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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 589 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 29-6- 1891.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE).

MR. H. F. CLOGSTOUN.
MR. C. S. CROLE.
MR. W. A. HAPPELL.

READ—the following G.O., dated 1st April 1890, No. 254, Revenue:—

Read—the following G.O., 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, 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. From 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 imposition of such a condition with the Board of Revenue on the recommendation of the Collector.

* 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.

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 consideration 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).

* 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.

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.

The optional subjects are—

Elementary science.	Carpentry.
Geography.	Blacksmiths' work.
English.	Printing.
Second vernacular language.	Rattan-work.
Indian history.	Tailoring.
Drawing.	Boot and shoe making.
Hygiene.	Book-binding.
Agriculture.	Weaving.
Mensuration.	Lace-making.
Plain needle-work.	

(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—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—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 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 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.

* Ganjam	... 5	South Arcot	... 16
Godávari	... 6	Salem	... 8
Bellary	... 17	Tinnevelly	... 4
Kurnool	... 11	Coimbatore	... 16
Nellore	... 10	Nilgiris	... 1
North Arcot	... 8	Canara	... 1
Chingleput	... 14		

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. 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.

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

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

15

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 the 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. 263R—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 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 into Government service.

G.O., No. 17, Edl., dated 15th Jan. 1889.
" " 269, " " 13th May "

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, Abkári and Separate Revenue.

RESOLUTION—dated 23rd February 1891, No. 119.

The Board begs to submit the proposals called for in the Government Order read above for carrying into effect the special tests prescribed for village officers.

2. It proposes to make the examination almost wholly a paper one; to have it held at Divisional-officers' head-quarters, and under the superintendence of Divisional-officers, though the papers will not necessarily be either set or marked by them: this is to avoid the interruption to work which would result from all the condidates having to flock in to the district head-quarters, but the result is that the examinations must be held simultaneously unless a separate paper is to be set for each station. In regard to fees, the Board proposes Re. 1 for members of the village office families and Rs. 5 for outsiders: unless some such fee is prescribed, the time of the examiners may be wasted.

3. A draft notification is submitted for approval and publication in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

4. The order of Government will be communicated to all Collectors, their special attention being drawn to the points contained in paragraph 5 of it.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" all Collectors.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

THE VILLAGE OFFICERS' SPECIAL TEST.

An examination to be styled "The Village Officers' Special Test" will be held annually for testing the fitness of candidates for the office of Karnam, Assistant Karnam, Monigar and Munsif.

II. Every candidate—

(i) for a Karnam's office, must pass in (*a*) the village accounts prescribed in the village manual; (*b*) the powers and duties of village officers; and (*c*) surveying;

For these manuals will be shortly published.

(ii) for a Monigar's or Munsif's office must pass in (*a*) the powers and duties of village officers; (*b*) village sanitation.

III. The examination will be open to all candidates who have passed the Primary School examination or any higher examination conducted by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, by the Director of Public Instruction or by the University, and the fee for admission to the examination will be one rupee in the case of all persons belonging to the Karnam, Assistant Karnam, Reddi or Munsif families in the district and five rupees in the case of all others.

IV. The examination will be held separately in each district and will be under the entire control of the Collector.

V. The examinations will be held once a year at the head-quarters of and under the superintendence of each Divisional-officer, at such time as may be notified by the Collector in the District Gazette and simultaneously over the whole district.

VI. Unless specially permitted by the Collector to appear elsewhere candidates must appear for examination in the head-quarters of the division to which they belong.

VII. The examination in all the subjects will be in writing and will be conducted in the vernacular of each district. The same set of questions for each subject will be used over the whole district, and it shall be set and marked by such officer or officers as may be appointed by the Collector.

VIII. The examination in surveying will also include a practical test in the field, under the superintendence and marking of the Divisional-officer.

IX. No candidate will be considered to have passed the test unless he shall have obtained at least one-third of the marks allotted for each subject.

X. As soon as possible, after the completion of the examination, the Collector will publish the list of passed candidates in the District Gazette in the order of their marks.

XI. Certificates signed by the Collector will be issued to the successful candidates; the certificates should include a personal description of the candidate sufficient to establish his identity.

XII. Applications for admission to the examination should be made in the prescribed form to the Collector not less than one month before the date notified as the date of examination and should be accompanied by a receipt granted by a Treasury officer for the payment of the fee prescribed in Art. III of this notification.

XIII. Every application for this examination should be accompanied by a vaccination certificate granted by a Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate, not inferior in rank to a Hospital Assistant. In the case of candidates who have produced such certificates at previous examinations, this certificate shall not be required.

XIV. The notification shall extend to the whole of the Presidency with the exception of the Scheduled Districts, in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari.

XV. The rules contained in this notification are not intended to apply to persons already in office on 1st January 1893; or to their heirs, who, on the date of this notification, are above the age of eighteen, but with this exception, on and after 1st January 1893, no person, unless specially exempted by the Collector, will be appointed to the office of a Karnam, Moniem or Munsif, unless he shall have passed the examination prescribed in Art. II of this notification.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1891.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

No. 1882

Printed March 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
27 MAR 91
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Proceedings, 23rd February 1891, No. 119.

