intrinsically defective, notably in providing no test in handwriting.

6. The following is an outline of the scheme proposed:—

I. The examination to be held under the orders of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations in the month of January. The Commissioner to have power to issue subsidiary regulations in regard to matters not provided for in the Notification.

II. Schools recognised by the Director, or which are on the standing list of results schools or which have been admitted to the annual list for examination for results under the Fourth Standard, alone to send up candidates as "pupils." Candidates not being "pupils" shall be admitted on payment of an enhanced fee as in the Middle School examination.

III. A Committee, consisting of a Chairman and two Members, all being experienced educationists, to be appointed by the Commissioner for each district to conduct the examination in all subjects included in the Grant-in-Aid Code, and their remuneration to be fixed by him. The appointments to be ordinarily for three years, but any examiner may be removed by the Commissioner and a substitute appointed without assigning reasons.

IV. This Committee to hold examinations in such centres in each district as may be selected by the Commissioner: girls ordinarily to be examined separately from boys. All respectable persons may attend and watch the conduct of the examination.

V. The examination to be utilised ordinarily for examination for results under the Fourth Standard by all results schools, and by other schools, if permitted by the Director.

VI. The examination in all subjects included in the Grant-in-Aid Code to be held in accordance with the provisions of Chapters III and IX of that Code. For examination in other subjects (extra-optionals) the Commissioner to make such arrangements for the appointing of examiners for the conduct of the examination as he may think proper, provided only that the standard for passing shall be that fixed in the Grant-in-Aid Code for passing in an optional subject.

VII. All the examinations to be conducted in the vernacular of the candidate.

VIII. To secure a pass a candidate must qualify in the compulsory subjects of Standard IV and in at least two optional subjects attached to the standard in the Code. Should an extra-optional subject be prescribed by a department as a qualification for admission to service in it, the candidate must pass in it also. A candidate failing in a compulsory subject must appear again in all the compulsory subjects, but this restriction shall not apply to optional subjects. A candidate, being a pupil, may not appear again for examination in a compulsory subject unless he has continued to read for Standard IV.

IX. Separate lists of passed candidates for each district shall be published by the Commissioner in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Candidates shall be arranged in two classes, the first containing those who have passed with "merit." No certificate, however, shall be issued until a candidate has passed in the subjects fixed for the test. The certificate shall specify the subjects in which he has passed.

X. The passing of the examination to be the test for admission to the public service for all appointments under Rs. 15 which are classed as "superior" under the Civil Pension Code, and also for all appointments, though classed as "inferior," which are not menial in their character. Appointments of village munsifs and karnams in all villages not expressly excluded by the Board of Revenue.

XI. The examination shall be as follows:—

(a) *Compulsory Subjects.*

Vernacular language—

- (1) As in Standard IV K (1) for non-Europeans.
- (2) As in same standard L for Europeans.

Handwriting and spelling—

- (1) As in Standard IV K (1) for non-Europeans.
- (2) As in same standard L for Europeans.

Arithmetic—

- (1) As in Standard IV K (1) for non-Europeans.
- (2) As in same standard L for Europeans.

(b) *Optional Subjects.*

Second language—

- (1) As in Standard IV K (2) (English) for non-Europeans.
- (2) As in same standard L for Europeans (South Indian vernacular).

Other subjects—

- (1) As in Standard IV K (2) (English) for non-Europeans (excepting vernacular, poetry and grammar).
- (2) As in same standard L for Europeans (South Indian vernacular) together with the additional optional subjects in Schedule K (2) (excepting vernacular, poetry and grammar), and the First Standard of any one trade included in Schedule M.

4. The Board would also be glad to know whether a manual for the instruction of karnams in surveying could be prepared by the Survey Department within a few months, which should contain in the simplest language all the instruction which would be necessary on the subject.

5. It is requested that this reference may be answered as soon as convenient.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Madras Survey,
with Government order to be returned.

READ—G.O., dated 22nd July 1887, Mis. No. 4299, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding, for early compliance and expression of opinion, Proceedings of the Educational Department referring, for early remarks, letter from the Director of Public Instruction proposing a scheme of primary education which should answer to the Middle School examination and be declared preliminary to any entrance into Government service.

Resolution—dated 6th September 1887, No. 527.

Two subjects are referred to the Board for opinion. As they are intimately connected, the Board will dispose of them in one resolution.

2. The Government direct the Board to prepare a scheme for the examination of karnams previous to appointment, and they also forward, for the opinion of the Board, a scheme which has been drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction, for a new examination which shall take the place of all Primary examinations and which must be passed before admission to any village post or minor Government office (carrying a salary of less than Rs. 15 a-month), which is not menial in character. There is also a third subject before the Board, viz., the propriety of instructing karnams, already in office, in surveying.

3. The Director of Public Instruction, for reasons which appear to the Board to be amply sufficient, desires to abolish the existing three Primary examinations, viz., the Special Upper, the Upper and the Lower Primary examinations; and in their place to institute an annual examination of a public character, to be held at fixed local centres in each district, by a committee of experienced educationists. The examination would be held in the vernacular according to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and consist of compulsory, optional and extra-optional subjects the extra-optional subjects having reference to village economy and the methods of teaching.

4. In so far as Mr. Grigg's scheme provides a preliminary test for entrance into Government service, it will undoubtedly give a great impulse to primary education. It may be hoped that it will to some extent remedy the evil that has been done by the fact that the State, having handed over primary education to the Local Boards and Municipalities, has the appearance of not being concerned with its improvement. So far as it diminishes the number of examinations (one being substituted for three), it is a vast improvement.

5. The great difficulty, which it appears to the Board will be found in the practical working of the scheme, will be in obtaining good examining committees. Mr. Grigg is, however, sure that this can be managed, and he is the best judge of the matter. It appears to the Board essential that not less than three examiners shall be present at the examinations, and that one of them should be an educationist of high standing. The examination in trades will certainly take a considerable time, but it will probably be eventually necessary that this examination should be held in two or three localities at most, in each district, under special arrangements. The Board, on the whole, are of opinion that the scheme proposed is feasible.

6. As regards its suitability, the Board regard the compulsory subjects as absolutely necessary, though, unfortunately, proficiency in them is often now disregarded

in filling up minor appointments. They consider, however, that as regards the test for karnams, a severer examination in arithmetic than that according to the 4th standard should be obligatory. But this can be provided for in the extra-optional branch.

7. The optional subjects are all unobjectionable, except that perhaps mensuration should be limited, as it probably is intended to be, to the measurement of plane surfaces. The Board, however, think that a candidate should not be permitted to take up as his optional subjects two trades, or agriculture and a trade, and they would therefore make it a rule that one of the optional subjects should *not* be agriculture or a trade.

8. With these modifications the Board support the Director's scheme of examination, as regards the compulsory and optional subjects generally, and as regards the test for all minor appointments except those of village officers, and they consider that one effect of the scheme will be a great multiplication and improvement of schools, and, if due notice is given, they believe that all boys who desire to enter the minor appointments in the Government service will be able to get prepared for the examination proposed.

9. As regards the examination of karnams in arithmetic, the Board do not consider that the test proposed, viz., that of the 4th standard, is sufficiently difficult. The duties of a karnam require him to know thoroughly the simplification of complex fractions, the conversion of vulgar fractions to decimals, the four rules of decimals and square measure. They therefore think that no certificate of qualification for the post of karnam should be given by the examination committee unless the candidate shall have passed the examination according to the 6th, and not the 4th, standard. This examination would fall under the extra-optional subjects as specially qualifying for the post of village karnam. As regards village officers generally, the Board think that examination in the three compulsory subjects—reading, writing and arithmetic—will be sufficient, and that they should not be compelled to pass in the *optional* subjects.

10. The next point for consideration is that part of the Director's scheme which he calls the extra-optional branch of the examination. As regards that suitable for teachers, the Board do not think it necessary for them to offer an opinion. As regards that for village officers, two questions seem to require to be settled. First, should the examining agency be the committee to be appointed under the Director's present scheme or should it be found in the Revenue Department? Secondly what subjects should be embraced by the examination in this branch? There is the yet further question to be settled after these questions have been answered, viz., how far existing incumbents of offices should be compelled to undergo the examination in this branch?

11. As regards the first of these questions, the Board are of opinion that there is so much difference between the nature of the service connected with village administration and that connected with the other branches of the public service, that the arrangements for the examinations, the passing of which shall be the test qualification for the taking up of these latter appointments, should be considered altogether separate. The posts of village karnam and village munsif or monegar are *sui generis*, and regulated by special laws which will have to be modified before any change in the manner of appointing to them can be effected. The Board consider that it will be so necessary (especially at first) to make the examination in these extra-optional subjects, which are to be the special qualification for the tenure of village offices, practical, that they do not recommend that the control of the examination in them should be in any other hands than those of the Revenue officers. These officers are best qualified to conduct those examinations and to decide whether village officers are fit for their work or not. The Board are therefore of opinion that the examination in the extra-optional subjects should be conducted, not by the educational committee as suggested by Mr. Grigg, but by the Collector and his Divisional officers. This examination, however, would not include the special arithmetical examination which is to be required from karnams and which should be conducted by the educational committee proposed by Mr. Grigg.

12. It remains to be considered what these extra-optional subjects should be. The only change which the Board would wish to see in the subjects mentioned by the

Director is that village sanitation should take the place of village economy; and that a further examination in arithmetic should be prescribed for karnams. The extra-optional subjects will then be (1) for the karnam's post—(a) the higher arithmetic, (b) the village accounts, (c) the powers and duties of village officers, (d) surveying; and (2) for village munsifs and monegars—(a) the powers and duties of village officers, (b) village sanitation.

13. The Board do not foresee any difficulty in connection with the teaching or the examination in these special subjects except in regard to surveying. The first thing to be done is the preparation of simple manuals on the three subjects—(a) village accounts, (b) powers and duties of village officers, (c) village sanitation. They should be such that the Revenue Inspectors will be able from them to examine village officers when on tour, if necessary, and they should also be of such a nature as to be readily useful as text-books for instruction in schools.

14. The examinations would be held at each jamabandi by the Divisional officers, and subject to the exceptions mentioned below, only those would be examined who held already certificates from the Educational Department as having passed the compulsory (not the optional) subjects at the regular annual examinations. The examination would generally only be necessary in the case of vacancies, and the custom would be to appoint during the year the hereditary claimant to the office, provided he held the necessary certificates described above in the compulsory subjects on condition of his passing the required examination in the extra-optional subjects at the ensuing jamabandi. In a few years all these extra subjects would probably form subjects of instruction in most primary schools.

15. With regard to the special subject of surveying, the Board at present are of opinion that the Revenue Inspectors will be able to give the required instruction when on tour in their divisions. The two months or six weeks in the year, when revenue work is lightest, would be utilized for the purpose. The only alternative is the establishment of stationary survey schools, but these would be expensive as well as unsatisfactory. A considerable number of Revenue Inspectors have already qualified by

* Ganjam	...	5	South Arcot	...	16	the survey test,* and are presumably capable of giving the necessary instruction to karnams. The Board, however, are in communication with the Superintendent of Survey on the subject, and have asked him to report on the nature of the test which should be required from karnams, and the capabilities of the
Godavari	...	6	Salem	...	8	
Bellary	...	17	Tinnevely	...	4	
Kurnool	...	11	Coimbatore	...	16	
Nellore	...	10	Nilgiris	...	1	
North Arcot	...	8	Canara	...	1	
Chingleput	...	14				

Revenue Inspectors who have already qualified as regards teaching, and whether a simple manual of survey could be prepared in the Survey Department for the use of karnams. On the receipt of his reply, the Board will address Government further as regards this special subject.

16. The final subject for consideration is the method of introduction of the scheme. This is a matter of very considerable importance. A period for preparation must be given. It might be notified that the test will not be required in any case for one year and in the case of village appointments for two years. A prior step, however, will be the publication of manuals for Revenue Inspectors and village officers, and the notice allowing time ought to be given afterwards.

17. As regards munsifs and monegars, the Board are inclined to move with caution. Here educational qualifications, though a strong recommendation, are not absolutely necessary, and the value of the influence which the representatives of the old families possess must not be underrated. The Board, however, think that no one should be made a village munsif who cannot read, write and cypher. A few years ago local position was of far more importance than it is now, but education is spreading rapidly and it has now gone so far that local position *plus* ignorance has to a great extent ceased to command respect. Just as an aristocrat who could not read and write would be regarded with contempt in England, so a munsif who cannot read and write is regarded with contempt in India. It is too commonly the case that the

munsif is the mere tool of the karnam who knows so much more. The exemption of munsifs from the proposed test would perpetuate the evil. An agitation has sprung up for abolishing this institution of village munsifs (which is not only venerable but essential), because many of them are so ignorant, and the exemption of these officers would encourage it. No hardship will be caused by insisting on the test if sufficient notice of it be given, since incumbents will then have time to get their heirs properly educated. Many Collectors have already taken the course of giving notice to incumbents that they must get their children educated. Any exemption of munsifs from the scheme now put forward would militate strongly against its universality and therefore against the powerful impulse which it is intended to give to primary education. All necessary relaxations, it seems to the Board, are provided in the confinement of the test to reading, writing and arithmetic and the power of the Board to exempt stated villages from the test. This decision of the Board cannot, however, be carried out unless legislation is soon undertaken, for the Regulation VI of 1831 appears to contemplate the appointment of ignorant officers unable to read or write, and the fact that females hold the offices occasionally proves it, and therefore, while the law is as it is, it is useless to insist on a munsif or monegar passing the compulsory standard proposed by Mr. Grigg in order to be eligible to hold the office, but when the law is altered, it should be so modified as to make it incumbent on all candidates to be educated, provided that the principle of hereditary succession is not sacrificed to the possession of educational attainments. In the case of Malabar, however, where it is of great importance that the amshom adigaris should be men of local influence, the Board think that none of the proposed conditions of appointment should be introduced. Malabar should, as regards the heads of villages, be treated entirely exceptionally.

