M.R.O. 14-5,450—29-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 245
514-515

Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 25-1-1867.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 25th January 1867.

No. 514. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department:—

Passing orders on a Despatch from Secretary of State, suggesting the necessity to prescribe such general rules as the Government may deem proper for the guidance of young Civil Servants during the brief period which will henceforth elapse between their arrival in India and their appointment to a substantive office. } (Here enter 16th January 1867, No. 65.)

No. 515. ORDER THEREON, 25th January 1867, No. 245.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings Public Department, No. 65.

Rd. S. T. Augustin.

No. 142. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord CRANBORNE, Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George; dated India Office, London, 25th October 1866, No. 36.

With reference to your Despatch, dated 12th September last, No. 29, stating that no new Rules relative to the disposal of young Civil Servants on their first arrival in India had been thought necessary, in consequence of the extension of the probationary period during which the selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service are henceforth to remain in England, I have to inform you that the express object with which the term of the Civil Service Probationers' detention in this country was extended from one to two years was to enable them to become fully qualified in all respects, especially in Law and in the requisite Native languages, for entering on the duties of the Public Service immediately on their arrival in India.

2. The various arrangements hitherto in force for affording to Junior Civil Servants the means of studying in the Native languages, and of testing their qualifications in the Vernaculars, preparatory to their entering on active duties, will now be unnecessary, and it will only be requisite to prescribe such general rules as the Government may deem proper for the guidance of the young Civilians during the brief period which will henceforth elapse between their arrival in India and their appointment to a substantive office.

3. A copy of the correspondence with Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners on the subject of the change of system above specified will be found on pages 176 to 190 of the Tenth Report of the Commissioners, dated 12th June 1865, which has already been forwarded to your Government.

No. 143. ORDER THEREON, 16th January 1867, No. 65.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State, in his Despatch of the 30th June last, drew the attention of this Government to a Despatch from Sir C. Wood, dated the 16th January 1865, relating to certain revised arrangements which had been decided on for the training of young Civil Servants for their duties in India, and requested that he might be furnished with a copy of the new Rules which, in consequence of the changes in question, had been laid down by the Madras Government for the guidance of the young Civilians on the Madras Establishment on their first arrival in India, and for their subsequent entrance on the discharge of their public duties. In reply, Lord Cranborne was informed that, as it did not appear to the Governor in Council that there was any thing in the Regulations passed by the Secretary of State in 1865 which rendered it necessary that any change should be made in the arrangements under which Junior Civil Servants in this Presidency are prepared, after their arrival at Madras, for entering upon the duties of the Public Service, the Regulations hitherto in force had not been altered.

2. In the Despatch recorded at the head of these Proceedings, the Secretary of State observes that the object with which the term of the Civil Service Probationers' detention in England was extended from one to two years was to enable them to become fully qualified in all respects, especially in Law and in the requisite Native languages, for entering on the duties of the Public Service immediately on their

arrival in India; that the various arrangements hitherto in force for affording to Junior Civil Servants the means of studying the Native languages, and of testing their qualifications in the Vernaculars, preparatory to their entering on active duties, will now be unnecessary; and that it will only be requisite to prescribe such general rules as the Government may deem proper for the guidance of young Civilians during the brief period which will henceforth elapse between their arrival in India and their appointment to a substantive office.

3. Under these orders, it will no longer be necessary to retain the Board of Examiners and the establishment of Moonshees, &c., attached to it. The Board will accordingly be abolished from the 1st March next, and, in the meantime, they will be requested to furnish, in communication with the Accountant General, statements of the services of the Moonshees, and of the other servants on their Establishment, with a view to their being pensioned, or discharged with gratuities.

4. Such portions of the Board's records as it may be desirable to retain will be lodged in the Government Office; the remainder will be destroyed under the orders of the President of the Board of Examiners.

5. On the abolition of the Board of Examiners, the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations will be required, in addition to his other duties, to discharge the duties of Secretary to the Central Examination Committee, which will, in future, be designated the Committee for the Examination of Assistants. His official designation will be Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants and to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and, in consideration of the extra work which will thus be imposed upon him, the Government of India will be requested to raise his salary from Rupees 250 per mensem, the amount lately authorized, to Rupees 350 per mensem.

6. The Governor in Council does not deem it necessary to lay down any detailed rules for the guidance of Junior Civil Servants during the period which will elapse between their arrival in India and their appointment to a substantive office in the Public Service. Each Junior Civil Servant will be required, as at present, to report himself on his arrival to the Chief Secretary to Government, and will be at once appointed Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. He will be permitted to remain in Madras for a month before proceeding to his destination, for which purpose the usual travelling time will be allowed. During the interval between his arrival at Madras and joining his station, the salary of each Junior Civil Servant will be at the rate of Rupees 300 per mensem. The present rate of travelling allowance for joining the first appointment will be continued, and, as at present, each Civil Servant, before proceeding to his appointment, will be granted, if he requires it, an advance of Rupees 500, for the purchase of tents, to be recovered by the stoppage of his fixed tent allowance.

7. With the view of enabling the Government to ascertain and to report to the Secretary of State the result of the arrangement which has now been made for instructing the selected candidates for the Civil Service in the Vernacular languages, each of the first batch of Junior Civil Servants appointed under the new system will be examined on his arrival in the Vernacular languages which he has studied in England. The examination will be conducted by the Government Translator, in

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
16th January 1867.

conjunction with one of the Members of the Committee for the examination of Assistants. The standard will be the same as that which Junior Civil Servants have been hitherto required to pass before being reported qualified for the Public Service.

8. It does not appear from any of the Despatches above referred to, or from the correspondence published in the Tenth Report of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, to which the attention of this Government has been directed in Lord Cranborne's Despatch of the 25th October last, whether the system of donations for high proficiency, and for passing in a third language, for which provision is made in Rules XVI and XVII of the existing Rules, is to be continued. Application will be made to the Government of India for instructions on this point.

(True Extract).

G. F. Cumberland
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Examiners.
" Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.
" Translator to Government.
" Accountant General.
" Examiner of Claims.
" Revenue Department.

R. No. 265.

25th Jany 1867.

5 Copies to the Board of Revenue with the Books. } 5 Copies 25th

Ed. J. H. Burns.

Pro of Govt for Jany
1867 Dispatches
No. 181.

Proceedings in the
Public Department.

Dated 16th May
Recd 22nd " 1867.
No. 65.

No. 346-25th Jany
Writ order
passing orders on a
Despatch from Secy of State
suggesting the necessity to pre-
scribe such general rules
as the Govt may deem pro-
per for the guidance of any
civil servants during the
period which will hereafter
elapse between their arrival
in India and their appoint-
ment to substantive
office

No. 514-515.

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