Submitting to Government proposals called for in G.O., dated 1st April 1890, No. 254, Revenue, and draft notification for carrying into effect the *Special tests* prescribed for *village officers*.

21 21

Revenue Department.

FICIAL MEMORANDUM.

With reference to para 1 of its Proceedings No 119 dt 23-2-91, the Board of Revenue is requested to state what fee it proposes to prescribe for districts in which the village offices are not hereditary.

the Comrs of Land Rev.

Note.

A draft ord. by the Board is submitted as directed by the Secy. But it is respectfully submitted that it is not quite clear that by "village office families", the Board means the families who have a hereditary right. Even in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem &c, where suits under Regn VII of 1831 do not lie, the manual seems to give preference in making appointments to the members of the deceased

retired man's family ...
it is probable that this is all the
Board means by "the members
of the village office families".

The following draft is sub...
O.M. No. 33.

"
With reference to para 1 ...
its Pro: No. 119 dt 23-2-91,
Board of Revenue is requested
to state whether by the ex...
"village office families", i...
meant families which ...
a hereditary right to village
offices and, if so, what ...
see it proposes to prescr...
for districts in which the
village offices are not her...
The Rule should ...
obser...
The ... in
... and
...

Ad...
4th April 1891.

To the Com... of R...

Copy and Extract
Draft O.M. to the Bd.
Re: examination for Vill...
Officers.
O.M. No. 33
4-4-91

Read - also Rules

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Land Revenue).

Dated 7th April 1891, No. 2292 Miscellaneous

Mr. G. Mac Watters:

Read the following letter from J. H. A. Tremenheere Esquire, ag. Collector of Chingleput, dated 5th March 1891, Reason No. 5 & 13. 218

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Board the following remarks on the Draft notification for the Village Officers' Special Test (Board's Roys: 119 of 23rd Feb: 91).

2. Clause III. In some districts at least the assistant kurnams have no hereditary rights, while the language here used seems to imply that they have.

3. Clause VIII. Twenty one Collectors will have to appoint 21 persons to set 21 papers on the same subject. There seems a great waste of labor here, and the papers must vary in difficulty and in rigor of marking. I would suggest having papers set and marked in Madras for the whole Presidency. It is true this would require that the Examinations should take place everywhere on the same days, but I see no particular inconvenience in this.

4. Cla. 10 = seems to be misprinted.

Reason ...

Recorded.

2. The Board does not accept the Collector's suggestions. The notification obviously cannot confer any hereditary right which the assistant kurnam does not possess, and the proposal to name one day for the Examination throughout the whole Presidency is impracticable.

3. With reference to para 4 of the Collector's letter, clause 15 of the notification will be amended by putting the full stop after the word "eighteen" and the Comma after "exception". The second sentence of the clause will then read as "But, with this exception, one ... and after ...".

True copy and Extract

... Ag. Secretary.

To The Collector of Chingleput.
Copy ... Secretary to Govt. R. D.
... All other Collectors.
... Superintendent, Govt. Press.

Rev 1891. Sept 11

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

R/ 2974

To The Collector of Chingleput

Secretary to Government

Rev Dept.

Read

D 15-4-91

Proceedings, dated 7th April 1891,
No. 2292

BOARD OF REVENUE MADRAS
15 APR 91
Subject
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Recording, with remarks, letter from the Collector of Chingleput submitting remarks on the draft notification for the Special Tests prescribed for Village officers.

25 25 11/91

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE
MADRAS

Read-alike Copy

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue).

Dated 18th April 1891.

No. 251 Press.

The Full Board

READ C.D. from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 6th April 1891, No. 33.

Resolution

By the expression "Village Office Families" in para 2 of its Proceedings, dated 23rd February 1891, having and the corresponding phrase in Article III of the Draft Notification the Board meant the families, a representative of which might be in office at the time of the examination: whether such families were hereditary holders of the office or not would not matter.

2. Article III. for the words "the Karnam, assistant Karnam, Reddi or Brundi of families in

in the district" will be substituted "the Families of Karranas, Assistant Karranas, Pedris and Brunists, in office".

3. The words "Article VI" of Article XII are a Misprint for Article III.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Sd. Secretary

The Secretary to Government &c.
All Collectors.
The Superintendants, Sub Collectors.

Rev: 1887. 28 Septr

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

To

2/3084

The Secretary to
Government R.D.

Proceedings, dated 18 Sent 1887.
No. 251 Mis. Routine. Enclosures.

Subject.

Informing him that by the expression "Village office families" the Board meant the families a representative of which might be in office at the time of the examination, whether such families were hereditary holders of the office or not.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE MADRAS.

29 2/ 29

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue).

Dated 1st May 1891.