18. As regards karnams and munsifs or monegars, the case has also to be considered of the heirs to such offices, who are already too old to go in for school examinations. The knowledge of the extra-optional subjects is necessary, and all such as are heirs to village offices should be made to pass in this part of the examination. It would, however, as with existing incumbents, be harsh to subject them to a school examination in the compulsory subjects, and all tests except that in the extra-optional subjects might, in the opinion of the Board, be dispensed with in the case of heirs to karnams' posts who are twenty years of age when the present scheme comes into operation. Such men might be given a prescribed time—say, one year—for passing in the extra-optional subjects excluding the higher test in arithmetic.

19. There remains to be considered the case of those villages where no qualified candidate can be found. In such cases the Board consider that Collectors must be allowed to appoint unqualified men. Such men would, of course, be appointed subject to their passing in the extra-optional subjects at the next ensuing examination. Collectors should be required to report, at the end of every year, the number of appointments which they have given to unqualified candidates. Gradually such cases would become rare. The reservation proposed by the Director, viz., that the Board may exempt stated villages from the test, should be distinctly laid down.

20. To sum up, the Board generally approve of the Director's scheme of examination, if he can provide efficient examining committees for carrying it out. They would introduce higher arithmetic as an extra-optional subject for karnams. They consider that the examination in the extra-optional subjects (excepting the higher arithmetic) should be carried out, *not* by the Educational Department, but by Collectors and their Assistants. They consider that as regards village officers, although it may be soon to introduce the scheme universally so far as village munsifs and monegars are concerned, yet that in all cases it will be expedient to compel candidates to qualify in the compulsory subjects, viz., reading, writing and arithmetic, but not in the optional subjects. They consider that, as regards karnams and munsifs or monegars already in office, they should only be compelled to qualify in the extra-optional subjects, and that the same relaxation of the rules should be allowed in the case of heirs who are, at the time the scheme comes into operation, twenty years of age or more. In such cases in the case of karnams the extra-optional test in arithmetic should not be insisted upon. They consider that where there are no qualified claimants to a village office, the Collector should have the power of appointing non-qualified men.

21. As regards the test in survey, the Board will address Government shortly after consulting with the Superintendent of the Survey Department.

22. Finally, the Board wish to urge strongly the necessity for the preparation of easy manuals for all the extra-optional subjects proposed (excepting, of course, arithmetic). They would be four in number—(a) village accounts (the existing manual will suffice), (b) the powers and duties of village officers, (c) village sanitation, (d) village surveying. The preparation of the last can be probably undertaken by the Superintendent of Survey. The preparation of (b) and (c) should be carried out by a Revenue officer of some experience, and in connection with this the Board draw the attention of Government to their recent proposal that Mr. Farmer should be placed on special duty for this work. Mr. Farmer has expressed his willingness to undertake the work on the conditions laid down by Government, and the Board hope that he will before long complete the two small manuals required besides the larger one for Revenue Inspectors.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with papers returned.

Endorsement No. 6873.

Transferred to the Educational Department, with notes for orders and remarks of the Honorable Members in original.

(By order.)

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11th November 1887.

(Signed) R. S. BENSON,
Acting Under Secretary.

ORDER—dated 9th February 1888, No. 100, Educational.

In paragraph 197 of the Education Commission's Report reference is made to the great encouragement to the spread of education supplied by the bestowal of public appointments upon educated candidates, and the Commission, in dealing with primary education, recommended that in selecting persons to fill the lowest offices under Government preference should always be given to those who can read and write. In pursuance of this recommendation the Government in G.O., 28th July 1886, No. 482, called on the Director of Public Instruction to consider the desirability of instituting an elementary examination which should be declared a preliminary to any entrance into Government service. The first of the foregoing papers contains the Director's reply, and in the second paper are recorded the remarks of the Board of Revenue on his scheme together with proposals for the examination of karnams.

2. The scheme which the Director of Public Instruction has submitted is based on the IV Standard examination for results grants, but to the subjects included in that examination have been added nine optional branches of a technical nature from among those included in the Middle School examination, as well as six additional branches, called extra-optional branches intended to supply a special test for village officers and other petty revenue officials and for elementary teachers. In including these technical and extra-optional subjects, the Director has deviated in two directions from the project of an elementary examination such as was suggested by the Education Commission and was had in view in G.O., 28th July 1886, No. 482, Educational.

3. The object of the Government in instituting this examination is to promote primary education by requiring that every employé of Government shall be able to read and write and shall know something of the commonest branches of knowledge. From this point of view the inclusion of technical subjects is unnecessary, while from an educational point of view it is of questionable expediency. The bifurcation of studies has no place in elementary education, and technical instruction in primary schools is most usefully imparted in the shape of drawing and mathematics. Again,

it is undesirable to burden an examination, which every applicant for the lower grade of Government employment is to be required to pass, by the addition of special subjects intended only for village officers or school-teachers. This part of the scheme should be separately dealt with by an expansion of the special tests.

4. After removing from the list of subjects given in paragraph 6, clause XI, of the Director's foregoing letter those which from these considerations appear unnecessary, what remains is substantially the IV Standard examination for results grants and this seems to furnish all that is required. In the Bombay Presidency, to which special allusion was made by the Education Commission, the elementary examination for the public service is the corresponding VI Vernacular Standard, and the Bombay standard includes considerably less than the IV Standard in this presidency. The Government accept the Director's proposals for revising the compulsory branches and language of that standard, and they entirely agree with the opinion expressed that the examination should be essentially vernacular. The elementary public service examination will thus consist of the subjects prescribed for the IV Standard in Schedule K i and 2 of the Grant-in-Aid Code (subject to the modifications proposed in regard to handwriting and second vernacular) down to and including mensuration. The examination will be for boys only, but the branches of the IV Standard which relate only to girls will, of course, subsist for purposes of results grants.

5. As the examination will be to a great extent identical with that held under the Grant-in-Aid Code, the principles recognised by that Code will remain unaltered, and the Government accordingly accept the proposals made in clauses II to IX of paragraph 6 of the Director's letter. They also approve of the proposal that the examination should be mainly *viva voce*. The Director will state whether he considers that the examination should be in his hands or in those of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. No additional text-books will be required, and the first examination will be held in January 1889. The Director will submit at an early date a notification in accordance with the foregoing orders.

6. The examination will be declared a compulsory test for admission to the public service in respect of all appointments under Rs. 15 per mensem which are classed as "superior" in the Civil Pension Code and in respect of all appointments classed as "inferior," except those which are exclusively menial, such as those of punkah-pullers and scavengers. The Director will report whether any record exists of the names of those persons who have already passed the IV Standard, and whether there would be any difficulty in declaring that those who have already passed the IV Standard shall be considered to have qualified for admission to the public service under the new rule. The date from which the rule will be applied will be decided upon receiving the Director's report on this point. It seems unnecessary to interfere with the Primary or Special Upper Primary examinations.

7. The settlement of the subjects and conditions of the special tests for village officers and subordinate revenue officials will be further considered in the Revenue Department, but it should be a condition of admission to those tests that the candidate has qualified according to the general elementary examination.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Under Secy. to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.
" Revenue Department.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 10th November 1887, No. 726:—

H. S. THOMAS, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.

J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., C.S.I.

J. GROSE, Esq., M.A.

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 6th September 1887, No. 527.

ABSTRACT.—Replying to Government order calling on the Board to submit a scheme for the examination of karnams, and requesting their opinion on the scheme drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction for a new examination which shall take the place of all Primary examinations, and which must be passed before admission to any village post.

Read—also the following letter from H. O'C. CARDOZO, Esq., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Madras, 7th September 1887, No. 107-B:—

Reference.—Board's (Land Revenue) reference on Government Register No. 944 of 1887 regarding examination of karnams in surveying, &c. I have the honor to propose the following tests for the karnam's examination in surveying:—

Lower Standard.

- (1) Surveying with chain only.
- (2) Surveying with chain, cross-staff and offset pole.
- (3) Plotting to scale.
- (4) Arithmetical calculation of areas.

Higher Standard.

In addition to the subjects of the Lower Standard—

- (1) Surveying with compass and chain.
- (2) Surveying with plane table.
- (3) Plotting with protractor and scale.
- (4) Calculation of areas with the computing scale.

2. The Revenue Inspectors who have been instructed ought to be able to teach the karnams the subjects contained in the lower standard. Many of the present karnams would doubtless find the 3rd item plotting to the small scale of the survey maps very difficult, partly owing to defective sight. But they could be taught to plot each field separately on a large scale, say 64 inches = 1 mile, recording their measurements on the plot. For this a flat rule with notches for chains, half-chains and quarter-chains would suffice.

3. A survey class might be established in each district under the Collector, the instructor being a pensioned surveyor holding a certificate, signed by a Deputy Superintendent of Survey, of qualification to teach the subjects included in the karnam's test, higher standard.

4. A manual can be prepared in six months if required.

5. G.O., No. 4127, of 15th July 1887, received with the Board's reference under reply, is returned.

READ—also G.O., dated 15th September 1887, Mis. No. 5550, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting reply to G.O., dated 15th July 1887, Mis. No. 4127, regarding education of karnams.

Resolution—dated 10th November 1887, No. 726.

In their Proceedings of the 6th September 1887, No. 527, the Board recommended that karnams should be required to pass *first* in the compulsory subjects proposed by the Director as part of his preliminary test; and *second* in—

- (a) A higher description of arithmetic than is required for that examination.
- (b) Village accounts.
- (c) The powers and duties of village officers.
- (d) Surveying.

With regard to surveying they promised to address Government again after consulting with the Superintendent of Survey.

2. The Superintendent proposes a higher and a lower standard of examination for karnams, states that Revenue Inspectors who have attended survey parties and passed under the recent orders will be qualified to teach the subjects of the lower standard, doubts the ability of karnams to plot to scale on the survey maps, though they could do so on maps of a larger scale (say 64 inches = 1 mile recording their measurements), thinks there should be a survey class in each district instructed by a pensioned surveyor, and says a manual can be prepared in six months.

3. The first point for consideration is as to what parts of surveying a karnam should be required to pass in. It has been suggested that karnams ought to be able to undertake two things, viz., "plotting and filling in the skeleton or traverse blocks of a professional survey" (letter from the Government of India recorded with G.O., dated 26th November 1885, No. 1313, Revenue), and marking on maps alterations in boundaries, &c., which take place subsequent to a survey. After careful consideration, the Board think the second of these two requirements is the utmost that it would be feasible or advantageous to enforce in this presidency. For this Mr. Cardozo's lower standard will be sufficient. It is as follows:—

- (1) Surveying with chain only.
- (2) Surveying with chain, cross-staff and offset pole.
- (3) Plotting to scale.
- (4) Arithmetical calculation of areas.

The third subject might be "Plotting roughly to scale (up to a quarter of a chain.)" The karnam that can pass in the other subjects will be able to do all the Board propose he should do (as detailed below) with regard to maps. A higher standard is not absolutely necessary, and the acquirement of this description of special knowledge ought to be made as easy as possible.

Letter from the Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Government of Madras, dated 28th June 1886, No. 4601.

The higher it is, the more danger there will be of mere cramming. The only other province where tests preliminary to such appointments are required is, so far as the Board can ascertain, Bombay, and there no surveying, whatever, is required. In the North-Western Provinces, where the system of map-correcting by putwarris is established and successful, no test even in general knowledge seems to be required. The candidates are required to be *fit*, and it is supposed that they will be able to learn what is wanted in surveying from the Kanungoes.

4. The next point for consideration is what shall be required from Revenue Inspectors. The Board are of opinion that Revenue Inspectors should be qualified not only to teach the subjects of the standard set forth above, but to do all that is necessary, to supplement what the karnams know of surveying, and to correct maps (as noticed in the following paragraph). As to whether sufficient knowledge is required at present the Board are in doubt, not knowing the particulars of the survey test, but if not the Survey Department should require more. The Superintendent will be requested to report to the Board on the subject. At all events the component parts of this test should be laid down definitely.

5. The next point for consideration is the ability of karnams to correct maps. The Board have come to the conclusion which has been already enunciated by them and was adopted by Government in G.O., dated 29th July 1885, No. 879, Revenue, that

karnams should not be permitted to make these alterations. Many of them require more patience and accuracy of eye than men in this station can be expected to attain. As the Superintendent of Survey remarks, the scale of village maps which is now in vogue (8 inches = 1 mile) is comparatively minute. In the North-Western Provinces, where the scale is 16 inches = 1 mile, the karnam is allowed, when "a clean map" is not available, to make a tracing from the settlement map. In this presidency in every case where a correction is necessary, the karnam should be required to make a tracing, enlarging it by scale if necessary, and mark the alteration on that, recording his measurements at the same time. When the Revenue Inspector next visits the village, he should enter the alteration on a map which, as in the North-Western Provinces, must be a copy of the map prepared at the time of the survey. One copy of that map, though in the custody of the karnam, ought never to be altered at all. In districts where the survey took place some time ago, this will be a matter requiring time, but it will not be impossible. The procedure does not completely satisfy the requirements expressed in G.O., dated 15th July 1887, No. 4127, that karnams shall be enabled to show corrections in the map, but the Board think it will answer the same purpose and be safer.

6. The next point for consideration is how individuals and especially karnams already in office and heirs of karnams who are already too old to go to school are to be taught surveying. Mr. Cardozo thinks there should be a Survey school in each district. The Board do not concur. In the first place, this would cause a considerable annual expense which would be repeated year after year. In the second place, a single school in each district could only secure results very slowly. Comparatively few of the karnams and heirs of karnams would be dealt with at a time, and the karnams who held office in remote villages could not be spared for the two or three months they would require to be at the school. In the third place, the Board are of opinion that though the schools would be useful to some extent in teaching book-work, the subject could not be properly taught in this way, once for all, in stationary schools, but must be beaten in, line upon line, over a long space of time, as it can be, by passed Revenue Inspectors. If pensioned surveyors are employed, an excessively large number would have to be employed in order to get all the karnams of all the districts instructed within a reasonable time, and, even then they would only be able to give instruction, once for all, in a matter which absolutely requires long continued practice before any instruction can have its proper effect. In the fourth place, the demand will soon create private schools in surveying which will serve the purpose of teaching book-work much better than Government schools. The Board think that passed Revenue Inspectors should be instructed, whenever they visit a village, to satisfy themselves that the karnam is acquainted with the manual (noticed in the next paragraph) and to exercise him practically.

7. The manual, which Mr. Cardozo says can be prepared within six months, is essential.

8. With regard to the examination of karnams in optional subjects, the Board have proposed that all, except arithmetic (which can be arranged for in the Director's examination according to the 6th standard of the Grant-in-Aid rules), should be examined in by Collectors and Divisional officers, but, on reflection, they doubt whether these officers will be able to examine satisfactorily in surveying. The examination in that subject might be held, under their supervision by trained Revenue Inspectors, or some extraneous assistance might be given, where necessary; in most places pensioned surveyors will be available at a small cost.

9. With these provisions the Board think that, *supposing that the karnams and Revenue Inspectors are fit*, nothing further is required than that each karnam should be supplied with a duplicate copy of the survey map, a chain (costing Rs. 9-8-0—probably something cheaper would suffice for ordinary work), a cross-staff (costing Re. 1), a simple scale (wooden flat ruler with chains, half-chains and quarter-chains marked on it, costing 4 annas) and sectional paper (if not too expensive), and that each Revenue Inspector should have a set or sets of other survey instruments, such as will be wanted only occasionally, to use himself or lend to karnams when they want to use them. In the North-Western Provinces each Kanungo has four sets, consisting of plane tables, brass sights, chains, scales, and flagstaves.

10. But if the Revenue Inspectors and karnams are not fit no provisions as to instruction, examination, &c., will make the scheme work. The Revenue Inspectors of this presidency are at present paid Rs. 20, 25 and 30. In the North-Western Provinces they get Rs. 30, 35 and 40, and may get Rs. 50 a-month if they know a little English. They are required to serve as apprentice to an incumbent for a year before they get the appointment. In Bombay they get Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50. There is a District Inspector who gets Rs. 150 and an Assistant District Inspector who gets from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65. In his scheme for the revision of the revenue establishments, Mr. Garstin has proposed that the number of the Revenue Inspectors should be increased from 381 to 504 in 14 districts, and in the other districts in proportion; that their position should be improved in various ways; and that their pay should be Rs. 35 and 40. This at least the Board think is absolutely necessary before the new scheme can be introduced.

11. The condition of the karnams is at present quite incompatible with the scheme. In the North-Western Provinces it was considered absolutely necessary that they should be paid at least Rs. 7 a-month, and rates varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 were sanctioned by the Government before the scheme was introduced (letter from the Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 17th November 1883), though this involved an increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 9,221 per annum. Besides this, they are entitled to "rewards," for which the budget provision in 1883 was Rs. 100 a district. In Bombay the "Talatis" or non-hereditary karnams are paid from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20. The work which karnams have to do in this presidency is much greater than what they have to do elsewhere. The difference between their work and that of the putwarris in the North-Western Provinces is indicated by the difference between their seven records which are prescribed for the latter and the volume of accounts which has been recently promulgated in Madras. As is stated in the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Madras, No. 263 R—66-1, dated 3rd June 1887, "the land revenue is subject to annual modifications of a detailed character which are mainly dependent upon the vicissitudes of the season, and which require each year very close and careful investigation. Both the collection of the land revenue and the annual revisions of assessment require in the ryotwary districts the agency of a skilled establishment working under competent control. The periodical revisions of assessment seem therefore to be a corollary of the annual operations, and the position in Madras to differ from that elsewhere in that the maintenance of a strong permanent establishment is intended primarily to meet annual requirements, whereas in most other provinces it is mainly designed to meet the exigencies of a periodical assessment. The policy of raising the efficiency of local establishments is accordingly from a financial point of view justified by its importance to the annual needs of the exchequer."

Besides having an immense amount of work to do, the karnams are ill-paid. It was shown in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th June 1882, No. 1517, that many draw less than Rs. 3 a-month. The latest returns before the Board show that out of 7,050 karnams in settled districts, 3,129 draw pay as follows:—

Rupees 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	991
" 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,383
" 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456
" 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299

In those Proceedings the Board, without any reference to the new duties which it is now proposed to impose on karnams, recommended that the salary should in no case be less than Rs. 8 a-month, and that in the case of the chief karnam of all important villages it should be Rs. 15. They also proposed that the karnams should be doubled in number. The case was summarized as follows:—"As observed by Government, there is no doubt that the existing village establishments are starved both as to numbers and emoluments, that the existing funds are altogether insufficient to provide what is needed, and that the State is not paying what it should to the fund." As was stated by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, in submitting the proposals sanctioned by the Government of those provinces in the order quoted above, the expenditure of money in this way will save expense and so be economical, whilst "Government is incurring no new obligation, but simply extinguishing an admitted debt owed by itself. * * It is not only reasonable that 'the

karnam' should be fairly paid, but it is absolutely necessary, unless he is to be paid badly for doing no work at all." The amount of the expenditure that will be saved is shown in the extract forwarded by the Government of India from a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated 17th August 1886, which runs as follows:—"Here as in Bulandshahr the efficiency of the putwarri staff has saved Government from an expenditure which at the rate now charged in Basti and Gorakhpur" (*i.e.*, on survey) "cannot safely be estimated at less than 2½ lakhs of rupees for the whole district."

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. BENSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Superintendent, Madras Survey.

ORDER—dated 1st April 1890, No. 254, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

In the first of the papers read above, the scheme of the Director of Public Instruction for the institution of an elementary public service examination, to be called the Primary School examination, was accepted, and the settlement of the subjects and conditions of the special tests for village officers and subordinate revenue officials, in subjects which are denoted as "extra-optional," was referred for consideration in this department. In the second paper the Board submits with remarks the proposals of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey regarding the tests to be prescribed for karnams in surveying. The Government will now proceed to pass orders on these questions.

2. The Primary School examination is to be imposed as a compulsory test on all candidates for Government appointments, bearing a salary of less than Rs. 15 per mensem, with the exception of those in which the duties are exclusively menial. The G.O., No. 17, Edl., dated 15th Jan. 1889. orders noted in the margin prescribe the " 269, " " 13th May " dates on which the first examination is to be held, and from which the test is to be considered as a necessary preliminary to admission into Government service.

3. It may be at once declared that the Government does not consider it necessary to prescribe any special tests for subordinate revenue officials, other than village officers: for them the Primary School examination, which includes two of the optional subjects, will suffice. It only remains therefore to consider what special qualifications shall be required in the case of village officers.

4. The officers to be dealt with are—

- (1) Karnams.
- (2) Monegars.
- (3) Munsifs.

The first of these classes must be held to include assistant karnams.

The Board considers that candidates for the above offices should be required to qualify in the following subjects in addition to the Primary School examination:—
for karnams—

- (a) higher arithmetic according to the 6th standard.
- (b) village accounts.
- (c) the powers and duties of village officers.
- (d) surveying.

for monegars and munsifs—

- (a) the powers and duties of village officers.
- (b) village sanitation.

From the above lists the Government would exclude for the present the higher arithmetic for karnams. An entirely separate examination would have to be organized under the Educational Department if this proposal were accepted, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is moreover of opinion that the degree of education demanded

by the 4th standard is sufficient at present. It may be anticipated that a karnam, who has acquired this amount of knowledge will, in a very short time, teach himself the extra arithmetic required for the 6th standard or for his work as karnam. His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the remaining tests, proposed by the Board of Revenue, and declares that on and after January 1st, 1893, no candidate for any of the village officers' posts, noted above, whatever the salary of the post may be, shall be appointed unless he shall have passed the Primary School examination and qualified in the extra-optional subjects now prescribed. There is no necessity to treat Malabar exceptionally.

5. These restrictions are not intended to apply to persons already in office on January 1st, 1893, nor to heirs who at the date on which the notification embodying this order is published, are above the age of eighteen. Moreover, Collectors, while authorised by paragraph 17 of the notification published at pages 63 and 64 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th January 1889, to exempt any village establishment or any officer in a village establishment from passing the Primary School examination, are hereby empowered to exempt any individual from passing the special tests, now prescribed, their reasons for so doing to be stated in writing. This unrestricted power is delegated to Collectors in order to obviate the administrative inconvenience likely to arise at the outset from a strict enforcement of the above orders, but His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the impetus, given to primary education by the institution of these elementary tests, will, in a few years so augment the number of duly qualified candidates, that no difficulty will be experienced in filling up all vacancies with them alone. The above examinations must not, of course, be allowed to override the hereditary principles, by which succession to village offices is regulated. The nearest heir will, as before, have the prior claim to succeed, provided only that he is duly qualified. There is nothing in Regulation VI of 1831 which precludes the Government from prescribing tests of capacity and fresh legislation with this object is unnecessary.

6. The subjects prescribed for the Primary School examination are taught in the ordinary schools. The question of how the necessary training is to be obtained in the extra-optional subjects has now to be considered. The first requisite is a simple text-book for each subject. For village accounts the manual already existing will answer the purpose, and the shorter manual, which the Board has promised in its Proceedings, No. 735, dated 24th August 1888, to draw up on the basis of Mr. Farmer's compendium of village orders will meet the requirements of test (c) for karnams and of tests (a) and (b) for monegars and munsifs. For the remaining subject, surveying, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey states, in his letter printed in the Board's Proceedings, read at the beginning of this order, that a manual could be prepared in six months, and he is now directed to have the work put in hand at once. The Government is of opinion that the lower standard, proposed by Mr. Cardozo, will suffice at any rate for some time to come, and the manual should therefore deal only with the tests comprised in that standard. A second part might subsequently be added to the manual to embrace the subjects of the higher standard.

7. In the Proceedings just quoted the Board opposes Mr. Cardozo's scheme of district schools for instruction in surveying, and would apparently leave the teaching of karnams to passed Revenue Inspectors and to private schools. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider that any portion of this duty can be entrusted to Revenue Inspectors, but he agrees in thinking that special schools are not required. When once it has been proclaimed that a knowledge of surveying is necessary for appointment to karnams' posts, the subject will, in all probability, come to be taught in private schools, and it will be better to consider the question of special district schools, after it has been found that private instruction is not available.

8. The duty of examining candidates for the Primary School examination has been entrusted to the Commissioner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, but His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks that for the extra-optional tests it is essential that the examiners should have a practical knowledge of the work, which the examinees will be required to do. He accordingly directs that Collectors and their Assistants shall conduct the examinations in these special subjects. The

Board should submit, as soon as possible, its proposals for carrying this order into effect: the examination should be an annual one, but it is not essential that all candidates should be examined on the same day or at the same place, and considerable latitude should be allowed to the examining officers in planning the arrangements. The Board should also submit a draft notification, embodying the above orders and including the proposals for district examinations now called for, for publication in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

- „ Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
- „ Educational Department.
- „ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
- „ Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
- „ Government Botanist and Director.
- „ Inam Commissioner.
- „ Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.

Exd. G. A. Lewis.

110 Copies.

Govt. of {1890} Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 1st April 1890, No. 254.

APRIL.

Examinations for village officers.

Passing orders on the proposal for introducing
a scheme of —.

9TH FEBRUARY 1888, No. 100, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 28th July 1886, No. 482, Educational.

READ—also the following papers:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 6th July 1887, No. O-190.

I have the honor to reply to G.O., dated 28th July 1886, No. 482, Educational, calling upon me "to consider the advisability of instituting a test of primary education, which should answer to the Middle School Examination and be declared preliminary to any entrance into Government service."