No. 3005 Mis

The Hon: Mr Mac. Bleis.
Mr J Mc watters

Read the following letter from W. A. Willock Esq
Collector of Vizagapatam dated 17th
March 1891 No. 805

with reference to Board's Proc:
No 56 dated 13th February regarding
the new special test for Village
officers I have the honor to suggest
the desirability of calling on all
such officers to register their names
officers over 18 years of age
and Setting the permission of
Government to declare that
the exemption conferred on them
will only be available by persons
so registered. Otherwise a fruitful
crop

crop of Rupees as to ... 2e of un-
-passed claimants to ... be sure
to arise in a few years time.
—

Resolution:-

The Board a... ...ces of the
Collector's suggestion a... resolved to
submit it to Govern... with the
request that the follo...ing provisi...
may be added to ... XV in the
draft notification sub...tted with
Board Proceedings ... 23rd February
last No 119:-

Proviso Village officers ... heirs ~~and~~
are above the age of eighteen on the date
of this notification must re-elect the
names of such heirs in the office
of their Divisional officers within
one year from the d... of the publica-
tion of this notification in the District
Gazettes. The Exemption granted by this
rule will not apply to heirs not so
registered.

True-by Pakkett

A Lee
Secretary

To
The Secy to Govt Rev
Col. to Coll of Vizagapatam

Rev 1891. 32 Deptt

Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue),
MADRAS.

R 3495

To

The Secretary to Govt

The Hon'ble Mr. East

Rec 3.5.91.

Proceedings, dated 1891
No. 3005, Enclosures.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
MIS. Routing 3 MAY 91
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Submitting Govt Bd's approval Vizagap Collector's suggestion in the matter of exempting the Revd Officers from passing the new Special Test

C 13/5
a.
P.T.O.

Hon
For orders.
This paper was received from the Board after the draft G.O. went in circulation. It is submitted that it may be read with the other papers, & the words "last two of" in para 2 of the draft order approved by H.M. altered into "last three of"
Sal 13/5/91

The Secretary may be asked to read with the other papers No 1502 & 1882 & the expression "last 3 of" is awkward. It would be better to say "as an Extd with reference to the Bd's subsequent Proceedings"
Ch
approved
13/5
CHS 18/5/91

33

39

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), 12th June 1891, No. 352.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(Land Revenue).

The Full Board.

Read—the following letter from C. J. WEIR, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Tanjore, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated Kumbakónam, 28th March 1891, No. 394-R.:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 119, dated 23rd February 1891 (Land Revenue), communicated to me with your foot-note, No. 2205, dated 19th March 1891, for information and guidance, I have the honour to invite your attention to paragraph iii of the draft notification.

In the first place, there does not seem to be any reason in this district where hereditary right to village offices has never been recognised to admit relatives of the incumbents to the examination for a lower fee.

Then again, what is meant by the words "belonging to the karnam, &c., family."

I presume that in districts other than Tanjore "family" is intended to mean the family possessing the hereditary right or mirasi and would not include the family of an actual incumbent not having hereditary right, but appointed to the office for administrative reasons.

The words "belonging to the family" are moreover somewhat indefinite. With whom is relationship to be traced and within what degrees of relationship to this individual are applicants to be considered to belong to his family?

Lastly, when, how and by whom are inquiries to be made to settle the question as to whether an applicant belongs to the family of the karnam, &c.

If any real inquiry is to be made, such claims will often be fiercely contested, as all the persons who have, or fancy they have, hereditary rights will imagine that the decision thereon will affect their claims to the office.

I would, with great respect, submit that the necessity for the concession of the lower rate of fee to the hereditary family is not very great and can hardly be considered to justify the increased labour it will throw on officers who have already more than enough to do.

Endorsement by the Acting Collector of Tanjore, dated Shiyáli, 24th April 1891, No. 277.

Submitted to the Board of Revenue for consideration.

2. I would regard the provision as to reduction of fee in the latter part of draft rule iii as inoperative in this district in respect that there are no mirasi families. In districts where such exist, the determination of connection with the mirasi family will give much trouble and labour, and I consider that a uniform fee of Rs. 5 may be exacted, as I believe it can and will be paid without hesitation.

34

RESOLUTION—dated 12th June 18[illegible]

Four questions are raised in [illegible]per, viz.:—

(1) Whether there is any [illegible] a non-mirasi district, like Tanjore, to allow the lower rate of admission [illegible];

(2) What is the meaning o[illegible] "families of karnams, &c.;"

(3) What are the kinds of [illegible]omprised in the expression "belonging to the families of karnams, &c.;"

(4) How and by whom th[illegible] relationship should be decided.

2. With regard to the first [illegible]ions, the Collector will be referred to Board's Proceedings, No. 251, da[illegible]pril 1891, and will also be informed that the object of prescribing a lower [illegible] indirectly encourage heredity in village offices in Tanjore as elsewhere, a[illegible] the rush of outsiders by prescribing a higher fee for them.

3. As regards the third quest[illegible]ession was intended to refer to relations by blood of the existing office-ho[illegible].