2. In July 1881, I advised the Government to prescribe the Special Upper Primary Examination as a test for village officers, modifying it so as to provide for the examination of these officials in the special duties of their office; but the Board of Revenue strongly opposed the proposal, and the Government, in their order, dated 6th September 1881, No. 288, Educational, entirely concurred in their opinion. I wrote: "The progress of the people, I venture to think, depends perhaps more on these petty village officials than on those of the taluk or district, and yet nothing has hitherto been done to insist on certain educational qualifications in them, the necessity of which, in regard to other officials, is producing such marked improvement in the revenue and magisterial administration of the country. I would add further if, to raise and improve village schools, it has been found absolutely necessary that their teachers should pass a special examination; how much more necessary is it for the development of village institutions that their officers should have attained to an acknowledged standard of education." Those views in the main I still hold, and believe that the progress of primary education in the districts during the past six years renders the establishment of such an examination not only more necessary than it was then, but

also that it should include not only village officers,* but also nearly all Government servants whose services are pensionable under the Civil Pension Code. In one point, however, I would vary the recommendation, viz., as regards the village munsifs. Instead of requiring such officials compulsorily to pass in the duties of their office, I would leave the imposing of such a condition with the Board of Revenue on the recommendation of the Collector.

3. In the order under reply, I was directed to ascertain the practice in other provinces. The Directors of Bengal, Bombay, North-West Provinces and the Punjab were accordingly addressed. In Bengal, it appears no general test scheme has been sanctioned. In Bombay, Standard VI prescribed for vernacular schools qualifies for admission to the lower grade of the public service. This standard, although in some respects corresponding to the Middle School Test, is on the whole very much easier, and the scope of the examination is very limited. The rules, however, for admission to

the public service in Bombay are under revision. In the North-West Provinces candidates for admission to a school for patwaris are required to have passed the Upper Primary Examination. In the Punjab no test is laid down for appointments below Rs. 15 a-month, but for appointments between Rs. 15 and Rs. 150 the Middle School Examination is the test of admission.

4. Before noting on the scheme which I now submit in outline, for the consideration of Government, I would premise that

- * 1. The Special Upper Primary Examination.
- 2. The Upper Primary Examination.
- 3. The tests for the Fourth Standard in Schedules K and L of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

There are now three examinations* of the Upper Primary grade, the first of which only, viz., the Special Upper Primary Examination, has a service test value, being prescribed as the general test for primary teachers of the lower grade. It is, however, utilised to a considerable extent in girls' schools as a test of general education. The examination is conducted by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. The standard of this examination is in some respects higher than the Upper Primary Examination, and in language more difficult than that of the Fourth Standard, but not appreciably so in other subjects. In the Fourth Standard, however, geography is not compulsory, whilst it is in the two Upper Primary Examinations; but, on the other hand, handwriting is not a separate subject in these examinations, whilst it is in the former. The Special Upper Primary Examination, however, provides a test in a second language equal in difficulty to the test in the first language. The Fourth Standard Examination, on the other hand, provides inferior tests in the second language, i.e., a simpler test in English for an Indian candidate and in an Indian vernacular for an English candidate. There are also two tests for Lower Primary Examinations, viz., the Lower Primary Examination and the Third Standard Examinations in Schedules K and L of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The Upper and Lower Primary Examinations were prescribed by Government in Notification dated 8th April 1880, on the instructions of the Government of India, and have not yet been abolished, although, since the report of the Education Commission, these examinations are, apparently, no longer compulsory (Recommendation 2 of Chapter IV of the Report of the Commission).

5. In the scheme submitted, I have simply adopted, with some few additions, the scheme of the Fourth Standard Examination and propose to do away altogether with the Special Upper Primary Examination and Upper Primary Examination and also with the Lower Primary Examination. I propose to do this because, I think, it very undesirable to have, as a public test, an examination for testing general education which is, so to speak, outside the ordinary curriculum: because the test should, like the *Middle School* and the *Matriculation* tests, form a terminating examination to a particular grade of education and the passport to admission to a higher grade: and, lastly, because the present Special Upper Primary Examination is, in other ways, intrinsically defective, notably in providing no test in handwriting.

6. The following is an outline of the scheme proposed:—

I. The examination to be held under the orders of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations in the month of January. The Commissioner to have power to issue subsidiary regulations in regard to matters not provided for in the Notification.

II. Schools recognised by the Director, or which are on the standing list of results schools, or which have been admitted to the annual list for examination for results under the Fourth Standard, alone to send up candidates as "pupils." Candidates not being "pupils" shall be admitted on payment of an enhanced fee as in the Middle School Examination.

III. A Committee, consisting of a Chairman and two Members, all being experienced educationists, to be appointed by the Commissioner for each district to conduct the examination in all subjects included in the Grant-in-Aid Code, and their remuneration to be fixed by him. The appointments to be ordinarily for three years, but any examiner may be removed by the Commissioner and a substitute appointed without assigning reasons.

IV. This Committee to hold examinations in such centres in each district as may be selected by the Commissioner: girls ordinarily to be examined separately from boys. All respectable persons may attend and watch the conduct of the examination.

V. The examination to be utilised ordinarily for examination for results under the Fourth Standard by all results schools, and by other schools, if permitted by the Director.

VI. The examination in all subjects included in the Grant-in-Aid Code to be held in accordance with the provisions of Chapters III and IX of that Code. For examination in other subjects (extra optionals) the Commissioner to make such arrangements for the appointing of examiners for the conduct of the examination as he may think proper, provided only that the standard for passing shall be that fixed in the Grant-in-Aid Code for passing in an optional subject.

VII. All the examinations to be conducted in the vernacular of the candidate.

VIII. To secure a pass a candidate must qualify in the compulsory subjects of Standard IV and in at least two optional subjects attached to the standard in the Code. Should an extra optional subject be prescribed by a department as a qualification for admission to service in it, the candidate must pass in it also. A candidate failing in a compulsory subject must appear again in all the compulsory subjects, but this restriction shall not apply to optional subjects. A candidate, being a pupil, may not appear again for examination in a compulsory subject unless he has continued to read for Standard IV.

IX. Separate lists of passed candidates for each district shall be published by the Commissioner in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Candidates shall be arranged in two classes, the first containing those who have passed with "merit." No certificate, however, shall be issued until a candidate has passed in the subjects fixed for the test. The certificate shall specify the subjects in which he has passed.

X. The passing of the examination to be the test for admission to the public service for all appointments under Rs. 15 which are classed no "superior" under the Civil Pension Code, and also for all appointments, though classed as "inferior," which are not menial in their character. Appointments of village munsifs and karnams in all villages not expressly excluded by the Board of Revenue.

XI. The examination shall be as follows:—

(a) *Compulsory Subjects.*

Vernacular language—

- (1) As in Standard IV K (1) for non-Europeans.
- (2) As in same standard L for Europeans.

Handwriting and spelling—

- (1) As in Standard IV K (1) for non-Europeans.
- (2) As in same standard L for Europeans.

Arithmetic—

- (1) As in standard IV K (1) for non-Europeans.
- (2) As in same standard L for Europeans.

(b) *Optional Subjects.*

Second language—

- (1) As in Standard IV K (2) (English) for non-Europeans.
- (2) As in same standard L for Europeans (South Indian vernacular).

Other subjects—

- (1) As in Standard IV K (2) (English) for non-Europeans (excepting vernacular, poetry and grammar).
- (2) As in same Standard L for Europeans (South Indian vernacular) together with the additional optional subjects in Schedule K (2) (excepting vernacular, poetry and grammar), and the First Standard of any one trade included in Schedule M.

The optional subjects are—

Elementary science.
Geography.
English.
Second vernacular language.
Indian history.
Drawing.
Hygiene.
Agriculture.
Mensuration.
Plain needle-work.

Carpentry.
Blacksmiths' work.
Printing.
Rattan-work.
Tailoring.
Boot and shoe making.
Book-binding.
Weaving.
Lace-making.

(c) *Extra Optional Subjects.*

- (1) The powers and duties of a village munsif.
- (2) The powers and duties of a village karnam.
- (3) The revenue accounts to be kept by a village karnam.
- (4) Elementary surveying with compass and chain and plotting.
- (5) Village economy.
- (6) Method and school-management.

XII. No candidate to be permitted to appear for the *extra* optional subjects under the age of 14 years.

7. The scheme of examination under the results system is mainly *viva voce*, and that system, I consider, unquestionably the best for young children and for persons such as those who will appear for this examination, whose educational attainments are necessarily meagre. Moreover, if a gigantic written examination, which will entail the examination annually probably of some 20,000 candidates, is to be avoided, and the present machinery for results examinations utilised, this system must be resorted to for all that portion of test which falls under the Code. The institution of a great general test like the Middle School or the Matriculation Examination, would, I think, be a great mistake. I therefore propose to have the examination essentially a District Examination, and by this means to bring within its scope the ordinary Fourth Standard Examination now conducted by Deputy Inspectors *in loco*. This change will, I think, have a very beneficial effect in raising and settling the standard of general primary education; in checking the undue expenditure of Government money in results for this standard; and in showing the people that the Government have a real and special interest in the development of elementary education among the people. The institution of such an examination will probably tend to create a vernacular side in middle education, which is now virtually non-existent. To work such a District Examination the services of a small Board or Committee will be necessary to ensure public confidence. This Committee should ordinarily be composed, when the services of an Inspector of Schools are available, of an Inspector, one Deputy and one experienced non-official educationist with a good knowledge of the vernacular; when an Inspector cannot be made Chairman, some leading non-official educationist should be Chairman with two Deputies as his coadjutors. The Committee so constituted should hold examinations during January in each revenue division of a district, or, when necessary, in each taluk. As each examination should not take more than two days, the Committee should be able to complete the examination of a district in about a month. As fees are to be levied sufficient to cover the cost of the examination, its institution will involve no cost to the State. I propose to appoint the Committee for a long term to secure evenness of standard and to raise their position in public estimation.

8. I propose to keep up the distinction between "pupils" and "others" in the Middle School Examination, because otherwise the examination might cause much disturbance in schools by encouraging pupils to disregard their regular educational course in view of passing this examination. The arrangement also tends to improve the status of well-conducted schools.

9. I propose to keep the subjects to the Grant-in-aid Code standards for reasons I have already mentioned and because I am anxious to give the examination essentially a vernacular character. This will tend to improve the ordinary vernacular primary schools of the country, whilst the managers of English schools will naturally restrain their pupils from appearing for examination, more especially as they will be relieved of the restriction now imposed by the Upper Primary examination. The examination will also give special encouragement to elementary industrial schools.

10. I have added six extra-optional subjects, five of which I think are suitable to improve the general qualifications of village officers and of other petty revenue officials, whilst there can be no difficulty whatever in holding such examination in the several vernaculars. The sixth subject is for the benefit of elementary teachers who desire to qualify for an ordinary or normal certificate under the Grant-in-aid Code. It will, of course, be necessary to prepare elementary text-books in the vernaculars in each subject, but this can be done without much delay, and as the books will naturally be largely studied, the preparation and publishing of such elementary texts will involve no loss to Government. Of course, there is the difficulty regarding instruction in those extra subjects, but whilst such instruction is very desirable, it is hardly more necessary than it is in regard to the higher special tests. It will be observed that I propose to limit the age at which candidates can appear for these tests, and I have no doubt that the result will be that lads who have passed the middle school and other public examinations will appear for them, and thus this examination will in a way supplement the optional courses of the middle school scheme.

11. As the general portion of the examination is so elementary and as it is practically in this respect only a portion of the primary education scheme of the presidency, I propose to extend its operation to all Government officials excepting only those of a strictly menial character. I suggest this, not so much, in some cases, in the interests of the State, as in the interests of the people themselves, because I am persuaded that no more potent measure could be adopted to spread primary education and to spread it at a minimum cost to the State, for with this stimulus it will gradually become in a very great measure self-supporting and will also become a part of the social system of every important village in the country.

12. Should the Government approve the scheme generally, I will submit a draft notification embodying it for sanction, and would suggest that the first examination be held in January next, and that the Special Upper Primary examination and the Upper and Lower Primary examinations be abolished from the close of this year.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 6th September 1887, No. 527.

Read—the following G.O., dated 15th July 1887, Mis. No. 4127, Revenue:—

ABSTRACT.—Requesting Board to submit a scheme for the examination of karnams.

Reference on the above, dated 30th August, 1887.

The Superintendent, Madras Survey, is requested to favor the Board with his remarks upon the enclosed Government order.

2. The Board would be glad to know the precise nature of the test he would recommend for the post of karnam, the object being that these local officials should be proved competent to survey and prepare the record of annual extensions of cultivated areas, or of alterations in the disposition of fields and minor topographical features within village boundaries.

3. The Board further wish to know whether the Revenue Inspectors, who have received certificates of proficiency in surveying from the Survey Department, would be, in the Superintendent's opinion, competent to teach karnams surveying sufficiently well to enable them to carry out the duties proposed to be imposed upon them.

4. The Board would also be glad to know whether a manual for the instruction of karnams in surveying could be prepared by the Survey Department within a few months, which should contain in the simplest language all the instruction which would be necessary on the subject.

5. It is requested that this reference may be answered as soon as convenient.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Madras Survey,
with Government order, to be returned.

Read—the following G.O., dated 22nd July 1887, Mis. No. 4299, Revenue :—

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding, for early compliance and expression of opinion, Proceedings of the Educational Department referring, for early remarks, letter from the Director of Public Instruction proposing a scheme of primary education which should answer to the Middle School examination and be declared preliminary to any entrance into Government service.

Resolution—dated 6th September 1887, No. 527.

Two subjects are referred to the Board for opinion. As they are intimately connected, the Board will dispose of them in one resolution.