4. The fourth question will l[illegible]for the orders of Government. Article 12 of the draft notification su[illegible]overnment with Board's Proceedings, No. 119, dated 23rd February 1[illegible] that applications should be sent to the Collector, with a receipt from the [illegible]er in token of payment of the prescribed fee. There is, however, nothing [illegible] Treasury officer or Collector to decide whether a candidate claiming to [illegible] village officer's family really belongs to such a family and is entitled to p[illegible] fee. This question has to be decided before the fee is paid and the a[illegible]cepted, and ordinarily the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar will be quite co[illegible]cide it. The following additions to the draft notification are accordingly [illegible] the approval of Government:—

(1) To Article III add the f[illegible]ence:—

"Applicants claiming to belon[illegible]s of village officers and therefore entitled to pay the lower rate of fee should in th[illegible] apply to the Tahsildar of the Taluk or the Deputy Tahsildar of the Division, [illegible] inquiry will issue a certificate naming the relationship. This certificate should [illegible] before the Treasury officer along with the fee. Should there be any doubt or disp[illegible] the degree of relationship, the decision of the Collector of the District on the point [illegible]."

(2) Add the following at th[illegible]rticle XII:—

"And if the fee paid was [illegible] the certificate of relationship granted by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar."

(A[illegible]d Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, R[illegible]ment.
" Collector of Tanjore.
Copy to all other Collectors.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1891.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Current number 5175

R.C.C. CAIRO 4 JUL 91
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS C. S.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Printed July 4th JUL 91

Proceedings, 12*th June* 1891, *No.* 352.

Passing orders on the questions raised by the Sub-Collector of Tanjore regarding *fees* for admission to *Village officers' Special Tests*; and submitting for the approval of Government certain additions to Article III of the draft notification for the Village officers' tests.

Read G no 1882 of 91

Order

The Board's proposals para 2 of its Proc read above are accepted and the draft notification is approved and will be published in the Fort St George and all District Gazettes.

20 June 91.

2113

Rule XV requires correction in the printed

In some districts there is no hereditary right and consequently no village officer familiar accordingly in such districts Every candidate has to pay the 5Rs fee which is fixed do high expressly to choke off outsiders. It is too high for Tanjore, Salem &c. I think a two rupee fee would be enough for districts in which there is no hereditary right

Noted. This order has been delayed for a long time in the Board's office, and it is a question whether the date in clause XV of the rules sld not now be altered to Jan. 1894.

I think 2 Rs would be enough

2113

To

The Commrs of L.R.
" Educational Dept.
" Commr Rds &c.
" Supt. Rev: Survey.
" Supt. of Cadastral Survey.
&
The rules do not apply to members of Office establishment.

18/3 1/90. 25 March.

Read Dc. no 1882 of 91

" again Om. no 33 of 4-4-91
B 455

" also C. no 2972 & 3082 of 91

Order of 19th May 1891, no: 438.

The Board's proposals in para 2 of its Progs dated 23rd Feb'y 91 no 119 are accepted, and the draft Not'n, as amended ~~read corrected~~ with reference to the ~~Lead & Thal of~~ ~~Last two of the papers~~ Board's subsequent proceedings ~~read above~~, is approved and will be published in the Fort St. George and all district Gazettes.

(H. E. the ...)

(Notification)

Last two of papers correct.

Note for the Press

Copies of the ...

To

The Comrs of LR.
" Comr Rds &c.
" Supt. Madras Survey
" Educational Dept.

85/5

4

Draft G.O.

G.O. 559 / 19-5-91

Village Officers' Examination

G.O. 19 May 1891, no: 438

The Hon: Mr. Garstin
The Hon: Mr Stokes

Print

Per examining with care fully all the draft G.O. and connected papers and carried out in the case after 19/5

C 21/5
A 11/5

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

× K. Venkatadri Venkata Subbaraydu – petitions in original under G.O. 2268 11/4/91

K. Subba Aiyar Rangayya – petitions reported on in the enclosures to Bd's Pro. 2276 6/4/91 under endt. 2366 14/4/91

The Educational Dept. forwards the following to the Revenue Dept. for approval:—

(1) a draft G.O. dealing with petitions from 4 individuals on the subject of the Primary School Examn.

This was approved by the Honble Mr Stokes on 20/5/91.

(2) An amendment to art. 16 of the draft notification relating to the Primary School Examn., made with reference to para 2. of Bd's Pro. 2276 6/4/91 under endt. 2366 14/4/91.

The Honble Mr Stokes would like to see uniformity in the dates, suggests the adoption of 1/1/94 throughout. He observes that there seems no good reason why

1/1/83, done the fixed for village officers, & still earlier date that of the notification for the application by the limit page of their as regards (1): —

Pattr. Venkatadri, having hereditary right to a village office thereby above 16, is exempted from passing the Education test under amended art. 16. The endorsement given in this case seems to be correct.

Pattr. Venkata Subbaraya being a gumasta in office need not pass the test under the amended art. nor, as he is above 16, need he pass the test to enable him to hold an office, to which he has hereditary rights. The endorsement given seems to be correct.

Pattr. Subbadigar's case is similar to that of Venkatadri, but though he need not appear

c. to
R 11/5

[illegible] exempted the Hon. W. Ritchie proposal (in C. Nos. 154, 156 & 423 of 1/91 - Educational Dept) to 1st/ult/94 Rule 4th 5 Memo. to the Govt. Secy

HC

to undergo the test, he is exempted from the age bar. The endorsement is unobjectionable.

Pattr. Rangappa is in the same position as Venkata Subbaraydu. He, like Subba Aiyar, wishes to appear for the Primary School Exam. Though he need not pass the test, he is exempted from the age bar. The endorsement seems to be correct.

As regards (2): —

If it is decided to adopt 1/4/94 as the date from which the rules are to come into force in respect both of village officers & their to village offices, the necessary amendment will have to be made in arts. 15 & 16 of the Educational Notification & in the Revenue notification (in modification of the dates fixed in para. 5 of G.O. 254 1/4/90). In the Revenue notification the provision about regularising the names of those

village offices will be
slightly varied.
It is noticed that the
Chairman finds no pro-
in amended art. 1
of the Educational
notification. If it is
inserted, the endorse-
ments proposed to be
given to Kulkatadri
Venkata Subbaraya
must be amplified
by the addition of the
words, provided the
they have their names
registered in their
respective divisional
offices within one
from
of 1/1/94.

The Hon'ble Mr Stokes thinks
that para. 5 of G.O. 254 / 1/4/90
refers both to compulsory
& extra-optional subjects
but this, it is submitted,
is not the case: it seems
to refer to the latter only
as honorary village
officers their village
offices will be exempted
from the qualifying
in the former only
cation date under

before the 1st Jan/93 - as infra
HH

I think it refers to both.
The wording is "these restric-
tions" i.e. the compulsory
part of the Primary School
Exam & the extra-optional
subjects. The question
is known in retrd.

Lapse
with retrd. HH

-rational notifica-
-tion is of no im-
-portance.

As remarked by Mr
Butterworth in his
note of 4/8/91, it seems
better to omit all
reference to Gumasta:
"Gumasta" is a person
appointed to perform
the duties of a natural
or successor to a
village office, who is
capacitated by youth
or other temporary cause
& is therefore an acting
man, as such bound
to pass the exam-
without being distinct-
-tioned in the schedule
it is submitted that
To sum up, (1) both notifi-
-cations may not be
be amended
by 1/1/94 being fixed
as the date throughout
(2) the proviso about
registering the names
of their successors
in art. 16 of the Educa-
-al notification (3) the
in the
Dates given the Resp-

Village Officers' Examinations.

The Hon. the Secretary. C.S.I.

Please see the enclosed letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, regarding the Village Officers' Examinations. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division has also written to me on the subject, and I am of opinion that the Village Officers' Examinations should be held in the Presidency Division. Please see the enclosed letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, regarding the Village Officers' Examinations. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division has also written to me on the subject, and I am of opinion that the Village Officers' Examinations should be held in the Presidency Division.

[illegible]

24/X

Hole on certain papers connected with the draft notifications regarding the Primary School & the Village Officers' Examinations.

[illegible]

(3) There is no reason for omitting the 4/ and 94 before the heirs of village officers should be 18 & more on the 1st/Jan/94. as required by the Draft Notif[n]. The 8th provision should be omitted from the Draft Notif[n]. but there is no reason why the age should be 18 & more 12 months before the 1st/Jan/94 (when the question will arise) rather than 12 months after that date. I think that the "village officers above the age of 18 on 1st/Jan/94 should register the names of such heirs in the Office of the Divisional Officer within one year from the above date." &c. (4) the words "or their heirs," in line 2 of art. 15 of the Revenue notification may be altered to "or their heirs." & village officers this will prevent the heirs of immediate getting up a claim to exemption.

Cav
16/6/91

(4) Instead of the words "village officers" in the 2nd line of the 8th provision of the Draft Notif[n] substitute the words "village officers" in the 1st line of Rule XV of the Draft Notif[n].

22/6/91

* marked for omission

I have consulted with the papers which records points with the Secretary. The above recommendations appear to me to meet the requirements.

Ch
16/6.

C.J./6

47

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 5175/91.

From the Board - Land Revenue -

Dated 12. June. 1891.

FOR ORDERS.

Cno. 5175 is circulated for orders together with the proposals of G.O. 589. dt. 29. June. 91, which order has not yet been issued - that the proposed additions to rules III and XII of the Board. Notification may be approved. In this case another paper must be inserted in G.O. 589. dt. 29. June 91.

"2. The additions to Art. III and XII proposed by the Board in its Proc. No. 352. dt 12. June. 91. are approved."

The present para. 2 will then become para. 3.

The draft notification has been checked -

14. July. 91.

No alteration in the order seems to be called for, as the words "subsequent proceedings" in para. 1. you cover Cno. 5175 also -

21/7/91

Read C. No 1882 of 91

" Agam Om. No 33 dy 2. 2. 91

" also C. Nos 2974, 3088 & 3295

" also C No 5175 of 91

Order of 29 June 1891, no: 589.

The Board's proposals in para 2 of its Procs. dy 23rd Feby 91 no 119 are accepted and the draft notification as amended with reference to the Board's subsequent Procs is approved, subject to the following modifications:—

(1) for the word "persons" in line 1 of Article XV, the words "village officers" will be substituted;

(2) the date from which the notn shall take effect will be altered into 1st Jany 1894 and for the words "1st Jany 1893" in lines 2 and 3 of the same Article the words "1st Jany 1894" will accordingly be substituted.