2. The Government direct the Board to prepare a scheme for the examination of karnams previous to appointment, and they also forward, for the opinion of the Board, a scheme, which has been drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction, for a new examination which shall take the place of all Primary examinations and which must be passed before admission to any village post or minor Government office (carrying a salary of less than Rs. 15 a-month), which is not menial in character. There is also a third subject before the Board, viz., the propriety of instructing karnams, already in office, in surveying.

3. The Director of Public Instruction, for reasons which appear to the Board to be amply sufficient, desires to abolish the existing three Primary examinations, viz., the Special Upper, the Upper and the Lower Primary examinations; and in their place to institute an annual examination of a public character, to be held at fixed local centres in each district, by a committee of experienced educationists. The examination would be held in the vernacular according to the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code, and consist of compulsory, optional and extra-optional subjects, the extra-optional subjects having reference to village economy and the methods of teaching.

4. In so far as Mr. Grigg's scheme provides a preliminary test for entrance into Government service, it will undoubtedly give a great impulse to primary education. It may be hoped that it will to some extent remedy the evil that has been done by the fact that the State, having handed over primary education to the Local Boards and Municipalities, has the appearance of not being concerned with its improvement. So far as it diminishes the number of examinations (one being substituted for three), it is a vast improvement.

5. The great difficulty, which it appears to the Board will be found in the practical working of the scheme, will be in obtaining good examining committees. Mr. Grigg is, however, sure that this can be managed, and he is the best judge of the matter. It appears to the Board essential that not less than three examiners shall be present at the examinations, and that one of them should be an educationist of high standing. The examination in trades will certainly take a considerable time, but it will probably be eventually necessary that this examination should be held in two or three localities at most, in each district, under special arrangements. The Board, on the whole, are of opinion that the scheme proposed is feasible.

6. As regards its suitability, the Board regard the compulsory subjects as absolutely necessary, though, unfortunately, proficiency in them is often now disregarded

in filling up minor appointments. They consider, however, that as regards the test for karnams, a severer examination in arithmetic than that according to the 4th standard should be obligatory. But this can be provided for in the extra-optional branch.

7. The optional subjects are all unobjectionable, except that perhaps mensuration should be limited, as it probably is intended to be, to the measurement of plane surfaces. The Board, however, think that a candidate should not be permitted to take up as his optional subjects two trades, or agriculture and a trade, and they would therefore make it a rule that one of the optional subjects should *not* be agriculture or a trade.

8. With these modifications the Board support the Director's scheme of examination, as regards the compulsory and optional subjects generally, and as regards the test for all minor appointments except those of village officers, and they consider that one effect of the scheme will be a great multiplication and improvement of schools, and, if due notice is given, they believe that all boys who desire to enter the minor appointments in the Government service will be able to get prepared for the examination proposed.

9. As regards the examination of karnams in arithmetic, the Board do not consider that the test proposed, viz., that of the 4th standard, is sufficiently difficult. The duties of a karnam require him to know thoroughly the simplification of complex fractions, the conversion of vulgar fractions to decimals, the four rules of decimals and square measure. They therefore think that no certificate of qualification for the post of karnam should be given by the examination committee unless the candidate shall have passed the examination according to the 6th, and not the 4th, standard. This examination would fall under the extra-optional subjects as specially qualifying for the post of village karnam. As regards village officers generally, the Board think that examination in the three compulsory subjects—reading, writing and arithmetic—will be sufficient, and that they should not be compelled to pass in the *optional* subjects.

10. The next point for consideration is that part of the Director's scheme which he calls the extra-optional branch of the examination. As regards that suitable for teachers, the Board do not think it necessary for them to offer an opinion. As regards that for village officers, two questions seem to require to be settled. First, should the examining agency be the committee to be appointed under the Director's present scheme or should it be found in the Revenue Department? Secondly, what subjects should be embraced by the examination in this branch? There is the yet further question to be settled after these questions have been answered, viz., how far existing incumbents of offices should be compelled to undergo the examination in this branch?

11. As regards the first of these questions, the Board are of opinion that there is so much difference between the nature of the service connected with village administration and that connected with the other branches of the public service, that the arrangements for the examinations, the passing of which shall be the test qualification for the taking up of these latter appointments, should be considered altogether separate. The posts of village karnam and village munsif or monegar are *sui generis*, and regulated by special laws which will have to be modified before any change in the manner of appointing to them can be effected. The Board consider that it will be so necessary (especially at first) to make the examination in these extra-optional subjects, which are to be the special qualification for the tenure of village offices, practical, that they do not recommend that the control of the examination in them should be in any other hands than those of the Revenue officers. These officers are best qualified to conduct those examinations and to decide whether village officers are fit for their work or not. The Board are therefore of opinion that the examination in the extra-optional subjects should be conducted, not by the educational committee as suggested by Mr. Grigg, but by the Collector and his Divisional officers. This examination, however, would not include the special arithmetical examination which is to be required from karnams and which should be conducted by the educational committee proposed by Mr. Grigg.

12. It remains to be considered what these extra-optional subjects should be. The only change which the Board would wish to see in the subjects mentioned by the

Director is that village sanitation should take the place of village economy; and that a further examination in arithmetic should be prescribed for karnams. The extra-optional subjects will then be (1) for the karnam's post—(a) the higher arithmetic, (b) the village accounts, (c) the powers and duties of village officers, (d) surveying; and (2) for village munsifs and monegars—(a) the powers and duties of village officers, (b) village sanitation.

13. The Board do not foresee any difficulty in connection with the teaching or the examination in these special subjects except in regard to surveying. The first thing to be done is the preparation of simple manuals on the three subjects—(a) village accounts, (b) powers and duties of village officers, (c) village sanitation. They should be such that the Revenue Inspectors will be able from them to examine village officers when on tour, if necessary, and they should also be of such a nature as to be readily useful as text-books for instruction in schools.

14. The examinations would be held at each jamabandi by the Divisional officers, and subject to the exceptions mentioned below, only those would be examined who held already certificates from the Educational Department as having passed the compulsory (not the optional) subjects at the regular annual examinations. The examination would generally only be necessary in the case of vacancies, and the custom would be to appoint during the year the hereditary claimant to the office, provided he held the necessary certificates described above in the compulsory subjects on condition of his passing the required examination in the extra-optional subjects at the ensuing jamabandi. In a few years all these extra subjects would probably form subjects of instruction in most primary schools.

15. With regard to the special subject of surveying, the Board at present are of opinion that the Revenue Inspectors will be able to give the required instruction when on tour in their divisions. The two months or six weeks in the year, when revenue work is lightest, would be utilized for the purpose. The only alternative is the establishment of stationary survey schools, but these would be expensive as well as unsatisfactory. A considerable number of Revenue Inspectors have already qualified by

* Ganjam	..	5	South Arcot	..	16	capable of giving the necessary instruction to karnams. The Board, however,
Godavari	..	6	Salem	..	8	are in communication with the Superintendent of Survey on the subject, and
Bellary	..	17	Tinnevely	..	4	have asked him to report on the nature of
Kurnool	..	11	Coimbatore	..	16	the test which should be required from
Nellore	..	10	Nilgiris	..	1	karnams, and the capabilities of the
North Arcot	..	8	Canara	..	1	
Chingleput	..	14				

Revenue Inspectors who have already qualified as regards teaching, and whether a simple manual of survey could be prepared in the Survey Department for the use of karnams. On the receipt of his reply, the Board will address Government further as regards this special subject.

16. The final subject for consideration is the method of introduction of the scheme. This is a matter of very considerable importance. A period for preparation must be given. It might be notified that the test will not be required in any case for one year and in the case of village appointments for two years. A prior step, however, will be the publication of Manuals for Revenue Inspectors and village officers, and the notice allowing time ought to be given afterwards.

17. As regards munsifs and monegars, the Board are inclined to move with caution. Here educational qualifications, though a strong recommendation, are not absolutely necessary, and the value of the influence which the representatives of the old families possess must not be underrated. The Board, however, think that no one should be made a village munsif who cannot read, write and cypher. A few years ago local position was of far more importance than it is now, but education is spreading rapidly and it has now gone so far that local position *plus* ignorance has to a great extent ceased to command respect. Just as an aristocrat who could not read and write would be regarded with contempt in England, so a munsif who cannot read and write is regarded with contempt in India. It is too commonly the case that the

munsif is the mere tool of the karnam who knows so much more. The exemption of munsifs from the proposed test would perpetuate the evil. An agitation has sprung up for abolishing this institution of village munsifs (which is not only venerable but essential), because many of them are so ignorant, and the exemption of these officers would encourage it. No hardship will be caused by insisting on the test if sufficient notice of it be given, since incumbents will then have time to get their heirs properly educated. Many Collectors have already taken the course of giving notice to incumbents that they must get their children educated. Any exemption of munsifs from the scheme now put forward would militate strongly against its universality and therefore against the powerful impulse which it is intended to give to primary education. All necessary relaxations, it seems to the Board, are provided in the confinement of the test to reading, writing and arithmetic and the power of the Board to exempt stated villages from the test. This decision of the Board cannot, however, be carried out unless legislation is soon undertaken, for the Regulation VI of 1831 appears to contemplate the appointment of ignorant officers unable to read or write, and the fact that females hold the offices occasionally proves it, and therefore, while the law is as it is, it is useless to insist on a munsif or monegar passing the compulsory standard proposed by Mr. Grigg in order to be eligible to hold the office, but when the law is altered, it should be so modified as to make it incumbent on all candidates to be educated, provided that the principle of hereditary succession is not sacrificed to the possession of educational attainments. In the case of Malabar, however, where it is of great importance that the amshom adigaris should be men of local influence, the Board think that none of the proposed conditions of appointment should be introduced. Malabar should, as regards the heads of villages, be treated entirely exceptionally.

18. As regards karnams and munsifs or monegars, the case has also to be considered of the heirs to such offices, who are already too old to go in for school examinations. The knowledge of the extra-optional subjects is necessary, and all such as are heirs to village offices should be made to pass in this part of the examination. It would however, as with existing incumbents, be harsh to subject them to a school examination in the compulsory subjects, and all tests except that in the extra-optional subjects might, in the opinion of the Board, be dispensed with in the case of heirs to karnams' posts who are twenty years of age when the present scheme comes into operation. Such men might be given a prescribed time—say, one year—for passing in the extra-optional subjects excluding the higher test in arithmetic.

19. There remains to be considered the case of those villages where no qualified candidate can be found. In such cases the Board consider that Collectors must be allowed to appoint unqualified men. Such men would, of course, be appointed subject to their passing in the extra-optional subjects at the next ensuing examination. Collectors should be required to report, at the end of every year, the number of appointments which they have given to unqualified candidates. Gradually such cases would become rare. The reservation proposed by the Director, viz., that the Board may exempt stated villages from the test, should be distinctly laid down.

20. To sum up, the Board generally approve of the Director's scheme of examination, if he can provide efficient examining committees for carrying it out. They would introduce higher arithmetic as an extra-optional subject for karnams. They consider that the examination in the extra-optional subjects (excepting the higher arithmetic) should be carried out, *not* by the Educational Department, but by Collectors and their Assistants. They consider that as regards village officers, although it may be soon to introduce the scheme universally so far as village munsifs and monegars are concerned, yet that in all cases it will be expedient to compel candidates to qualify in the compulsory subjects, viz., reading, writing and arithmetic, but not in the optional subjects. They consider that, as regards karnams and munsifs or monegars already in office, they should only be compelled to qualify in the extra-optional subjects, and that the same relaxation of the rules should be allowed in the case of heirs who are, at the time the scheme comes into operation, twenty years of age or more. In such cases in the case of karnams the extra-optional test in arithmetic should not be insisted upon. They consider that where there are no qualified claimants to a village office, the Collector should have the power of appointing non-qualified men.

21. As regards the test in survey, the Board will address Government shortly after consulting with the Superintendent of the Survey Department.

22. Finally, the Board wish to urge strongly the necessity for the preparation of easy manuals for all the extra-optional subjects proposed (except, of course, arithmetic). They would be four in number—(a) village accounts (the existing manual will suffice), (b) the powers and duties of village officers, (c) village sanitation, (d) village surveying. The preparation of the last can be probably undertaken by the Superintendent of Survey. The preparation of (b) and (c) should be carried out by a Revenue officer of some experience, and in connection with this the Board draw the attention of Government to their recent proposal that Mr. Farmer should be placed on special duty for this work. Mr. Farmer has expressed his willingness to undertake the work on the conditions laid down by Government, and the Board hope that he will before long complete the two small manuals required besides the larger one for Revenue Inspectors.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with papers returned.

Endorsement No. 6873.

Transferred to the Educational Department, with notes for orders and remarks of the Honorable Members in original.

(By order.)

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11th November 1887.

(Signed) R. S. BENSON,
Ag. Under Secretary.

ORDER—dated 9th February 1888, No. 100, Educational.

In paragraph 197 of the Education Commission's Report reference is made to the great encouragement to the spread of education supplied by the bestowal of public appointments upon educated candidates, and the Commission, in dealing with primary education, recommended that in selecting persons to fill the lowest offices under Government preference should always be given to those who can read and write. In pursuance of this recommendation the Government, in G.O., 28th July 1886, No. 482, called on the Director of Public Instruction to consider the desirability of instituting an elementary examination which should be declared a preliminary to any entrance into Government service. The first of the foregoing papers contains the Director's reply, and in the second paper are recorded the remarks of the Board of Revenue on his scheme together with proposals for the examination of karnams.