(3)

50

(3) for the first sentence in the proviso to art XV, the following will be substituted:-

"Village officers whose heirs will be of, or above, the age of 18 on the 1st Jany 94 must register the names of such heirs in the office of their divisional officers on or before the 1st Jany 1893".

2. The notification as thus amended and modified will be published in the Fort St. G ge and all District Gazettes.

Draft Go

Examination for vill officers

G. O. 29 June 1891, no 589

Seey. Parish. His proc Standing ord up for Undersecy's approval before Secy's visit in vain Secy called with Secy 29/6.

Ed 26/6/91

Ed 26/6

The notification should be carefully revised by the Legislative Office. After from orders proof copy before publication in Gazette.

To

The Commrs of Land Revs.

" Commr. Rds. &c.

" Supt., Madras Survey

" Educational Dept.

" Supt. Govt. Press

85/6

57

29TH JUNE 1891, No. 589, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 23rd February 1891, No. 119:—

MR. H. . . CLOGSTOUN.
MR. C. S. CROLE.
MR. W. A. HAPPELL.

Read—G.O., dated 1st April 1890, No. 254, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the proposal for introducing a scheme of examination for village officers.

Resolution—dated 23rd February 1891, No. 119.

The Board begs to submit the proposals called for in the Government Order read above for carrying into effect the special tests prescribed for village officers.

2. It proposes to make the examination almost wholly a paper one; to have it held at Divisional-officers' head-quarters, and under the superintendence of Divisional-officers, though the papers will not necessarily be either set or marked by them: this is to avoid the interruption to work which would result from all the candidates having to flock in to the district head-quarters, but the result is that the examinations must be held simultaneously unless a separate paper is to be set for each station. In regard to fees, the Board proposes Re. 1 for members of the village office families and Rs. 5 for outsiders: unless some such fee is prescribed, the time of the examiners may be wasted.

3. A draft notification is submitted for approval and publication in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

4. The order of Government will be communicated to all Collectors, their special attention being drawn to the points contained in paragraph 5 of it.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, all Collectors.

READ—again the following:—

No. 33.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

With reference to paragraph 1 of its Proceedings, No. 119, dated 23rd February 1891, the Board of Revenue is requested to state whether by the expression "village office families" is meant families which have a hereditary right to village offices, and if so, what fee it proposes to prescribe for districts in which the village offices are not hereditary. The rule should be made clear.

2. The misprints in rules XII and XV should be corrected.

OOTACAMUND,
4th April 1891.

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

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 7th April 1891, Mis. No. 2292:—

MR. G. MCWATTERS.

Read—the following letter from J. H. A. TREMENHEERE, Esq., Acting Collector of Chingleput, dated 8th March 1891, Ref. on No. G. & B. 218-L. R. :—

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Board, the following remarks on the draft notification for the village officers' special test (Board's Proceedings, No. 119, dated 23rd February 1891).

2. *Clause III.*—In some districts at least the assistant karnams have no hereditary rights, while the language here used seems to imply that they have.

3. *Clause VII.*—Twenty-one Collectors will have to appoint 21 persons to set 21 papers on the same subject. There seems a great waste of labour here, and the papers must vary in difficulty and in rigour of marking. I would suggest having papers set and marked in Madras for the whole Presidency. It is true this would require that the examination should take place everywhere on the same days, but I see no particular inconvenience in this.

4. *Clause XV*—Seems to be misprinted.

Resolution—dated 7th April 1891, Mis. No. 2292.

Recorded.

2. The Board does not accept the Collector's suggestions. The notification obviously cannot confer any hereditary right which the assistant karnam does not possess, and the proposal to name one day for the examination throughout the whole Presidency is impracticable.

3. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter, clause 15 of the notification will be amended by putting the full stop after the word "eighteen"

and the comma after "exception." The second sentence of the clause will then read as "But, with this exception, on and after, &c."

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Chingleput.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" to all other Collectors.
" to the Superintendent, Government Press.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 18th April 1891, No. 251:—

THE FULL BOARD.

Read—official memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 4th April 1891, No. 33.

Resolution—dated 18th April 1891, No. 251.

By the expression "village office families" in paragraph 2 of its Proceedings, dated 23rd February 1891, No. 119, and the corresponding phrase in article III of the draft notification, the Board meant the families a representative of which might be in office at the time of the examination; whether such families were hereditary holders of the office or not would not matter.

2. *Article III.*—For the words "the karnam, assistant karnam, reddi or munsif families in the district" will be substituted "the families of karnams, assistant karnams, reddis and munsifs in office."

3. The words "article VI" of article XII are a misprint for article III.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" all Collectors.
" the Superintendent, Government Press.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 1st May 1891, Mis. No. 3005:—

THE HON. MR. H. W. BLISS.
MR. G. MCWATTERS.