2. The scheme which the Director of Public Instruction has submitted is based on the IVth Standard examination for results grants, but to the subjects included in that examination have been added nine optional branches of a technical nature from among those included in the Middle School examination, as well as six additional branches, called extra-optional branches, intended to supply a special test for village officers and other petty revenue officials and for elementary teachers. In including these technical and extra-optional subjects, the Director has deviated in two directions from the project of an elementary examination such as was suggested by the Education Commission and was had in view in G.O., 28th July 1886, No. 482, Educational.

3. The object of the Government in instituting this examination is to promote primary education by requiring that every employé of Government shall be able to read and write and shall know something of the commonest branches of knowledge. From this point of view the inclusion of technical subjects is unnecessary, while from an educational point of view it is of questionable expediency. The bifurcation of studies has no place in elementary education, and technical instruction in primary schools is most usefully imparted in the shape of drawing and mathematics. Again,

it is undesirable to burden an examination, which every applicant for the lower grade of Government employment is to be required to pass, by the addition of special subjects intended only for village officers or school-teachers. This part of the scheme should be separately dealt with by an expansion of the special tests.

4. After removing from the list of subjects given in paragraph 6, clause XI, of the Director's foregoing letter those which from these considerations appear unnecessary, what remains is substantially the IV Standard examination for results grants, and this seems to furnish all that is required. In the Bombay Presidency, to which special allusion was made by the Education Commission, the elementary examination for the public service is the corresponding VI Vernacular Standard, and the Bombay standard includes considerably less than the IV Standard in this presidency. The Government accept the Director's proposals for revising the compulsory branches and language of that standard, and they entirely agree with the opinion expressed that the examination should be essentially vernacular. The elementary public service examination will thus consist of the subjects prescribed for the IV Standard in Schedule K i and 2 of the Grant-in-aid Code (subject to the modifications proposed in regard to handwriting and second vernacular) down to and including mensuration. The examination will be for boys only, but the branches of the IV Standard which relate only to girls will, of course, subsist for purposes of results grants.

5. As the examination will be to a great extent identical with that held under the Grant-in-aid Code, the principles recognised by that Code will remain unaltered, and the Government accordingly accept the proposals made in clauses II to IX of paragraph 6 of the Director's letter. They also approve of the proposal that the examination should be mainly *viva voce*. The Director will state whether he considers that the examination should be in his hands or in those of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. No additional text books will be required, and the first examination will be held in January 1889. The Director will submit at an early date a notification in accordance with the foregoing orders.

6. The examination will be declared a compulsory test for admission to the public service in respect of all appointments under Rs. 15 per mensem which are classed as "superior" in the Civil Pension Code and in respect of all appointments classed as inferior, except those which are exclusively menial, such as those of punkah-pullers and scavengers. The Director will report whether any record exists of the names of those persons who have already passed the IV Standard, and whether there would be any difficulty in declaring that those who have already passed by the IV Standard shall be considered to have qualified for admission to the public service under the new rule. The date from which the rule will be applied will be decided upon receiving the Director's report on this point. It seems unnecessary to interfere with the Primary or Special Upper Primary examinations.

7. The settlement of the subjects and conditions of the special tests for village officers and subordinate revenue officials will be further considered in the Revenue Department, but it should be a condition of admission to those tests that the candidate has qualified according to the general elementary examination.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.
" Revenue Department.

Exd A. Raitt.

Govt. of (1888) Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

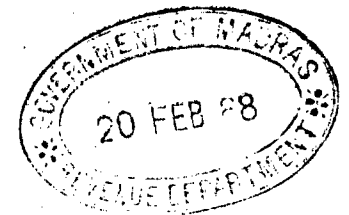
G.O., 9th February 1888, No. 100.

FEBRUARY.

Examinations.

Passing orders on proposals for the institution
of an elementary public service examination.

Revenue Dept.
No. 1242
17a
Govt. of (1888) Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.



Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 9th February 1888, No. 100.

FEBRUARY.

Examinations.

Passing orders on proposals for the institution
of an elementary public service examination.

Recd.

12/1/3.

it is undesirable to burden an examination, which every applicant for the lower grade of Government employment is to be required to pass, by the addition of special subjects intended only for village officers or school-teachers. This part of the scheme should be separately dealt with by an expansion of the special tests.

4. After removing from the list of subjects given in paragraph 6, clause XI, of the Director's foregoing letter those which from these considerations appear unnecessary, what remains is substantially the IV Standard examination for results grants, and this seems to furnish all that is required. In the Bombay Presidency, to which special allusion was made by the Education Commission, the elementary examination for the public service is the corresponding VI Vernacular Standard, and the Bombay standard includes considerably more than the IV Standard in this presidency. The Government accept the Director's proposals for revising the compulsory branches and language of that standard, and they entirely agree with the opinion expressed that the examination should be essentially vernacular. The elementary public service examination will thus consist of the subjects prescribed for the IV Standard in Schedule Ki and 2 of the Grant-in-aid Code (subject to the modifications proposed in regard to handwriting and second vernacular) down to and including mensuration. The examination will be for boys only, but the branches of the IV Standard which relate only to girls will, of course, subsist for purpose of results grants.

5. As the examination will be to a great extent identical with that held under the Grant-in-aid Code, the principles recognised by that Code will remain unaltered, and the Government accordingly accept the proposals made in clauses II to IX of paragraph 6 of the Director's letter. They also approve of the proposal that the examination should be mainly *viva voce*. The Director will state whether he considers that the examination should be in his hands or in those of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. No additional text books will be required, and the first examination will be held in January 1889. The Director will submit at an early date a notification in accordance with the foregoing orders.

6. The examination will be declared a compulsory test for admission to the public service in respect of all appointments under Rs 15 per mensem which are classed as "superior" in the Civil Pension Code and in respect of all appointments classed as inferior, except those which are exclusively menial, such as those of punkah-pullers and scavengers. The Director will report whether any record exists of the names of those persons who have already passed the IV Standard, and whether there would be any difficulty in declaring that those who have already passed by the IV Standard shall be considered to have qualified for admission to the public service under the new rule. The date from which the rule will be applied will be decided upon receiving the Director's report on this point. It seems unnecessary to interfere with the Primary or Special Upper Primary examinations.

7. The settlement of the subjects and conditions of the special tests for village officers and subordinate revenue officials will be further considered in the Revenue Department, but it should be a condition of admission to those tests that the candidate has qualified according to the general elementary examination.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

15-6-88 No 57
Sec 15-7-87 No 61
15-9-87 No 55-50
15-11-88 No 1313
15-12-88 No 1517
Sec 6-1-88 No 13

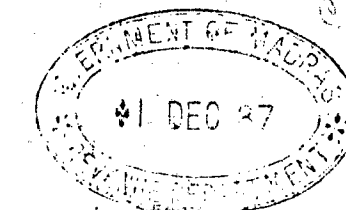
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1887.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue)

MADRAS.



Printed November 1887.

Re 1887

Proceedings, 10th Nov. 1887, No. 726.

Submitting the scheme called for by Government regarding examination of karnams in surveying.

in number. The case was summarized as follows:—"As observed by Government, there is no doubt that the existing village establishments are starved both as to numbers and emoluments, that the existing funds are altogether insufficient to provide what is needed, and that the State is not paying what it should to the fund." As was stated by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, in submitting the proposals sanctioned by the Government of those provinces in the order quoted above, the expenditure of money in this way will save expense and so be economical, whilst "Government is incurring no new obligation, but simply extinguishing an admitted debt owed by itself. * * It is not only reasonable that 'the karnam' should be fairly paid, but it is absolutely necessary, unless he is to be paid badly for doing no work at all." The amount of the expenditure that will be saved is shown in the extract forwarded by the Government of India from a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated 17th August 1886, which runs as follows:—"Here as in Bulandshahr the efficiency of the Putwari staff has saved Government from an expenditure which at the rate now charged in Basti and Gorakhpur" (i.e., on survey) "cannot safely be estimated at less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees for the whole district."

(A true Copy and Extract.)

R. N. B. N.
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Superintendent, Madras Survey.

Exd. J. Henricus:

Note for the Under-Secretary

It would appear from the papers put up, that the question of the education of village officers has been engaging the attention of Government since 1881. In the year 1881 Mr. Giff suggested that the Special Upper Primary Examination might be rendered compulsory for appointments to village offices, but the Govt. abandoned the idea as the Board strongly opposed it.

2-Subsequently—in 1885—in communicating certain papers received from the N.W. Provinces on the subject of the education of Patwaris the Govt. called upon the Board to report how far the system obtaining in that Province might be adopted in this Presidency for the education of Karnams and Patwaris.

the appointments of village officers was referred to the Board of Revenue for its remarks.

5. The Board dealt with the two references together in its Prop. dated 6th September 1887, No. 527 which ~~after some discussion~~ were transferred to the Educational Department with a few remarks. G.O. No. 100 S.D. D. 9-2-88 is the order passed in the S.D. Deptt. on the B.O. quoted above.

In this S.D. G.O. the Primary School Examination was prescribed as a compulsory test for admission to the lower grades of the Public Service, and the settlement of subjects and the conditions of the special tests for village officers and subordinate revenue officials were left.

3
left for consideration in this Department. What these tests shall be, and what their conditions, are now the subject for orders.

6. The village officers, for whom special tests are proposed to be prescribed, are -

1. Karmams.
2. Munsifs or Monefars.

The office of Assistant Karmam is not hereditary and as such, any qualification may be insisted on in the case of candidates for that office. ~~The~~

Further, we need not concern ourselves with the Pahwaris of Sodanari as they are not required to pass even the Elementary Public Service Test prescribed for all.

offices carrying a salary
of Rs. 15 per mensem. The
case of Katnams whose
pay is more than 15 Rs.
a month demand, how-
ever, special attention.
G.O. 28-7-86, no 482 does
not seem to apply to these
officers. Nor do they come
under the operation of
G.O. dated 9th February
1888 No. 100 as it refers
only to appointments
under Rs 15 per mensem.
The Board may, it is
submitted, be asked
by an om. to give definite
information on this point.

When tests are contemplated
for village officers drawing
less than Rs 15 per mensem
it seems only fair that
those who are candidates
for village offices carry-
ing a higher salary
should be required to
pass at least equal, if

(4. :
not higher examinations

22a

S. H.
17 Jan

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY. 23^a

These papers relating
to the examination
are sent to the Secretary
in accordance with
his verbal order of
this morning.

The current is 30.82
no. 100. dy. 9.2.88.

The latest notes for
orders of hon. members
minutes are under

Order No. 507. 6.8.87 -
transferred in 80.

no. 6873 dy. 11. 11. 87.

to the Sec^y Dept. - To the
the current is a
reply.

Yours
J. W. [unclear]

Current No. 1292 of 1888
 " 9740 of 1887
 4142 of 1887

From

Dated

188 .

FOR ORDERS.

The question of the education of Village officers has been engaging the attention of Government since 1887. In that year the Director of Public Instruction suggested that if the Special Upper Primary Examination slightly modified so as to provide for examination in the special duties of a village officer were prescribed as a necessary test of qualification for employment as Kurnam (& perhaps of Head-man) in villages with a Budget of Rs 5000 & upwards in the more advanced districts, the impulse

G.O. 9th July 1887 No 228

from to general education would
be very great. But Government
abandoned the idea as the Board
strongly opposed it. The chief
ground of objection was thus stated
by the Board:—

"The Board are opposed to the
introduction of an Educational test
the effect of which must be to set
aside hereditary claims in favour
of men who would be without influence
with the villagers & unable to
command their respect."

2. In 1885, in communicating
papers received from the Govt of
India on the subject of the
education of the Patwaris and the
establishment of Patwari Schools
in the N.W. Provinces & Delhi and the
Punjab, the Govt requested the
Board to report how far the
system of the N.W.P. might be

G.O. 6th Sept 1887 No 288

G.O. 8th June 1885 No 2890

"the Karmams in this Presidency
were fairly well qualified to
discharge their duties & that

adopted in this Presidency²⁵⁰ for the
education of Karmams and Karmam
kins. The Board in its reply
stated that for the following
reasons there was no need to introduce
the system into this Presidency

- (1) It is too pretentious, expensive
& untried
- (2) It is not expedient that a
Patwari or Karmam should be
permitted to alter the survey
maps of his village
- (3) It is unnecessary in this
Presidency because Govt have
sanctioned a scheme for making
all Revenue Assessors pass examina-
tions in surveying, so that they
will henceforward be well qualified
to check all village measurements
or surveys carried out by Karmams
The Govt concurred in the opinion
expressed by the Board & the

G.O. 1-7-88 No 2890

Question was dropped.

3. In their letter No 2177 of 28th July 1885 No 879
G.O. 29th July 1885 No 879
FOR ORDERS.

July 1885, the Government of
India while approving generally
of the scheme for the reorganization
of the subordinate Revenue establish-
ments in Madras made that
approval conditional on the raising
of the qualifications of Karamams
so as to enable them to conduct
under the supervision of Revenue
Inspectors the annual or periodical
surveys of their villages in order to
keep their village maps up to date
by filling in the skeleton or traverse
blocks of the Professional Survey
Dept and suggested the desirability
of abolishing the hereditary principle
as had been done in the N.W.P.
& Punjab. This Govt then informed
the Supreme Govt that it was
most desirous in every possible

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated

188

FOR ORDERS.