Read—the following letter from W. A. WILLOCK, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 17th March 1891, No. 805:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 56, dated 13th February, regarding the new Special Test for village officers, I have the honour to suggest the desirability of calling on all such officers to register the names of heirs over 18 years of age and

getting the permission of Government to declare that the exemption conferred on them will only be available by persons so registered. Otherwise a plentiful crop of disputes as to the age of unpassed claimants will be sure to arise in a few years' time.

Resolution—dated 1st May 1891, Mis. No. 3005.

The Board approves of the Collector's suggestion and resolves to submit it to Government with the request that the following proviso may be added to rule XV in the draft notification submitted with Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd February last, No. 119:—

Proviso.—"Village officers whose heirs are above the age of eighteen on the date of this notification must register the names of such heirs in the office of their Divisional officers within one year from the date of the publication of this notification in the District Gazettes. The exemption granted by this rule will not apply to heirs not so registered."

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 12th June 1891, No. 352:—

THE FULL BOARD.

Read—the following letter from C. J. WEIR, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Tanjore, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated Kumbakónam, 28th March 1891, No. 394-R.:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 119, dated 23rd February 1891 (Land Revenue), communicated to me with your foot-note, No. 2205, dated 19th March 1891, for information and guidance, I have the honour to invite your attention to paragraph iii of the draft notification.

In the first place, there does not seem to be any reason in this district where hereditary right to village offices has never been recognised to admit relatives of the incumbents to the examination for a lower fee.

Then again, what is meant by the words "belonging to the karnam, &c., family." I presume that in districts other than Tanjore "family" is intended to mean the family possessing the hereditary right or mirasi and would not include the family of an actual incumbent not having hereditary right, but appointed to the office for administrative reasons.

The words "belonging to the family" are moreover somewhat indefinite. With whom is relationship to be traced and within what degrees of relationship to this individual are applicants to be considered to belong to his family?

Lastly, when, how and by whom are inquiries to be made to settle the question as to whether an applicant belongs to the family of the karnam, &c.

If any real inquiry is to be made, such claims will often be fiercely contested, as all the persons who have, or fancy they have, hereditary rights will imagine that the decision thereon will affect their claims to the office.

I would, with great respect, submit that the necessity for the concession of the lower rate of fee to the hereditary family is not very great and can hardly be considered to justify the increased labour it will throw on officers who have already more than enough to do.

ORDER—dated 29th June 1891, No. 589, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Board's proposals in paragraph 2 of its Proceedings, dated 23rd February 1891, No. 119, are accepted and the draft notification as amended with reference to the Board's subsequent Proceedings is approved, subject to the following modifications:—

(1) for the word "persons" in line 1 of article XV, the words "village officers" will be substituted;

(2) the date from which the notification shall take effect will be altered into 1st January 1894, and for the words "1st January 1893," in lines 2 and 3 of the same article, the words "1st January 1894" will accordingly be substituted;

(3) for the first sentence in the proviso to article XV, the following will be substituted:—

"Village officers whose heirs will be of, or above, the age of 18 on the 1st January 1894 must register the names of such heirs in the office of their Divisional officers on or before the 1st January 1893."

2. The notification as thus amended and modified will be published in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
" the Superintendent, Madras Survey.
" the Educational Department.
" the Superintendent, Government Press.

NOTIFICATION.

THE VILLAGE OFFICERS' SPECIAL TEST.

An examination to be styled "The Village Officers' Special Test" will be held annually for testing the fitness of candidates for the office of Karnam, Assistant Karnam, Monigar and Munsif.

II. Every candidate—

(i) for a Karnam's office, must pass in (*a*) the village accounts prescribed in the village manual; (*b*) the powers and duties of village officers; and ~~(c) surveying~~;

For these manuals will be shortly published.

(ii) for a Monigar's or Munsif's office must pass in (*a*) the powers and duties of village officers; (*b*) village sanitation.

III The examination will be open to all candidates who have passed the Primary School examination or any higher examination conducted by the Uncovenanted Commissioner for the Civil Service Examinations, by the Director of Public Instruction or by the University, and the fee for admission to the examination will be ~~one rupee~~ in the case of all persons belonging to the families of Karnams, Assistant Karnams, Reddis or Munsifs, in office in the district and ~~five~~ rupees in the case of all others. Applicants claiming to belong to the families of village officers and therefore entitled to pay the lower rate of fee should in the first instance apply to the Tahsildar of the Taluk or the Deputy Tahsildar of the Division, who after due inquiry will issue a certificate naming the relationship. This certificate should be produced before the Treasury officer along with the fee. Should there be any doubt or dispute as to the degree of relationship, the decision of the Collector of the District on the point shall be final.

IV. The examination will be held separately in each district and will be under the entire control of the Collector.

V. The examinations will be held once a year at the head-quarters of and under the superintendence of each Divisional-officer, at such time as may be notified by the Collector in the District Gazette and simultaneously over the whole district.

Endorsement by the Acting Collector of Tanjore, dated Shiyáli, 24th April 1891, No. 277.

Submitted to the Board of Revenue for consideration.

2. I would regard the provision as to reduction of fee in the latter part of draft rule iii as inoperative in this district in respect that there are no mirasi families. In districts where such exist, the determination of connection with the mirasi family will give much trouble and labour, and I consider that a uniform fee of Rs. 5 may be exacted, as I believe it can and will be paid without hesitation.

Resolution—dated 12th June 1891, No. 352.

Four questions are raised in the above paper, viz.:—

(1) Whether there is any necessity in a non-mirasi district, like Tanjore, to allow the lower rate of admission fee;

(2) What is the meaning of the words "families of karnams, &c.;"

(3) What are the kinds of relationship comprised in the expression "belonging to the families of karnams, &c.;" and

(4) How and by whom the question of relationship should be decided.

2. With regard to the first two questions, the Collector will be referred to Board's Proceedings, No. 251, dated 18th April 1891, and will also be informed that the object of prescribing a lower fee was to indirectly encourage heredity in village offices in Tanjore as elsewhere, and to limit the rush of outsiders by prescribing a higher fee for them.

3. As regards the third question, the expression was intended to refer to relations by blood of the existing office-holder.

4. The fourth question will be submitted for the orders of Government. Article 12 of the draft notification submitted to Government with Board's Proceedings, No. 119, dated 23rd February 1891, directs that applications should be sent to the Collector, with a receipt from the Treasury officer in token of payment of the prescribed fee. There is, however, nothing to guide the Treasury officer or Collector to decide whether a candidate claiming to belong to a village officer's family really belongs to such a family and is entitled to pay the lower fee. This question has to be decided before the fee is paid and the application accepted, and ordinarily the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar will be quite competent to decide it. The following additions to the draft notification are accordingly submitted for the approval of Government:—

(1) To Article III add the following sentence:—

"Applicants claiming to belong to the families of village officers and therefore entitled to pay the lower rate of fee should in the first instance apply to the Tahsildar of the Taluk or the Deputy Tahsildar of the Division, who after due inquiry will issue a certificate naming the relationship. This certificate should be produced before the Treasury officer along with the fee. Should there be any doubt or dispute as to the degree of relationship, the decision of the Collector of the District on the point shall be final."

(2) Add the following at the end of Article XII:—

"And if the fee paid was one rupee, by the certificate of relationship granted by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar."

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Tanjore.
Copy to all other Collectors.

VI. Unless specially permitted by the Collector to appear elsewhere candidates must appear for examination in the head-quarters of the division to which they belong.

VII. The examination in all the subjects will be in writing and will be conducted in the vernacular of each district. The same set of questions for each subject will be used over the whole district, and it shall be set and marked by such officer or officers as may be appointed by the Collector.

VIII. The examination in surveying will also include a practical test in the field, under the superintendence and marking of the Divisional-officer.

IX. No candidate will be considered to have passed the test unless he shall have obtained at least one-third of the marks allotted for each subject.

X. As soon as possible, after the completion of the examination, the Collector will publish the list of passed candidates in the District Gazette in the order of their marks.

XI. Certificates signed by the Collector will be issued to the successful candidates; the certificates should include a ~~personal~~ description of the candidate sufficient to establish his identity. G.O. 827 11-8-03

XII. Applications for admission to the examination should be made in the prescribed form to the Collector not less than one month before the date notified as the date of examination and should be accompanied by a receipt granted by a Treasury officer for the payment of the fee prescribed in Art III of this notification and if the fee paid was ~~one rupee~~, by the certificate of relationship granted by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar." twelve annas

XIII. Every application for this examination should be accompanied by a vaccination certificate granted by a Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate, not inferior in rank to a Hospital Assistant. In the case of candidates who have produced such certificates at previous examinations, this certificate shall not be required.

XIV. The notification shall extend to the whole of the Presidency with the exception of the Scheduled Districts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari.

XV. The rules contained in this notification are not intended to apply to village officers already in office on 1st ~~January 1894~~; or to their heirs, who, on ~~the date of this notification~~, are above the age of eighteen. But, with this exception on and after 1st ~~January 1894~~, no person, unless specially exempted by the Collector, will be appointed to the office of a Karnam, Moniem or Munsif, unless he shall have passed the examination prescribed in Art. II of this notification. 2 July 1898 that date 18 July 1878 G.O. 219 23-4-

PROVISO.—Village officers whose heirs will be of, or above, the age of 18 on the 1st ~~January 1894~~ must register the names of such heirs in the office of their Divisional officers on or before the 1st ~~January 1899~~. The exemption granted by this rule will not apply to heirs not so registered. July 1897

Exd. A. Aubert.

85 Copies.

Original

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 29th June 1891, No. 589.

JUNE.

14.

Village officers.

Accepting certain proposals of the Board of Revenue in connection with the examination of — and approving, subject to certain modifications, the draft notification submitted, and ordering its publication in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes.

3-8-03.
17-2-04 ✓
21-9-05 ✓
6-2-06 ✓
15-4-06 ✓
5-9-09 ✓

Ft. Gos 264; 15-6-96
393; 6.8.96
219; 23-4-98
18; 5-1-99.
13.10.98 ✓

27/7/00 ✓
10-6-13
11-10-13
11.8.15
1-5-19
26/1/20
21/1/80 II
21-12-83 II
25/8/38 II
15-2-40 II