"way that circumstances & the difference
" which apparently exists between the
" constitution of village establishments
" in Northern & Southern India will
" permit, to forward the wishes of
" the Govt of India touching improve-
" ment in the education of Karamams.

4. The Board was subsequently
called upon to submit a scheme
for the examination of Karamams.
The nature of the test was then
stated in the S.O. :-

" The test should as indicated
" in S.O. 26th Nov 1885 No 1313
" & the letter from the Govt of India
" read therein be primarily a
" survey test, the amount of

G.O. 15th July 1887
No 4127

G.O. 26th Nov 1885 No 1313

Knowledge required being such
as will enable the Karam to
survey the annual extensions of
cultivation, changes in the disposition
"of the fields & minor topographical
features within the village limits
The examination should of
course also embrace a knowledge
"of village accounts."

5. A few days after, the Director
of Public Instruction submitted
a scheme for the institution of
an educational test for candidates
for all posts in the Public service
carrying a salary of less than Rs
15 per mensem & which are not of
a strictly manual character. This
scheme which included the appoint-
ments of village officers was referred
to the Board for remarks.

6. The Board dealt with the

270
dated 6th September 1887 No
527 which were transferred to
the Educational department. S.O.

dated 9th February 1888 No 100
(^{first} Current under disposal) is the order passed
in the Educational department -

In this S.O. an elementary ~~examination~~
(now styled the Primary School Exⁿ)
was prescribed as a compulsory test
for admission to the lower grades
of the Public service and the conditions
of the special tests for village officers
& subordinate Revenue officials
were left for consideration in the
Revenue department. What
these tests shall be & what their
conditions have now to be settled.
The test proposed by the
Director of Public Instruction was
as follows: -

Compulsory Subjects

- (1) Reading
 - (2) Handwriting & Spelling
 - (3) Arithmetic
- According to the 4th
standard of the
Board in India

Optional Subjects

- (1) Elementary Science
- (2) Geography
- (3) English
- (4) 2nd Vernacular Language
- (5) Indian History
- (6) Drawing
- (7) Hygiene
- (8) Agriculture
- (9) Numeration
- (10) Plain needle work
- (11) Carpentry
- (12) Blacksmith's work
- (13) Printing
- (14) Plaster work
- (15) Tailoring
- (16) Boot & shoemaking
- (17) Book binding
- (18) Weaving
- (19) Lacemaking

Extra Optional Subjects

- (1) The powers & duties of village
munsiff
- (2) do do village Karam
- (3) The revenue accounts to be
kept by a village Karam

FOR ORDERS.

From

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FOR ORDERS.

(4) Elementary Surveying with Compass
& chain & plotting

(5) Village economy

(6) Method of school management

8. The elementary test which
all posts in
the candidates for admission to the
public service with a salary of
less than Rs 15 per mensem, having
been prescribed by Govt, the
nature of the special tests for
village officers has to be considered.
The village officers for whom
special tests are to be prescribed

are

1. Karams
2. Moneys
3. Munsiffs

(1) Karams

(2) Munsiffs or Moneys.

The office of Asst Karams is not
hereditary. The ordinary rules for

admission to the public service
may without ^{any} hardship ~~be enforced~~
be enforced in the case of candidates
for that post.

9. Of the several subjects enumerated
under "extra-optimal subjects" in
para 7, "method & School-management"
does not concern the Revenue Dept.

The Board consider that as the
duties of a Karam require him to
know thoroughly the simplification
of complex fractions, the conversion

of vulgar fractions to decimals, the
four rules of decimals to square
measure, Karams should undergo

a special examination in Arith-
metic according to the ^② standard.

They also recommend "Village
Sanitation" for Village economy."

The subjects will thus be

For the Karam's post (1) Higher Arithmetic

(2) Village accounts

(3) Powers & duties of
Village officers

(4) Surveying

- ②
- (a) Simplification of complex fractions
 - (b) Addition & subtraction from 1000000 to .000001
 - (c) Conversion of vulgar fraction to decimals & vice versa
 - (d) The four rules of decimals
 - (e) Simple & compound practice
 - (f) Square measure

[Simple interest might be substituted for (e) - c]

Para 20 off. O. B. P. No 527
of 6th Sep. 1897.

For Village Munstiffs & Monstiffs 29th

(1) Powers & duties of Village officers

(2) Village sanitation

10. The points to be considered are

(1) By whom is the examination to be conducted, by the Committee appointed to conduct the elementary public service examination (S.O. of 7th Feb. 1888 No 100) or by the Revenue department?

(2) How far existing incumbents should be compelled to undergo the examination in this branch?

The Board thus summarize their conclusions except as regards the survey test:—

"The Board ~~generally approve~~
~~of the Director's scheme of examina-~~
~~tion, if he can consider that the~~
examination in the extra-optimal
subjects (excepting the higher arith-
metic) should be carried out not
by the Educational department
but by C.M.s & their Assistants.

Current No.

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FOR ORDERS.

FOR ORDERS.

They consider that as regards Village
officers, although it may be soon to
introduce the scheme universally
so far as village munsiffs & moujims
are concerned, yet that in all cases
it will be expedient to compel candi-
dates to qualify in the compulsory
objects, viz: reading, writing & arith-
metic, but not in the optional subjects.

They consider that as regards
Karnam & munsiffs or moujims already
in office they should only be com-
pelled ^{to qualify} in the extra optional subjects
& that the same relaxation of
rules should be allowed in the
case of him who are, at the time
the scheme comes into operation, twenty
years of age or more. In such cases
in the case of Karnams, the extra
optional that in arithmetic should
not be insisted upon. They consider
that where there are no qualified
claimants to a village office the
Board should have the power of

Write this from memory.
The papers have not been
put up in the bundle.

Since put up.

appointing non-qualified men".
The Board also were the preparators
of manuals regarding (1) powers &
duties of village officers (2) Village
sanitation & (3) Village surveying.
As regards Village accounts, the
existing Village manual ^{the Board say} will suffice.
Mr Farmer has compiled a
manual which treats of (1) & (2).
It was circulated to the for
suggestions as to its improvement. The
Board subsequently thought
that as the compilation was too
bulky, a shorter manual would
suffice for the guidance of village
officers. Mr Farmer's compilation

might easily be brought up to date
& easily improved upon.

11. As regards the Karmams' examination in surveying -

MS. Prof. N2726 of 10th Nov 1897

The Supt^g of Revenue survey proposes a higher & a lower standard of examination for Karmams, states that Revenue Inspectors who have attended survey parties & passed under the test will be qualified to teach the subjects of the lower standard, doubts the ability of Karmams to plot to scale on the survey maps though they could do so on maps of a larger scale, thinks there should be a survey class in each district instructed by a pensioned surveyor & says a manual can be prepared in six months. The Board consider that the following test should suffice to enable the Karmams to do the work which the Govt

of India expect them to undertake³¹²
i.e. "plotting & filling in the"
"skeleton or traverse blocks of a"
"professional survey" & marking on maps alterations in boundaries which take place subsequent to a survey: -

- (1) Surveying with chain only
- (2) ——— with chain, cross staff & offset pole
- (3) Plotting roughly to scale (up to a quarter of a chain)
- (4) Arithmetical calculation of areas.

The Board are of opinion that Revenue Insps should be qualified not only to teach the subjects of the standard set forth above but to do all that is necessary to supplement what the Karmams know of surveying & to correct maps. The standard of qualification attained by Revenue Insps who

Indigo Survey - training is not defined & the Board suggest that its component parts should be laid down clearly. There can be no objection to this.

FOR ORDERS.

12. The Board consider that Karmans should not be permitted to correct maps but that ^{the} Revenue Inspectors when he visits the village should make the alteration on a copy of the map with the aid of the tracing which the Karmans should make & of the measurements recorded by him thereon.

13. As to how individuals & especially Karmans already in office & heirs of Karmans who are too old to go to school are to be taught surveying, the Board are of opinion that passed Revenue Insps should be instructed whenever they visit a village to satisfy themselves that the

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated

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FOR ORDERS.

Karmans is acquainted with the manual & to exercise him practically. The examination, the Bd suggest, might be held under the supervision of (Mr & Mr) officers by trained Revenue Insps, extra assistance being given where necessary.

14. The Board draw attention to the scale of pay allowed to Revenue Insps in the N.W.P & Bombay & consider that their pay in this Presidency should be raised as proposed in Mr ^(now Honble) Farquhar's Scheme before the Scheme under consideration can be carried out. They also point out that the condition of the Karmans is at present

I quite agree
1886

quite incompatible with the Scheme:

In the three Provinces where Karmans
as they have in this Realty
have not so much to do. They

Sanction has already been applied
for to raise the pay & number of
Revenue Insps as proposed in the
Hon^{ble} Mr. Garside's Scheme. When that
is received, steps might be taken
to introduce the Special tests for
village officers.

15. The Board's proposals with regard
to the agency by which the examination
is to be conducted & how the scheme
is to be introduced appear ^{generally} to be based

N.W.P. Submitted that they
had approved of the preparation
of the manual and had added
to the list of donors - The Hon.
Messrs. Martin & Hutchins have
already recorded their views on the

FOR ORDERS.

Examination of Village Officers

Current No.

1292 + 9740
12920 9740

From

Dated

18

FOR ORDERS.

I report the delay which
has occurred in the exam-
ination of these papers for
orders. They were with
the Board of Directors who
seems to have thought that
they were in the order pen-
dency. I have since found
that they were not.

The point upon which
the Revenue Department
has to express an opinion
is as to the subject and
conditions of the special
tests for village officers
and subordinate revenue
officers.

The view of the Revenue
Department is that it
should be a condition of
admission to these tests
that the candidate be
qualified according to

FOR ORDERS.

in general elementary
education, i.e. the
subjects prescribed for
the 14 Standard in
Schedule K 2 and 2
if the Government in
order to and including
preservation.

The compulsory subjects
are (1) Reading (2)
Writing & Spelling (3)
Arithmetic.

The optional subjects

- a. Elementary Science
- b. Geography
- c. English
- d. Second Vernacular Language
- e. History
- f. Drawing
- g. Hygiene
- h. Agriculture
- i. Recreation

Can I do more
qualifying in the compulsory
subjects and in at least
two optional subjects.

It has apparently been
determined that all
the Government and sub,
which require official
writing appointments
under the 15 a month
salary then which are

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

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18

FOR ORDERS.

in my opinion, the difficulty of
imposing the test everywhere must
be met by large powers of exemption
which are suggested by Mr. Hatcher's mem-
ber in the House.
As for the 14 Standard, I am 1893.
My view - I think it is all to come into
force in 1893 at least - and then I am
I am not sure that I am not
in the way of a proposal of progress in
3-4 years. I think
13/3/93

I think so too - the optional
subjects should be omitted for the
first year. The first
year should be open in
the optional subjects
after a certain date to be
hereafter fixed. I think

The optional subjects will be taught in
all schools which qualify boys to pass by
the 14 Standard in the compulsory subjects and
consequently a very small additional examina-
tion. I agree with the Hon. Mr. Hatcher
that they should be included. The
test even then will be a very elementary

G.O. 15-1897, 22 1798.

one. It would be extremely unwise
if not impossible to make out a separate
list of those who pass in the compulsory
subject only; and those who so pass
will not be entitled to grant points. The
number of boys sent up in compulsory
subjects only will be very small. As long
as the primary school exam. & the school
grant exam. are on - I think combination
is one of the most valuable points in this
scheme - all candidates must be in
for the whole exam. & as I have said it is
really not much to ask. The optional sub-
jects are as much parts of the standard as
the compulsory; they are optional only
in the sense that a candidate can choose

to choose which, such
as the 14 Standard, public
for the Government must qualify
by the 14 Standard.

I think it is that this
is a mistake. There
two for each of the
class for which the up
of the exam. plans are
made & the time

years must be given before
it can be rightly expected
to be a separate exam. The
Elementary Exam. has
been the result of the

Classes of 40 minutes
to which the scheme is to
apply and the result
which is the largest
the exam has yet to be
fixed.

As regards the list
which is the particular
point referred to the
Exam. is not yet
necessary to prescribe

any special test for
 subordinate revenue
 officials other than
 Village Officers. The
 elementary public service
 examination will suffice
 for them.

FOR ORDERS.

As regards village officers
 the Board consider that
 candidates for the post
 of a common village officer should
 be required to satisfy in the
 exam, along with the
 reading writing & arithmetic
 but not in the optional
 subjects; but the
 Committee have not
 been as clearly in this
 matter as the Board
 to satisfy in the optional
 subjects; the
 same subject being
 closed in the case of
 those who are 20 yrs of
 age or more.

I am at liberty to the Board providing
 This is my view.

- For the common post,
 (1) The higher arithmetic
 according to the 6th Standard
 (2) Village Accounts
 (3) The process & duties of
 Village Officers
 (4) Surveying

For Village Officers and
 house officers

- (1) The process & duties of
 Village Officers
 (2) Village Sanitation
 (3) The process & duties of
 house officers

REVENUE DEPARTMENT. 36
 Current No.
 From
 Dated 18

FOR ORDERS.

The Board and the
 present Board. The
 proposed subjects for the
 exam can be prepared from the
 Francis Manual which
 was rejected as far as
 the subject for the purpose.

As to the higher arithmetic for Karanam
 I do not. An entirely separate exam. will
 have to be organized under the Ed. Dept.
 for the VI St. which will make three
 exams to be passed by a candidate for
 Karanam app. I think that for the
 present we might be content with the
 VI St. in general knowledge including
 arithmetic. I think a person who has
 passed a Karanam who has got to
 will soon think himself the expert
 arithmetic necessary.

Certainly not, nor being
 less than 18. And whoever
 must have large powers of
 exemption for many years to come.

The Board have no doubt
 in the present, but those
 who are already in office
 could hardly be expected to
 pass; any such exam.
 must result in a
 wholesale clearance of this
 thing in contracts and it
 would not be possible
 to find their places.
 As regards Karanam the

most important factor in
 'teaching' on the necessity
 for a knowledge of which the
 few of us have been invited
 over & over again.
 The late standard books
 set by the (author) are
 probably superior but have
 in the opposite knowledge
 to be imparted. The Board
 Presy are at the office
 on this point. From the
 concluding sentence of para
 6 of Nov 28. 1880
 it would appear that the
 training of teachers is
 to be left to the Normal
 Institutions but it is not
 certain that the Govt
 they have and are preparing
 that they are qualified to
 teach and even if they
 are it would be a matter
 of great difficulty for
 them to instruct in
 the curriculum in these
 files. The Board
 however in their ex-
 cluding paragraphs to
 press the point that
 within the Normal
 Institutions are curricula
 are for & sufficiently

FOR ORDERS

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

Dated

18

FOR ORDERS.

advised for such a scheme
 and that under present
 conditions there would be
 no prospect of its being
 successful.
 I do not think the training
 of the teachers can be
 left entirely to Normal
 Institutions & probably have
 both plans as the propo-
 sed by the (author) of es-
 tablishing districts / schools
 where the Govt is
 in order to impart an
 elementary knowledge,
 after which the teachers
 begin to be practised in
 the field by the Normal
 Institutions. The Board
 of Education to the proposed
 or, but appear very for-
 able. Some expenditure
 will have to be incurred

This would be the best
 plan probably
 I would not mind
 French Dict & other &
 although it may be
 abolished by the time
 the Govt finally approve
 of the plan of training
 up to either directly or indirectly
 proposed by the Govt.

Let the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson write to Mr. Sagar. I don't think Rev. Inspectors can
 be charged with the teaching, nor do I think
 any special schools are necessary. The dis-
 tinct will come to be taught in ordinary
 schools. If it were an constant special
 schools. Since it has been required of
 Rev. Insp^s a large number of men have
 qualified in surveying without any
 special facilities being given.

of the subject is to be at
 times I wish to be
 times. private schools
 cannot be relied upon
 for some years to come
 and for must provide
 the requisite facilities
 at the office.

The examination is in
 the Special Class. I think
 I think is interested to
 the Commission for
 the U.C.S. Exams
 and not to the
 Divisional Office

22/2/20

FOR ORDERS.

I think it will be found
 that they can
 Res Special Class
 for Village Officers.

The for the 1st Section
 The for the 2nd Section

No. I think it would be
 better to make the exam
 compulsory & optional
 subjects but not in the extra
 optional. For exam see in
 the subjects are the
 employed who have the work
 but the exam see with him
 to do. It is the first officer
 of the District. J.H.S.

20/2/20

I agree with my hon. colleague
 to focus on extra optional subjects
 other than arithmetic and geometry.

W.S.
 Secy.

No. Nos. 125,2/208
 - 9740/87

38a

From

Dated

188

FOR ORDERS.

In submitting this draft
 order for approval I beg to
 draw attention to the following
 points.

The Primary School Exam
 has been prescribed in the Re-
 Department for all posts the salary
 of which is less than Rs 15. per
 The present order declares
 that all candidates, monegans
 & monegans who have to pass
 the Primary School Exam.

as well as the extra optional
 tests. Some of these men
 get Rs 15. per mensem and
 more.

Even though the salary is
 higher than Rs 15. mensem
 monegans can not be required
 to pass a higher exam
 than the Primary School
 Exam.

Assistant Karmams
 not included by the Secy. in
 his note on the "note for orders"
 In the draft they are specially
 included under the head
 of "Karmams" -

This is in order, I think.

FOR ORDERS.

The inclusion of two optional subjects in the elementary test — i.e. in the Primary School examⁿ — has already been ordered in the Educational Dep^t. — please see para. 2 of the draft notification in G.O. no. 17. Sd^t dated 15. Jan. 89. It seems therefore unnecessary to again raise the question in the present order — All that the Rev. Dep^t has been asked to do is to ^{take} ~~include~~ the special tests, viz. the extra optional subjects —

The survey manual would deal with those subjects only which are required for the survey test. If therefore it is thought that the lower standard will suffice, the Manual should deal only with the subjects comprised in that standard — The higher standard may however be imposed later on, and a second part to the Manual has been suggested in the draft.

~~The details of the~~
The manner in which

*It is desired to examine
the two optional subjects*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated

188 .

FOR ORDERS.

in which the district examⁿs in the extra optional subjects are to be conducted, should be worked out by the Board, and as it is impossible to draft a notification until this is done, the Board has been directed to draw up the notification too.

Attention is further invited to para. 5 of draft. Full powers of exemption are therein given to C.O.s. Regarding dates, it is a question whether "he is above 18" should be declared to be those above 18 now, or on Jan. 1. 93 — it would perhaps be better to say "he is above 18 on the date of the notification embodying this order —"

For orders.

Rm

20.3.90.

C25/2 not
20/3.

FOR ORDERS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read Cuss. 1292/88.
and 9740/87.

Order No. 254 of 1 April 1890

In the first of the papers,
read above, the scheme of
the D.P.I. for the institution
of an elementary public
service examination, to be
called the Primary School
examination, was accepted,
and the settlement of the
subjects and conditions of
the special tests for village
officers and subordinate
revenue officials, was referred
for consideration to the Department.

for consideration in
transferred to this Department.

In the second paper the Board
submits with remarks the
proposals of the Superintending
officers.

G.O. No. 254 of 1-4-90

of Res: Survey regarding
the tests to be prescribed
for Karnams in surveying.
The Govt. will now proceed
to pass orders on these
questions.
~~Subjects.~~

2. The Primary

School Examination is to
be imposed as a compulsory
test on all candidates for
Govt. appointments, ^{bearing a} ~~under Govt.~~
~~salary~~ of ~~Dist.~~ less
than Rs 15 per mensem, with
the exception of those in which
the duties are exclusively
menial. The orders noted
in the margin prescribe the
dates on which the first
examination is to be held,
and from which the test
is to be considered as a
necessary preliminary to
admission.

S.O. no. 17. Sd: d/ 15 Jan. 85.

" - 269 " " 13 May. 85.

Govt. Service - Survey 3/

3. It may be at once declared that the
Govt. does not consider it
necessary to prescribe any
special tests for subordinate
revenue officials, other than
illage officers. For them the
Primary School examination,
which includes two of the
optional ^{Subjects} ~~tests~~, will suffice.
It ^{only} remains therefore to consider
what special qualifications
shall be required of ^{in the case} ~~illage~~ officers.

4. The officers to be dealt
with are (1). Karnams.
(2). Monegars.
(3). Munerifs.

The first of these classes
must be held to include
Assistant-Karnams.
The Board considers that
candidates for the above
offices should be required
to qualify in the following
Subjects.

ORDINANCES OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read

Education demanded by the 4th standard ^{is} ~~not~~ sufficient. It may be anticipated that a karnam, who has acquired this amount of knowledge will in a very short time teach himself the extra arithmetic required for the 6th standard. H.E. the G. in C. accepts the remaining tests, proposed by the Board of Rev, and declares that on ^{and} after Jan. 1.93. no candidate for any of the village officers' posts, noted above, shall be appointed unless he shall have qualified ^{passed} according to the Primary School Examination and qualified ⁱⁿ according to the extra optional subjects.

Whatever the salary of this post may be,

Subjects in addition to the Primary School Examination:-

for Karnams

(a). higher arithmetic according to the 6th standard.

(b). Village accounts.

(c). the powers & duties of village officers.

(d). surveying.

for moneys & munsifs.

(a) the powers & duties of village officers.

(b). Village sanitation.

From the above lists the Govt. would exclude for the present the higher arithmetic for Karnams. An entirely separate examination would have to be organized under the Educational Dept., if their proposal were accepted, and H.E. the G. in C. is moreover of opinion that the degree of education

now prescribed - There is no necessity to have
these restrictions

5. These restrictions
are not intended to apply
to persons already in office
on Jan. 1. 93, nor to heirs
who at the date ~~of their order~~
are above the age of eighteen.
Moreover Collector, while
authorized by para. 17 of the
Notification, published at
pages 634 of the F.S.G. Gazette
dated 29th Jan. 1889, to exempt
any village establishment or
an officer in a village establ^t
from ~~the operation~~ ^{passing} of the Primary
School Examⁿ, are hereby
empowered to exempt any
individual from passing
the special tests, now prescribed,
the reasons for doing so to be
stated in writing. This unrestricted
power is delegated to Collector
in order to obviate the
administrative

on which the notification
embodying their order is
published,

1889

There is nothing in Reg 11 of
1881 which precludes the
from prescribing tests
of capacity and hence
legislation on this subject
is unnecessary.
This is added with reference to para 17
B.S. No 2 of 1881 - the notification is dated 29th Jan 1889

430 21
administrative inconvenience
likely to arise ^{at the outset} from a strict
enforcement of the above
orders, but H.E. the Govt.
trusts that the impetus, given
to primary education by the
institution of these elementary
tests, will in a few years so
augment the number of
duly qualified candidates,
that no difficulty will be
experienced in filling up
all vacancies ^(with them alone) in the above
examinations. must not, of
course, be allowed to override
the hereditary principle, by
which succession to village
offices is regulated. The
nearest heir will, as before,
have the prior claim to
succeed, provided only that
he is duly qualified.
6. The subjects

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read

the Sup^t of Rev. Survey
states in his letter printed
in the Board's Pro^s, read at
the beginning of this order,

manuscripts. For the remaining
subject, surveying, ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Cardozo~~
~~states~~ that a manual could
be prepared in six months,
and he is now directed to
have the work put in hand
at once. The Gov^t is of opinion
that the lower Standard,
proposed by ~~the~~ Mr. Cardozo,
will suffice, at any rate for
some time ^{to come}, and the manual
should ~~therefore~~ ^{therefore} deal only with
the ^{tests comprised} ~~subject~~ contained in
that standard. A second
part might subsequently
be added to the manual
to embrace the subjects of
the Higher Standard.

7. In the pro^s just
quoted the Board opposes
Mr. C's

prescribed for the Primary
School Examⁿ are taught
in the ordinary schools.

The question of how the
necessary training is to be
obtained in the extra-

optional subjects has now
to be considered. The

first requisite is a simple
text-book
manual for such subject.

For village accounts the
~~book~~ ^{manual} already existing

will answer the purpose,

and the shorter manual,

which the Board has

promised, in its Pro^s no. 735

dated 24. Aug. 88, to draw

up on the basis of Mr. Farmer's

compendium of village

orders will meet the

requirements of test (C) for

Karnams and of tests

(2) and (b) for money

manuscripts.

450
7.5. Cardozo's scheme of
district schools for instruction
in surveying, and would
apparently leave the teaching
of Karmans to passed
Revenue Inspectors and to
private schools. H.E. the G.I.C.
does not consider that any
portion of this duty can be
entrusted to Rev. Inspectors,
but he agrees in thinking
that special schools are not
required. When once it has
been proclaimed that a
knowledge of surveying is
necessary for appointment
to Karmans' posts, the
subjects will, in all probability,
come to be taught in private
schools, and it will be
better to consider the question
of special district schools,
after it has been found
that

that private instruction is
not available -
2. The ^{duty of} ~~Examining~~
of candidates for the Primary
School Examination has
been entrusted to the Com:
H.C.S. Examiners, but H.E.
the G.I.C. thinks that for the
extra optional tests it is
essential that the Examiners
should have a practical
knowledge of the work, which
the Examiners will be required
to do. He accordingly directs
that the Collector and
their Assistants shall conduct
the examinations in these
special subjects. (All
candidates will be examined
viva voce, and H.E. the G.I.C.
does not anticipate that
the performance of this new
duty will entail very
heavy

I don't agree in this.
Written questions & answers
will be much more satisfactory,
except perhaps in testing on
examinee's practical knowledge
of surveying. He might be
done on the ground - H.E.
27/8/90
Hes
29 Nov

heavy work upon the
district officials). The Board
should submit, as soon
as possible, its proposals
for carrying this order into
effect: the examination
should be an annual one,
but it is not essential that
all candidates should be
examined on the same
day nor at the same
place, and considerable
latitude should be allowed
to the examining officers
in planning the arrangements.

The Board should also
submit a draft notification,

incorporating the above order
and including the proposals for district examiners now called for,
for publication in the Fort-

St George and District Gazette.

Recd

15.3.50. *CL*
22/3

To

The Commr. of G.R.

" Commr. of Dist. G.R.

" Educatl Dept

" Supt. Rev Survey

" Supt. G.C. Museum

" Govt. Botanist & Dr.

" Inam Commr

" Commr. of S.A. & R.

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Examinations for
Carnegie

Representative

Draft S.O. from orders

The Hon. Mr. Garstin. C.S.I.

The Hon. Mr. Stokes. C.S.I.

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Govt. of {1890} Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 1st April 1890, No. 254.

APRIL.

Examinations for village officers.

Passing orders on the proposal for introducing
scheme of —.